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*The history of the Honourable  
Artillery Company*

George Alfred Raikes





*In Memory of*  
**STEPHEN SPAULDING**  
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**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN**

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THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
HONOURABLE  
Artillery Company.

BY  
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TO  
FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
ALBERT EDWARD,  
PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF CORNWALL,  
K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,  
**Captain-General & Colonel**  
OF  
**The Honourable Artillery Company,**  
THIS HISTORY  
IS  
(BY PERMISSION)  
MOST RESPECTFULLY  
**Dedicated.**



*Supplement to the  
 3-31-26*

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	xxi

## CHAPTER I.

### FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. TO THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

#### FROM 1760 TO 1774.

Address to the King.—Dispute with the President.—A New Address voted.—Royal Visit to the City.—Application to try a Balloon refused, 1763.—Petition to the King for a Captain-General.—Riots, 1765.—Prince of Wales appointed Captain-General, 1766.—Corporation apply for Surrender of Part of Ground, 1767.—Royal Bounty to Clerk.—Court of Lieutenancy and Southwark Grenadiers.—Parade to vote at Parliamentary Election, 1768.—The King of Denmark's Visit.—Memorial to Lieutenancy, 1769.—Right of Troops to march through City.—Drill Sergeant appointed.—Annual Ball instituted, 1771.—Release of Lord Mayor from Tower.—The Procession.—Dispute between Officers and Sergeants of Militia.—Application to the Lieutenancy.—Colts' Feast styled Stewards' Feast.—The Original Rules and Orders, 1658.—The New Rules of 1774.—Uniform of the Adjutant and Commanders.—John Wilkes declines Services of Company.—Large Payment of Arrears by Lieutenancy . . . . . 1

## CHAPTER II.

### THE NEW LEASE OF THE ARTILLERY GROUND.

#### FROM 1775 TO 1782.

The Manor of Finsbury.—Dr. Wilson and the Corporation.—Renewal of the Lease to the City.—Negotiations with the Company.—Their Proposals.—Conditions accepted by Corporation.—Freemen only



	PAGE
to be admitted Members.—Application to Corporation for £500.— The New Gates, 1778.—The Military Association.—Estate Com- mittee appointed, 1778.—Uniform on Grand Marches.—Election of Military Committee, 1779.—Dispute with the Lord Mayor.— His Lordship expelled the Company.—Withdrawal of Grant by Lieutenancy, 1780.—The Gordon Riots.—Services of the Com- pany.—Vote of Thanks.—New Regulations.—Barnard Turner elected an Honorary Member.—New Uniforms, 1781.—First Admission of Cadets, 1781.—Two Cannon presented by Corpo- ration.—Formation of the Matross, or Artillery Division, 1781.— Ball Firing at Sydenham.—Address to the Prince of Wales.— Accident to Cadet Pepys.—The Bank of England Guard.—A Free- masons' Lodge proposed.—Quartermaster appointed.—Division of City into Military Districts.—Address to the King.—Rank of the Company.—Opinion of the Commander-in-Chief . . . . .	44

### CHAPTER III.

#### REIGN OF GEORGE III.—*continued.*

##### FROM 1783 TO 1795.

Strength of Company.—Duties of Servants.—New Regulations.— The first Balloon in England, 1783.—Royal Toxophilite Society.— Lunardi's Balloon Ascent.—Address to the King.—The Marks in Finsbury Fields, 1786.—Thanksgiving-day at St. Paul's, 1789.— Houses built on East Side of Ground.—City divided into four Districts.—Address to the Public, 1792.—Further Grant of Lie- utenancy declined, 1793.—Called out to assist Civil Power.— Memorial to Lieutenancy.—The Light Horse Volunteers.— Alteration in Rules and Orders.—Trial of Horne Tooke.—New Uniforms.—Presentation of New Colours.—Hair Powder Duty.— The London Corresponding Society.—Called out to aid Civil Power, 1795.—Letter of Thanks from Duke of Portland . . . . .	93
---	----

### CHAPTER IV.

#### THE DISPUTED RIGHT OF THE MILITIA TO THE ARTILLERY GROUND.

##### FROM MAY, 1795, TO MAY, 1800.

Conference between Lieutenancy and Company.—Offer of Company accepted.—The new London Militia Bill.—Petition to House of Commons.—Petition to Prince of Wales and Home Secretary.—	
--	--

	PAGE
Proceedings in Parliament.—Compromise suggested by Government.—Guarantee of Common Council.—Letter to Prince of Wales.—Claims of Lieutenancy refused.—Terms proposed by Common Council.—Another Offer from Company.—Petition of Inhabitants.—Refusal of Common Council to interfere.—Proceedings of Lieutenancy.—Militia ordered to take Possession of Ground.—Refused Admittance.—The Clause in the Lease.—Opinion of Counsel.—Trial at Guildhall, 1797.—Proceedings in King's Bench and Chancery.—Memorial of Company to Common Council.—Their Report.—Terms agreed upon, 1799.—The Militia admitted, 1800 ... ..	142

## CHAPTER V.

## FIRST FORMATION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

FROM 1795 TO 1802.

The Riots in November.—Address to the King.—Application of East India Company for Use of Ground.—Address to the Public—New Uniforms, 1797.—Formation of Military Associations.—Subscription to the War Fund, 1798.—Increase of Members.—Bank of England apply for Use of Ground.—Review in Hyde Park.—General Orders.—Letter from the Prince of Wales.—Inspection by the King in City, 21st of June.—Rules and Orders revised.—Militia admitted to Ground.—Review in Hyde Park, 1800.—Address to the King.—The Riots in September.—Cost of the Lawsuit.—Uniform of Band.—Presentation to Colonel Le Mesurier.—Proclamation of Peace.—Vote of Thanks from Lords and Commons.—Two Field-pieces presented by Sir W. Curtis.—Prizes for Shooting proposed ... ..	196
--	-----

## CHAPTER VI.

## GREAT INCREASE AND FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

FROM 1803 TO 1820.

New Uniforms.—Great Increase of Members.—Resolution of Common Council respecting Use of the Ground.—Vote to Adjutant Furber.—A Drill-shed erected.—The River Fencibles.—Expedition on the Thames.—Additional Officers appointed.—Inspection by Lord Harrington.—Rifle Company, or "Yagers," formed.—Financial Condition of Company.—Matross Division increased from two to	
--	--

	PAGE
four Guns.—Effect of New Volunteer Act.—The First Court Martial.—Paymaster appointed.—Rules and Orders.—Review in Hyde Park, 1805.—Form of Commissions, 1809.—Guards of Honour at St. Paul's.—Sir F. Burdett, 1810.—Prizes for Shooting, 1811.—First Competition at Hampstead.—Uniform, 1812.—Address to Inhabitants of Metropolis.—Quartermaster-Sergeant appointed.—Order for Disbanding Volunteer Corps, 1814.—Rules revised, 1815.—The Riots, 1816-17.—H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex elected Colonel.—Letter from His Royal Highness.—Uniform, 1818.—Riots, 1819.—Death of the King ... ..	233

## CHAPTER VII.

FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE COMPANY DURING THE REIGN OF  
GEORGE IV.

FROM 1820 TO 1830.

The Company's Address.—Alterations in Uniform.—The New Militia Bill.—Estate Fund nearly £12,000.—Application for Use of the Ground from East India Company.—Alteration in Colours and Appointments.—Royal Warrant confirming Armorial Bearings.—Gold Lace to be worn.—Presentation of New Colours.—Duties at Coronation.—New Uniforms.—Committee on Privileges.—Reports submitted to the King.—Index compiled by Kirby.—Guard of Honour at New London Bridge.—An Artillery College proposed.—New Declaration to be signed on Admission.—Ball Practice at Child's Hill.—Members exempted from serving on Juries.—Two New Wings built, 1828.—Discovery of the Charter of Incorporation, 1829.—Company opened to others than Protestants ... 275

## CHAPTER VIII.

DECREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY DURING THE REIGN OF  
WILLIAM IV.

FROM 1830 TO 1837.

Address to the King.—His Majesty declares himself Captain-General.—New Uniform ordered by the King, similar to Grenadier Guards.—Company called out.—Vote of Thanks from Aldermen.—Death of the last Honorary Member of Court.—Rules and Orders revised.

	PAGE
—An additional Surgeon appointed, instead of Assistant-Surgeon.	
—Subscription increased from One to Two Guineas.—Opening of London Bridge.—Attendance at Drill.—Coronation Day.—Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.—Ten Houses rebuilt in Bunhill Row, 1831.—New Form of Commission.—Right of Veterans to wear Uniform.—Committee of Privileges.—Estate Committee reduced.—Address to the Public.—Assembly of Trades Unions.—Company called out.—Receive Thanks of Court of Common Council.—Sergeants' Muskets exchanged for Fusils, 1834.—Ball Firing in Ground.—Archery and Cricket proposed.—Subscription reduced to One Guinea, 1835.—Address to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.—Presentation of Plate to Lieut.-Colonel Cox and Major Freshfield.—Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.—Ancient Records relating to Company.—Recruits obliged to attend Drills.—Death of the King ... ..	290

## CHAPTER IX.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE  
DEATH OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.*(The First Struggle between the Court and the Military Authorities.)*

## FROM 1837 TO 1843.

Petition to the Queen.—Church built on Site of Militia Headquarters.—Gold Sashes to be worn.—Guard of Honour at Guildhall on 9th of November.—New Rules and Orders.—Alteration in Admission Fees.—Services accepted for Coronation.—Vote towards Nelson's and Wellington's Monuments.—Standard Height for Recruits.—Precautions against Riots.—Application to Court by Members for Reforms.—Address to Court by H.R.H. the Captain-General.—Their Reply.—Flint-lock Muskets superseded.—Application for Drill Sergeants.—Letter of Remonstrance from His Royal Highness.—Statement by the Home Secretary.—Letter to His Royal Highness from the Court.—Number of Companies reduced from eight to six.—New Royal Warrant reserving Appointment of Field Officers and Adjutant.—Chartist Riots, 1842.—Vote of Thanks from Court of Aldermen.—Percussion Muskets provided, 1842.—Death of the Captain-General ... ..	311
---	-----



## CHAPTER X.

APPOINTMENT OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AS THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL  
AND COLONEL.*(The Final Struggle of the Court against the Military Authorities.)*

FROM 1843 TO 1850.

	PAGE
Appointment of H.R.H. Prince Albert.—The New Royal Warrant.—	
Opening of the Royal Exchange, 1844.—Eastern Counties and	
North London Railways.—Proposed Station in Artillery Ground.	
—Permission to play Cricket granted by Corporation.—Report of	
Committee of Privileges.—The City Police.—The Chartist Riots.—	
Entrance Fees reduced.—Alterations in Rules and Orders, 1849.	
—Proceedings at General Court, 6th of December.—Petitions to	
Queen to restore Privilege of Election of Officers.—The Address	
of the 126.—Address of the 190.—Reply of the Prince Consort.—	
Statement by Home Secretary.—Intentions of the Government.—	
Petition to Court of Aldermen.—Report of their Committee.—	
Deputation of Corporation to Home Secretary.—Civil and Military	
Affairs separated, 4th of February, 1850.—Extraordinary Proceed-	
ings of the Court of Emergency, 7th of February.—Interview with	
the Home Secretary.—The New Sergeant-Major.—Statement by	
Court of Assistants to Prince Albert.—Reply of His Royal High-	
ness.—Disturbance at the Annual Dinner.—The Court of Inquiry.	
—Address of the Court to the Captain-General.—Remarks of His	
Royal Highness on their Proceedings.—The Court's Defence.—	
Decision of His Royal Highness.—Final Settlement of the	
Dispute.—Result of the Elections ... ..	334

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE NEW LEASE FROM THE LIEUTENANCY.

FROM 1851 TO 1857.

Great Increase of Members.—The Band.—Servants of the Company.
—Shooting Gallery to be built.—Non-attendance at Drill.—In-
spection by the Captain-General.—Death of the Duke of Wel-
lington.—Regulations for Ball-firing in Ground.—Card-playing
prohibited.—An Offer to write the History of the Company
declined.—Rules and Orders.—Opening of the Crystal Palace—
Reduction and Amalgamation of Companies.—Application of

	PAGE
Lieutenancy for a Piece of Ground.—Royal Patriotic Fund.—Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.—By-laws of the Court of Assistants.—The new Militia Bill.—Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the New Lease.—Lieutenancy agree to Company's Terms.—The New Lease confirmed.—Counsel's Opinion.—Condition of the Estate.—Alteration in Uniform.—Surveyor and Armourer	369

## CHAPTER XII.

## DEATH OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, AND APPOINTMENT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AS CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL.

FROM 1858 TO 1878.

The New Uniforms.—Subscriptions increased.—Instructor of Musketry appointed.—London Rifle Brigade.—Enfield Rifles supplied.—Range at Hornsey.—National Rifle Association.—The Gold Sash discontinued.—Additions to Armoury House.—Short Rifles provided.—Troop of Horse Artillery formed, 1860.—Title of "Honourable" confirmed.—Uniform of the Horse Artillery.—First Volunteer Review in Hyde Park.—Opinion of the Captain-General.—The Jubilee Banquet.—Squadron of Light Cavalry formed, 1861.—Companies increased to Ten.—Prizes for Shooting.—Range at Park.—Courts to be open.—Death of H.R.H. the Captain-General.—The Albert Room.—International Exhibition.—Entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales into London.—Dispute with Lieutenancy.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Captain-General.—Inspection of Company by the King of Denmark, 1867.—Fenian Disturbances.—Companies reduced to Six.—Horse Artillery abolished.—Illness of the Prince of Wales.—Addresses to the Queen and the Prince.—The Artillery Ground and the City Volunteers.—Letter from the Lieut.-Colonels of Volunteers.—Their Petition to the Court of Aldermen.—Proceedings in Parliament, 1873.—Opinion of Counsel.—Debates in Parliament, 1874-75—Conclusion	389
--	-----

## CHAPTER XIII.

## THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Company and Harvard College.—Faneuil Hall.—Early Use of Diving-bell, 1642.—The Annual Sermons.—Curious Customs.—Exemption from Militia Laws.—The Great Punch Bowl, 1795.—
---

	PAGE
Uniforms, 1810.—Financial Condition of the Company.—Qualification for Membership.—The War with England, 1814.—Grant of Two Six-pounders, 1817.—American Artillery during Rebellion, 1775-83. — Rules confirmed, 1819. — Report of Committee on Uniforms.—Continental Uniform.—The Prince Consort elected, 1857.—Correspondence with His Royal Highness.—General Orders, 1859.—The Colours.—Captain Myles Standish.—Boston Musical Festival, 1872. — Entertainment to the Band of the Grenadier Guards. — Centennial Anniversaries at Lexington and Bunker Hill. — Fall Field Days, 1873-78. — Speech of Mark Twain. — Election of the Prince of Wales.—Correspondence with His Royal Highness	437
-----	
List of Commanders and Preachers of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company from 1638-1879	465
Roll of Members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company in 1638	471
Chiefs (President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurers,) of the Honourable Artillery Company of London	474
Field and Staff-Officers, &c., of the Honourable Artillery Company of London	478

## APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—An Account of the Annual Election of Chiefs and Officers in 1632	485
„ B.—Sale of the Old Artillery Ground	488
„ C.—An Address to the Inhabitants of London from the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company in 1794	492
Regulations concerning the Admission of Members, &c.	498
„ D.—Return of Volunteers Reviewed in Hyde Park, 1814	499
„ E.—Opinion of Counsel on the Proceedings of the Special General Court, &c., 10th March, 1841	501
„ F.—Form of Commission now issued to Officers of the Honourable Artillery Company	506
„ G.—Omissions and Alterations	507
A GLOSSARY of Obsolete Words quoted in Vol. I.	510
ERRATA	512

# ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ... ..	Frontispiece
CAPS WORN BY THE GRENADIERS, 1702-1715 ... ..	10
ALDERMAN JOHN WILKES, M.P. ... ..	22
JOHN MILTON ... ..	24
THE GORDON RIOTS ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	68
ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOUR ... ..	92
MAJOR SIR BARNARD TURNER, KNT., 1780-84 ... ..	107
LUNARDI'S BALLOON ASCENT, 1784 ... ..	108
THE FIRST BALLOON ASCENT IN ENGLAND ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	112
THE GREAT ROOM IN THE ARMOURY HOUSE, looking East ... ..	118
ANCIENT MARKS IN FINSBURY FIELDS ... ..	126
FIRST PAGE OF THE VELLUM BOOK ... ..	150
ENTRANCE TO ARTILLERY GROUND—THE EAST GATE ... ..	170
UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY, 1797-1822 ... ..	202
” ” ARTILLERY, 1797-1822 ... ..	208
REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, 1799 ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	212
” ” THE ARTILLERY COMPANY MARCHING PAST ... ..	216
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HYDE PARK REVIEW, 1799 ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	218
COLONEL PAUL LE MESURIER, 1794-1805 ... ..	228
INSPECTION AT THE ARMOURY HOUSE, 1803 ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	238
DUKES OF SUSSEX, CAMBRIDGE, &c. ... ..	268
GEORGE IV. ... ..	280
THE ARMOURY HOUSE, FINSBURY ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	287
WILLIAM IV. ... ..	290
ENROLMENT OF CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES, IN THE VELLUM BOOK ... ..	292
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX ... ..	298
TROPHY OF ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOUR ... ..	322
” ARMS AND COLOURS ... ..	326
LAST PAGE OF THE VELLUM BOOK ... ..	335
H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT ... ..	336
UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY, 1848 ... ..	342
MAJOR SAMUEL BARNARD, 1848-1856 ... ..	352
LIEUT.-COLONEL FITZROY, 1848-1859 ... ..	365
UNIFORM OF THE ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY, 1850-57 ( <i>double page</i> ) ... ..	380

	PAGE
WROUGHT-IRON GATES IN ENTRANCE HALL OF THE ARMOURY HOUSE	388
UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY, 1879	396
UNIFORM OF THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, 1879	405
ENTRY OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES INTO LONDON, 1863...	410
THE HORSE ARTILLERY TROOP	412
THE GREAT ROOM IN THE ARMOURY HOUSE, looking West	419
.. .. .. East	420

### MAPS AND PLANS.

THE ARTILLERY GROUND AND THE MARKS FOR SHOOTING IN FINSBURY FIELDS, 1745. (Fac-simile from John Roque's Survey of London)	125
HYDE PARK, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER CORPS AT THE REVIEW ON THE 4TH OF JUNE 1799	214
HYDE PARK, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER CORPS AT THE REVIEW ON THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1800	221

### ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

GROUP OF OFFICERS IN ARTILLERY AND CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS, 1878	440
.. FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, 1878	444
COLONEL THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER	450
MAJOR M. BRIMMER, AND LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSIAH QUINCY	452
COLONEL G. T. BIGELOW, AND BRIG.-GENERAL CALEB CUSHING	454
MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. BANKS, AND MAJOR BENJAMIN P. POORE	457
LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. ALLEN	458
CAPTAIN JOHN L. STEVENSON	460

**S U M M A R Y**  
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C	Oct. 14, 1692	Mar. 17, 1714	252	S	Oct. 14, 1830	July 28, 1836	553
D	Mar. 23, 1714	Sept. 14, 1742	356	T	Aug. 25, 1836	July 27, 1840	545
E	Oct. 12, 1742	Nov. 23, 1758	435	U	Aug. 27, 1840	Feb. 13, 1845	550
F	Mar. 20, 1759	July 11, 1775	525	W	Feb. 20, 1845	July 5, 1849	545
G	July 19, 1775	Dec. 27, 1780	495	X	July 12, 1849	Apr. 22, 1852	542
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L	Dec. 4, 1793	Nov. 30, 1797		BB	Oct. 28, 1861	June 1, 1865	552
M	Dec. 6, 1797	Oct. 27, 1802		CC	June 22, 1865	Nov. 18, 1869	555
N	Dec. 1, 1802	Nov. 27, 1805		DD	Dec. 2, 1869	Apr. 27, 1874	522
O	Dec. 4, 1805	Nov. 26, 1812		EE	May 18, 1874	Oct., 1879	562
P	Dec. 2, 1812	Nov. 22, 1819	524	FF	Nov., 1879.		

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PARTICULARS FOR CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION  
INTO THE  
**HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY**  
**OF LONDON.**

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It is necessary to be nominated by five Members of the Company; after which a Candidate is balloted for by the Court of Assistants. Every proposition of a Candidate is to specify HIS NAME, PLACE OF ABODE, OCCUPATION, AGE, and HEIGHT, and if the Candidate has more than one place of abode and occupation they must each be respectively stated, also whether or not he has been a member of any other and what Corps.—If under the age of 21 years he cannot be admitted as a Member, but may be proposed as a Cadet. None can be admitted under the height of 5 feet 5 inches, or who have any defect of vision or hearing; nor any one above the age of 40 years.—If he has belonged to any Volunteer Corps the name to be stated.

Gentlemen unacquainted with Members can obtain their nomination by furnishing the Secretary with the names of two Referees as to their respectability.

Gentlemen under 21 years of age must procure the written assent of their parents or guardians.

An Entrance Fee of £5 (except in the case of Candidates under 21 years of age) and a Subscription of £2 2s. for the year, ending at Michaelmas, are payable on admission. The Subscription of £2 2s. is annual, payable in advance, but Gentlemen admitted between Lady-day and Michaelmas pay only a half Subscription of £1 1s. for the unexpired portion of the first year.

The Company consists of a troop of Light Cavalry, a Battery of Field Artillery, and a Battalion of Six Companies of Infantry.

Every Member upon joining provides his own Uniform, the approximate cost of which is for the Cavalry £29, the Artillery Division £14, and the Battalion £13.

Rifles, Carbines, and Accoutrements are provided and kept in order by the Company.

The Drill Ground at the Head-quarters, Finsbury, is six acres in extent, and the Drill Hall for Winter Drills is 160 feet long by an average width of 40 feet.

There are Drills on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past six p.m. for the Battalion: on Tuesdays at the same hour for the Artillery: and on Wednesdays at six p.m. for the Cavalry.

Instruction in Fencing, Broad Sword, and Single Stick, is given free of charge on Thursday evenings after Drill to those Members who wish to receive it.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, at Head-quarters, Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.

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**DECLARATION SIGNED BY MEMBERS ON ADMISSION.**

“We, the undersigned, being well affected to the Queen and Constitution, do hereby engage upon our honour, so long as we shall continue Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, to conform to all Rules and Orders made for its government, to be obedient to our Officers, to be constant in attending to all our Military Duties, and especially to appear under arms upon all occasions when the Corps may be mustered for the purpose of assisting the Civil Power in maintaining tranquillity or suppressing riot.”

## PREFACE.



THE Company being deprived of their Captain-General by the death of George II., the Court of Assistants, in November, 1760, drew up their customary Address of Congratulation to the new Sovereign on coming to the throne, and praying His Majesty to appoint them a Captain-General. Sir Joseph Hankey, the President, on whom the duty devolved of taking the necessary steps for presenting it, took offence at some of the proceedings, and succeeded by various pretexts in postponing the matter until the time for presenting it had passed. Accordingly, in 1764, the Court sent a Memorial to the King begging him to appoint a Captain-General; but changes in the Government caused a further delay, and it was not until March, 1766, that a Royal Warrant was issued appointing H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Captain-General, which post he retained until his death in 1830.

The Corporation in former times were staunch supporters of the Company, to whom they always looked for assistance in times of disturbance and riots, not then unfrequent; and the high estimation in which the Company was held is shown by the fact that William III., in 1697, ordered the Lieutenantcy to insist on all the Officers of the Trained Bands entering themselves members, so as to qualify them for their military duties. In order that this should not be a tax on either party the Lieutenantcy, in 1719, voted an allowance of £78 per annum to the Company to distribute amongst the Militia Officers, and £72 towards the expense of providing the Sergeants with arms and ammunition, &c., they being admitted on payment of nominal fees.

In 1767 the Lieutenantcy ordered that no Militia Officer or

Sergeant should do duty with any other military body than the Artillery Company on pain of dismissal. The following year the Lord Mayor, complaining that he had been very disrespectfully treated by the Armourer, and a member of the Court of Assistants, the allowance of £150 was ordered to be withheld until satisfactory apology had been made.

In 1769, at the request of the Militia Officers, the allowance of £72 for the Sergeants was withdrawn, as the Officers stated that the former claimed to be on an equality with them in the Artillery Company. This had not the desired effect, as the Sergeants were allowed to continue members at a reduced rate of subscription, and the Militia officers again appealed to the Lieutenancy in 1772, who thereupon ordered that no member should continue a Sergeant in the Militia; but, in order not to entirely deprive the Company of their services, directed that the Sergeants should do duty with the Company on all their grand marches and public exercises. An allowance of £100 per annum was at the same time granted to the Company (in addition to former grant of £78), viz., £70 for providing arms, &c., and instructing the Sergeants, and £30 for the purpose of giving the Sergeants 1s. for every parade they attended. This arrangement only continued until 1779, when Brackley Kennett, the Lord Mayor elect, declined the services of the Company on Lord Mayor's Day, and made arrangements for another military body to escort him. The Company then issued a notice, stating that in accordance with the orders of the Lieutenancy made in 1767, any member marching with any other military body on that day would be expelled. About a dozen members, including several Officers of the Orange Regiment of Militia (of which the Lord Mayor was Colonel) were expelled at the next Court, including the Lord Mayor himself. His Lordship complained to the Lieutenancy, who in consequence rescinded their orders issued in 1728 and 1772, granting the Company £78, £70, and £30 per annum; and further ordered in future that the Staff Officers or Sergeants of the Militia should not do duty with the Company on their grand marches or public exercises without leave from the Lieutenancy or Lord Mayor, on application from the Company. From this period the close con-

nection which had hitherto existed between the London Militia and the Artillery Company practically ceased.

In 1783, the Lieutenancy being in want of drummers and fifers for the use of the Militia when training, offered the Company £175 per annum if they would provide twenty-four when required, which offer was accepted ; but in 1793 the Company declined to continue this arrangement after Lady-day.

A Lease of the Artillery Ground was first granted to the Company by the Corporation in 1641, for a term of 139 years at an annual rent of 6s. 8d. In 1727 the Company surrendered their old Lease, and received a new one for the remaining fifty-three years of the term, which expired in 1780, but distinguishing the freehold from the leasehold, and quitting the former at the expiration of the Lease. In 1767 the Corporation proposed, in order to enable them to agree with the Prebendary of Finsbury, that on the renewal of the Prebendal Estate, the Company would give up their interest in the buildings in Bunhill Row and Chiswell Street, and 150 feet of the east side of the Ground, for the new City Road, but the proposal was rejected. The question was again raised in 1775, and, after numerous meetings, the Company agreed to surrender 91 ft. 6 in. of the east side of the Ground immediately, and the buildings on the north-east corner of Chiswell Street which stood on the Ground, held from the Prebendary of Finsbury, in 1780. In accordance with this arrangement the Corporation, by an Indenture dated February, 1777, granted a new Lease of all the Ground which was the City's freehold for sixty-one years from Lady-day, 1780, at a rent of £5 for the first thirty years, and £20 for the residue, renewable every fourteen years for ever on payment of a fine of £100 ; and another Lease of the remainder of the Ground (held by the City from the Prebendary of Finsbury) for eighty-three years, from 1780, expiring in 1863, at £10 per annum, renewable without fine for all future Leases taken by the City, except the last four years, and a payment of £500 to the Company towards repairing the Armoury House, &c. New Leases were executed in April, 1800, on the same terms, but with the provisions lately agreed to for the use of the Ground by the Militia.

In 1855, the Corporation having decided not to renew their

own Lease, the Lieutenant, who wanted to acquire suitable Ground for the new Militia Head-quarters, obtained powers (by the 18 & 19 Vic. cap. 145, *Local*), to purchase on Lease that portion of the Artillery Ground which formed part of the Prebendal Estate of Finsbury. The following year terms were arranged, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granting the Lieutenant a Lease of reversionary right to the Armoury House and Ground for ninety-nine years from 1867, when the Lease of the Corporation expired, on payment of £9,000, and £550 per annum, and the latter granted an under Lease for the same period to the Company (it was, however, agreed that the new term of ninety-nine years should commence in June, 1855, instead of 1867). Of the above sum the Company agreed to pay one-third, or £3,000, and a rent of £183 6s. 8d. The Lieutenant also paid £1,565 to the City for the assignment of their reversionary term of four years from 1863-67, of which sum the proportion paid by the Company was £1,222.

The year 1779 was remarkable for the numerous changes made in some of the most ancient customs of the Company. The previous year they escorted the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November for the last time, their usual offer being this year declined by Brackley Kennett, as already described. The celebrated march to Baums, or Balmes, was held for the last time on the 12th of August, the Prince of Wales' birthday, which continued to be observed as the principal field day of the year until 1820. The drills or exercises which had been annually held as far back as the records of the Company extend, under the name of Private and Public "Leads," were also held for the last time this year. No drills or field days were held the following year in consequence of the Gordon Riots and the disturbed state of the metropolis, but in 1781 numerous reforms were introduced. The Company was organised into a battalion of six companies, including a Grenadier and Light Infantry Company, the titles of General, Lieutenant-General, and Major-General were abolished, and those of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major substituted, and a detailed description of the uniform to be worn was published. Previous to this the officers of the Trained Bands or Militia were allowed to wear

the uniform of their regiments, a custom still observed in the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company. Field days for drill were organised, a meeting for ball practice was held, and on the 12th of August, instead of the usual "Baums March," the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, presented the Company with two field-pieces in Finsbury Fields, for their services during the late riots, which resulted in the formation of the present Artillery Division.

The exact rank or position of the Company has frequently given rise to discussion but has never been definitely settled. The Court of Assistants wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, in 1782, requesting to be informed what position the Company held in the military forces of the kingdom, and in reply were informed that there was no rule by which any precise rank could be assigned to them, but the Commander-in-Chief had no doubt that if called out for service every proper respect and attention due to so ancient and honourable a Corps would be shown to them by those in command. The Company are usually classed with the Volunteers, which, strictly speaking, they are not, although most of their conditions of service resemble that force. The Company is specially exempted from the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1863 (26 & 27 Vic., cap. 65), and has never been included in the Mutiny or any other Act until the present year, when a paragraph was introduced into Part V. of the Army Discipline Act (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 33, declaring that "The expression Volunteers includes the Honourable Artillery Company of London." It would have been more in accordance with former precedents, and also more correct, if the Company had been separately specified by name. Nor should it be forgotten that the Company have always had the power, under the Royal Warrants granted to them by successive Sovereigns, to assemble Military Courts for the trial of offending Members, and either to fine or expel them; this having always been looked upon as one of their privileges. A special Act of Parliament was passed in July, 1806 (46 Geo. III., cap. 125), enacting that no officer of the Yeomanry or Volunteers should take rank above any Field Officer of the Regulars or Militia. Formerly, when they alone of all the Reserve or Auxiliary forces held Royal Commissions



and others only from the Lords Lieutenant of their counties, they were undoubtedly entitled to take precedence, but now there is no such distinction. By their Commissions the Officers of the Company are ordered "*not to take rank in Our Army except during the time of the said Corps being called out into actual service, and then as the youngest of your rank.*" The wording of this is curious, but it is still an open question whether they would take rank before, or after Militia Officers, or with them, according to the date of their commissions.

Even in the official *Army List*, in which regiments are inserted strictly according to their rank or precedence, great uncertainty seems to prevail as to the correct position of the Company. When they were first inserted in September, 1844, they were included amongst the Miscellaneous Military Departments; in November, 1846, they were first placed immediately after the Militia, but before the Yeomanry; in August, 1859, they were placed with the Volunteers, then first inserted, and in February, 1860, they were moved to the place they now occupy after the Yeomanry.

The first balloon ascent in England took place from the Artillery Ground on Wednesday, the 15th of September, 1784, by Vincent Lunardi, on which occasion H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and a large concourse of people assembled to witness the novel sight.

The Toxophilite Society, which had been formed in 1781, applied to be admitted members of the Company in 1784; their request was complied with, and they were formed into a separate Company, known as the "Archers Division." At the beginning of this century their numbers declined, and in 1803 they discontinued their connection with the Company. The Society, however, still flourishes, under the title of "The Royal Toxophilite Society," at Archers' Lodge, Regent's Park.

The Artillery Company, from a very early period of their existence, regularly practised archery in Finsbury Fields, over which they had the right to shoot, and continued to do so down to the year 1792. Latterly, however, they had to contend with many difficulties. In 1776 some of the owners of the fields were ordered to replace some of the old marks which they had removed, and in 1782 more active opposition commenced the Company on their annual march, on the 25th of October,

finding the gates locked and chained, forced their way through all obstructions. On the 12th of August, 1786, they did the same, pulling down several new fences; in 1791 the marks (having been much damaged and some removed) were ordered to be made good; but the following year the Company marched to their marks for the last time. One of the tenants paid the Company £5 per annum from 1787, to 1795, as an acknowledgment of their rights; but the ground after this was rapidly built over, which practically extinguished the ancient rights of the Company. One of the old stone marks, bearing the name "Scarlet," is still preserved in the brick wall of a stable near the canal bridge in the New North Road, and it is hoped will shortly be removed to the Armoury House, to be preserved as the last relic of the days when the Company still practised archery.

The use of the Artillery Ground has been a fruitful source of dispute, and at the close of the last century the Company were involved in a struggle with the Lieutenancy which lasted for five years, and at one time threatened to be the means of causing the dissolution of the Company. The old force known as the Trained Bands were ordered to be disbanded by Charles II., in 1663, those of the City of London alone excepted, and a Militia force was raised. The six regiments of City Trained Bands were sometimes styled also Militia, until the former and older title appears to have been dropped. In 1794 the City Militia was reorganised, the six old regiments of Trained Bands or Militia being abolished, and a new force of 1,200 men, formed into two regiments, was established.

The following year the Lieutenancy applied to the Company for the use of the Armoury House and Artillery Ground for training the New Militia. After considerable discussion this application was complied with on certain conditions; but the Lieutenancy afterwards claiming it as a right the Company expressed their readiness to contest the case if necessary. A New London Militia Bill was brought into Parliament by the Lieutenancy in 1796 to amend the previous Act of 1794, in which a clause was inserted giving the Militia all the rights and privileges of the Ancient Trained Bands, one of which was the use

of the Artillery Ground. The Company petitioned the House of Commons against the Bill, and also drew up Addresses to the Prince of Wales as Captain-General, and to the Home Secretary, begging their assistance. After much discussion it was suggested by Mr. Pitt that an amicable arrangement was best for all parties; and on the Court of Common Council passing a resolution binding themselves that advantage should not be taken of the new Act in bringing any claim against the Company, and that it should not be given in evidence for either party, either at law or in equity, the Company withdrew their opposition, and the Bill passed into law. Several meetings were then held between the Lieutenancy and the Company to arrange the terms on which the Ground should be used, but they were unable to agree. Meanwhile the Militia was embodied, and the Lieutenancy, in order to bring the matter to a crisis, ordered the Grenadier Company of each regiment to proceed to the Artillery Ground on the 29th of October, for drill. Notice having been also sent to the Company, they assembled under arms, the gates were locked, and a collision between the two bodies appeared unavoidable. Fortunately however the Militia contented themselves with demanding admission, and on being refused at once retired. A suit was then brought against the Company by the Lieutenancy, on behalf of the Corporation (and by their permission) in the Court of King's Bench on a plea of breach of covenant, to try the right of the new Militia to use the Ground. The new Act was then brought forward in support of their claim, although the Corporation had pledged themselves not to take advantage of it; and Lord Kenyon considering it a question of law, reserved it for the opinion of the judges, on a special case to be stated, who gave it against the Company. The proceedings being found defective a motion in arrest of judgment was made on behalf of the Company and a rule granted; and the Lieutenancy brought a writ of ejectment against them.

The Company filed a bill in Chancery for an Injunction to stay further legal proceedings, which the Court granted. The Court of Common Council then, in 1799, interposed on behalf of the Lieutenancy to make terms with the Company, which at length

were agreed upon. Instead of the Armoury House being used by the Militia the Company gave up a piece of ground sixty feet in depth, between the Bunhill gate and the north wall, for the erection of Head-quarters for the Militia. It was agreed that the Militia when embodied should have the exclusive use of the Artillery Ground four days a week, and every alternate Sunday; and when not embodied, for twenty-eight days a year, for the purpose of training; but the Company were always to have the exclusive right to the Ground on the Birthday, Accession, and Coronation of the Sovereign, and also on the birthday of the Prince of Wales, or Captain-General. Each party to pay their own costs. In May, 1800, all being concluded, the Militia were admitted, and they continue to use the Ground annually on these terms.

A clause in the original Lease, which has been continued in those granted subsequently, covenanted that the Company would not at any time convert or employ the Artillery Ground for any other use or purpose whatever than for the Company to exercise arms in, and for the mustering and exercise of the Trained Bands of the City. For this reason the Company have been always obliged to decline the numerous and repeated applications they have from time to time received, not only from military bodies, as the Volunteers, but many others.

An application for permission to use the Ground was made by the London Rifle Brigade in 1859, but refused. In February, 1871, the Lieutenancy inquired whether the Company were prepared to allow the City Volunteers the use of the Ground, subject to the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Corporation; but the Company considered that the greatly increasing requirements of the Militia, and also of the Company, would not allow it. The following year Sir John Lubbock in the House of Commons attempted to introduce a clause into the Military Forces Localisation Bill, giving the City Volunteers the use of the Ground, but failed.

At a meeting of the Court of Assistants early in February, 1873, notices were given of motions to instruct the Company's Solicitors to advise whether the City Volunteers could be admitted to the Ground, and what steps it would be necessary to take with that view.

At the next Court a letter was read from the Officers commanding the City Volunteers claiming to be the representatives of the Trained Bands, and requesting that steps might be taken to arrange for the use of the Ground and premises by them. The same month they presented a petition to the Court of Aldermen, begging their assistance in obtaining the use of the Ground. The Company thereupon declined to take the question into further consideration until the above letter and claim had been entirely withdrawn.

In April Sir John Lubbock again brought the subject before the House of Commons ; but Mr. Cardwell stated, on the part of the Government, that he "could be no party to any invasion of the right of property." The opinion of the Attorney-General, and another eminent Counsel, was entirely in favour of the Company's sole right to the Ground. In June the Commanding Officers withdrew their letter.

In 1874 and 1875 Sir John Lubbock applied to Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in the House of Commons, to take steps to obtain the Ground for the Volunteers, but without effect.

On the 28th of February, 1878, Lieut.-Colonel Hayter, of the London Rifle Brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel Vickers, 2nd London Rifle Volunteers, petitioned the Court of Common Council to provide Head-quarters and a drill-ground for their regiments ; and on the 14th of March a similar petition was presented from Lieut.-Colonel Laurie, 3rd London Rifle Volunteers, all of which were referred to the City Lands Committee.

Acting on these petitions, the City Solicitor (totally ignoring the Company) applied, on the 14th of March 1879, to the Court of Lieutenancy for the use of the Artillery Ground for certain Volunteer Corps. On the 21st of July the Lieutenancy replied that they had written to the Honourable Artillery Company, referring to their (Lieutenancy) letter of 2nd February, 1871, relative to the use of the Ground by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd City Rifle Volunteer Corps ; but as the Company declined to comply, the Lieutenancy regretted that, according to their Lease with the Company, they were unable to take any steps in the matter. Had it not been for the unfortunate letter of the Officers commanding the City Corps, dated

the 20th February, 1873, and the subsequent persistent struggle to obtain the use of the Ground as *a right*, an amicable understanding would probably have been arrived at before long. The Company having firmly vindicated and established their legal and just claim to the exclusive possession of the Ground, which has now been confirmed by the highest legal authorities, and by two successive Secretaries of State for War, may rest content. It is, however, to be hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will, ere long, be made, which will permanently benefit all parties, and that past animosities may be forgotten.

The Volunteer force is an older institution than is generally supposed; the present force, which originated in 1859, being but a revival of the Armed Associations or Volunteers of 1780 and 1798. The London Military Foot Association was formed in 1778; the London Light Horse Volunteers (a celebrated Corps, who were disbanded in 1829) were formed in 1779. As early as 1781 there existed Armed Associations in almost every Ward of the City of London, besides other Corps. In 1797 a great revival of these "Armed Associations," or Volunteers, took place, and the following year a plan for the defence of the Metropolis from the apprehended French invasion was drawn up by the Horse Guards, in which each Corps had special posts assigned to them. In 1799 the King held the first Volunteer review in Hyde Park, on his birthday, on the 4th June, when 8,000 men assembled under arms. The King was so pleased with this review that he expressed his intention of inspecting the several Corps at their respective posts on the 21st of June. On this occasion the Company requested the Prince of Wales to assume the command; His Royal Highness wrote an autograph letter in reply, stating that he had received the King's commands to receive His Majesty at the head of the Company.

The strength of the Company has always varied considerably, being invariably most flourishing in times of war, and rapidly declining again on peace being restored. For example, from 1785 to 1793 the average number of members admitted in each year was less than a dozen; in 1794 they increased to 92; and in 1798 to 320; after which the numbers again fell rapidly during the next four years to about 20; and in 1802, when

peace was concluded, to 7. On the outbreak of the war again, in 1803, the largest number ever admitted into the Company in one year was attained, viz., 726 ; of this number nearly 400 joined in July, and the highest ever admitted at one Court was 117 on the 4th of August. After the Peninsular War very few new members were obtained ; in 1814 only 1 ; in 1817 the Duke of Sussex was the sole member admitted ; in 1847 only 12 joined ; but the Chartist Riots in 1848 brought in 154, the number falling again the following year to 21. During the Crimean War the number of admissions each year varied from 40 to 90 ; in 1858 only 22 were admitted ; but in 1859 another flourishing period commenced with 219 ; in 1860, 280 ; 1861, 166 ; and in 1862, 62.

During the last, and for a considerable portion of the present, century, the Artillery Company constituted almost the only military force on which the civil authorities could rely for assistance in case of sudden emergency or disturbance ; and the occasions on which they have been called out are too numerous to mention. For their services during the Gordon Riots the Corporation presented them with two field-pieces. The principal occasions on which their services have been required were in 1794, when they were on duty on several occasions at the request of the Home Secretary, in consequence of the disturbances caused by Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and the Corresponding Society. In 1800, in consequence of riots caused by the high price of provisions ; in 1810, on Sir Francis Burdett being committed to the Tower by the House of Commons ; in 1816 and 1817, in consequence of a threatening meeting held by the distressed artificers, mechanics, and discharged mariners ; and again in 1819, on account of large meetings on the subject of Reform ; in 1834 the assemblage of Trades Unions ; and, lastly, at the Chartist disturbances in April, 1848. For these services they repeatedly received the thanks of the Home Secretary, Lord Mayor, Corporation, and other authorities.

The Company appear to have paid great attention to shooting with fire-arms, as they did formerly with the bow. In July, 1781, they marched to Sydenham, for ball practice, a custom maintained for several years ; in 1789, the place being changed

to Highgate. On these occasions they took their targets with them, generally six in number; every man had to fire six rounds, at a distance of 120 yards, and they ended the day with a sham fight. A proposal was made in 1802 to form a Prize Fund for shooting, by increasing the subscription one guinea per annum, but it was rejected. In 1811 the Court of Assistants voted prizes for shooting in proportion to the number of competitors in each Company, and the first meeting was held at Hampstead on the 25th of October, when eighty-seven members competed for four prizes, consisting of silver cups of the value of £10 each: similar meetings were held the two following years at the same place, after which they were discontinued. Three targets were used on these occasions, each thirty inches in diameter; the distance was at first proposed to be one hundred yards, but this was rejected as limiting the chance to a few and eighty yards was decided to be sufficient, as in the regular Army they only fired up to sixty yards. The winners were those "*who put in the greatest number of shots without reference to the targets fired at.*" In 1824, and again in 1835, it was proposed to build a Rifle Gallery in the Artillery Ground, but the plan was given up on account of the expense. In 1852 one was constructed, 110 yards long, it was opened the following year, and was removed in 1860, being comparatively useless. A prize competition was held in September, 1827, at Child's Hill, near Hendon, the conditions being six shots at a distance of about eighty yards, and a medal was given by Captains of Companies to the best shot. The following year this range was hired at £12 per annum. Several of these old shooting medals may now be seen at the South Kensington Museum, in the splendid collection of the late Surgeon-Major J. W. Fleming, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

Precise regulations regarding the arms and uniform of the Company were first drawn up in 1781. In 1795 the Officers were ordered to carry swords instead of fusils; and in 1799 the Sergeants were ordered to exchange their pikes for fusils. In 1804 a Rifle Company was established, dressed in green, and armed with rifles; they were styled "Yagers," and were abolished in 1854. The Artillery appear to have worn gold lace in 1803;



in 1821 both the Artillery and Infantry were ordered to wear gold lace (which they continued to do until 1830), and chacos were substituted for the helmets hitherto worn. One of the first alterations made by William IV. was in 1830, when he ordered the whole Company, including the Artillery and Yagers, to be dressed in scarlet, the uniform to be the same pattern as the Grenadier Guards, substituting silver for gold; and ordered his own tailor to make a pattern coat for his inspection. At the same time he conferred on them the privilege of wearing gold sashes for full dress. In 1842 percussion muskets instead of the old flint-lock firearms were provided. The bearskin cap was adopted in 1855, and the coatee was replaced by the tunic in 1858, in which year Enfield rifles were supplied to the Company.

In the last century the Company was almost always more or less involved in debt, and the members frequently had to subscribe to loans for various purposes connected with their estate. The great increase of new members in 1803 enabled them to pay off all arrears, and their financial position from this time rapidly improved. An Estate Fund was formed in 1808, by investing a certain portion of the surplus each year, to enable them to rebuild some of their houses when the leases expired. In 1826 this fund amounted to nearly £12,000, but was considerably reduced, two years later, when two new wings were added to the Armoury House; and in 1831 ten houses were rebuilt in Bunhill Row, which quite exhausted the fund. The finances, however, continued satisfactory until 1855, when the heavy costs connected with the new Lease, amounting to about £5,000, left them again in debt.

The Company have always declined to elect honorary members in any form. The only member ever admitted an *honorary member of the Company* was Barnard Turner, in 1780, who commanded the London Military Foot Association during the riots, which body amalgamated with the Company. In 1671 the Field Officers of the Trained Bands who were members and paid quarterage were made *honorary members of the Court of Assistants*, and this rule was extended to the Aldermen in 1692; the privilege however was withdrawn from the Field Officers of the Militia in 1778. In 1730, in order to raise funds for building the New Armoury

House, persons were made honorary members of the Court of Assistants on payment of £20. In 1778 this was in some measure qualified by their having to be elected by ballot at a General Court; and in 1781 admission by purchase was abolished, and it was declared that in future persons should only be made honorary members of the Court for special and eminent services. In 1804 two Officers of the Company were so elected on retiring. The last honorary member of the Court of Assistants died in 1829, since which time only the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, continue as honorary members of the Court, with the exception of the Recorder, who was added in 1854.

The question as to the right of exemption from serving on Juries has frequently been raised. The Chiefs, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, Officers, and Court of Assistants, are specially exempted in the Letters Patent granted by Henry VIII. in 1537; but the members have also frequently applied to be discharged from serving, and their claim has, as a rule, been recognised.

Besides their services in times of civil disturbance, there have been few events of national interest or importance in which the Company have not taken part. In 1714 the Company were represented in the ceremonial when George I. made his public entrance into the City, although great opposition was offered by the Lieutenancy; and in 1768, at the special request of the Corporation, they furnished a Guard of Honour to the King of Denmark, and escorted him from the Temple to the Mansion House. The Company always claimed the right to furnish a Guard of Honour to the Sovereign or Prince of Wales when visiting the City, and have done so on occasions too numerous to mention. They were also present under arms at Westminster on the Coronation of George IV., William IV., and of Her Majesty the Queen, in 1838.

In 1768 a curious parade was held. Parliament having been dissolved, the Court of Assistants debated whether they should march in uniform to the Guildhall to vote. The question was decided in the affirmative, and all the members who were Liverymen, and entitled to vote, marched with the band to the poll at the Guildhall.

In November, 1839, some members sent a memorial to the Court of Assistants, containing several suggestions for improving the military efficiency of the Company; amongst others, that drill sergeants from the Line should be appointed. The Court proceeded to consider this document, and approved of some of the alterations proposed. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, then Captain-General, was greatly displeased with what he considered the interference of the Court with military affairs, especially as the proposals emanated from a private meeting of members. His Royal Highness attended the Court, and stated his views in strong terms. The dispute was not finally settled until the following year, when, after conference with the Home Secretary, the Rules and Orders were amended, the authority of the Court of Assistants being more strictly defined; and in 1842 the Field Officers and Adjutant were rendered independent by being appointed by the Crown instead of being elected by the Company; the Officers, however, were not changed, those who were then serving receiving Royal Commissions.

In 1843 H.R.H. the Prince Consort was appointed Captain-General and Colonel, *viz* H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, who died in April. His Royal Highness, from the time when he first joined the Company as Colonel, in 1817, always took a very active part in their proceedings, frequently presiding over the Military Committee, which he generally assembled at Kensington Palace. On several occasions he presided at the Court of Assistants, and was always foremost in claiming and maintaining all their rights and privileges.

A change of the highest importance was made in 1849, by the appointment of *all* officers being reserved to the Crown. Strange as it now appears the announcement of the event gave great dissatisfaction to the Court of Assistants, and to a portion of the members, who looked upon it as an infringement of their privileges, preferring rather to be elected by themselves than to hold rank under Her Majesty's Royal Commission! Happily they were far from being unanimous in this feeling, the larger number readily accepting the change as an honour and mark of Royal favour. Two Addresses were drawn up and sent to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Captain-General; the one by

the malcontents, signed by 126, and the other by 190, the latter expressing their satisfaction at the change, and their regret at what had taken place. The two parties thenceforth became known as "The Hundred and Twenty-six" and "The Hundred and Ninety"; and numerous anonymous Addresses were circulated by both sides at the time. The matter gave rise to much ill feeling, and were it possible it would have been much pleasanter totally to ignore these proceedings; suffice it to add that all opposition was defeated, and peace restored in 1850. Many of the most active opponents of the measure probably regretted the course they had taken; in any case, on being offered commissions they did not decline them. For the tact and judgment displayed by H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel in this dispute the Company must ever feel grateful. The Prince Consort always took great interest in the welfare of the Company, and invariably respected their rights and privileges, which he did much to maintain.

Formerly all Military Orders, even for drill, were issued by the Court of Assistants, and the Field Officers could only assume command on parade by special vote of the Court, who having ordered the Battalion to assemble on a certain day used to vote that "the Battalion be placed under the command of the Field Officers."

Looking back now it seems extraordinary how such a system could have existed where the military officers were under the entire authority of a Civil Court, the greater number of necessity being privates, non-commissioned officers, and junior officers.

There is an old proverb that every soldier in the French army carried a Field-Marshal's bâton in his knapsack. In like manner it may be said of the Members of the Honourable Artillery Company that every one carries a Queen's Commission in his knapsack, as, in accordance with their Royal Warrant, all the Officers (except the Field Officers and Adjutant) must be selected exclusively from the ranks of the Company. The Officers have thus generally served in all the lower grades for several years before being promoted.

In 1860 a troop of Horse Artillery was formed, which always reflected great credit on the Company, and of which they had every reason to be proud. Unfortunately the expenses connected

with it were very heavy ; and although Captain Jay and Quarter-master-Sergeant Manby defrayed a considerable amount of the cost, it was thought that it absorbed an undue proportion of the funds of the Company at the expense of the other branches, and was therefore disbanded in 1869. In 1861 the Light Cavalry Troop was added.

There appears to be two very prevalent ideas regarding the Company, one that they are very wealthy, and also an expensive and extravagant Corps to belong to, both of which are erroneous. Their income from all sources only suffices with the greatest care and economy to defray their legitimate expenses, and no portion of the funds are devoted to entertainments, as has been stated. The Company, which has been appropriately styled the "City Household Brigade," is entirely self-supporting,\* and does not accept any capitation grant from the Government like Volunteer Corps, otherwise they might annually receive a considerable sum. They pay and clothe the whole of their staff, which in other Corps are provided for by the Government.

To the long roll of celebrated men who at various periods have been members of the Company must be added the name of John Milton, who appears in the Vellum Book as having been admitted on the 2nd of June, 1635, being then in his twenty-seventh year. This will account for the military knowledge which his writings show that he possessed, and which his biographers have been at a loss to explain. The question is very fully dealt with in Masson's *Life of Milton*, in which the author states that there is strong reason for believing that in 1642 he was in the habit of spending a part of his time in military exercises, somewhere not far from his house in Aldersgate Street ; "For accustomed to military drill and marching as Milton must certainly have been somewhere, and at some time of his life before the present,—nay, recently, a daily frequenter of the London Artillery Ground, as we believe him to have been, for the purpose of instruction under Skippon and his sergeants, that might qualify him to be of some active use in the very emergency that had now arrived."†

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\* *Times*, 17th December, 1860.

† The *Life of John Milton*, by David Masson. Vol. 2, Book III., pp. 473-485.

The portion of this work which deals with the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts is of necessity both brief and incomplete ; but this was unavoidable from the want of materials, though had they been available it would have been difficult to do justice to the subject within the limits of this volume.

In again acknowledging his obligations to numerous friends for their kind assistance, the Author must be content with merely recording the names of those to whom he expressed his thanks in the first Volume.\* To these, however, must be added William White Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., who furnished many interesting particulars from the diary kept by him from 1838 to 1859, when Surgeon of the Company ; while much valuable information relating to one of the most eventful periods of its history has been obtained from the papers kindly supplied by Major W. H. Snell, for upwards of ten years the unpaid Adjutant of the Company ; Charles B. Thurston, Esq., F.S.A., Surveyor to the Company ; Captain Jay, who commanded the late troop of Horse Artillery ; and Isaac Butt, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Royal Toxophilite Society.

The concluding remarks must be brief, for the original limits assigned to the work have been far exceeded. Although no fact of however slight importance has been omitted, some of the proceedings have been very much condensed. These volumes form a complete calendar of the Minute Books of the Court of Assistants of the Company, which alone contain upwards of fourteen thousand pages ; in addition to which all the numerous references to the Company contained in the Archives of the Corporation, consisting of the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, Court of Common Council, and Court of Lieutenancy, comprising many hundreds of manuscript volumes, have been also included.

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\* Alfred Kingston, Esq., Public Record Office ; R. R. Sharpe, Esq., D.C.L. Record Office, Guildhall ; W. H. Overall, Esq., F.S.A. ; H. D. Ellis, Esq. Secretary, H.A.C. ; T. D. Sullivan, Esq., Royal United Service Institution ; and, last but not least, to Captain John L. Stevenson, Past Commander of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, who has supplied all the materials relating to the history of that Company.

The long accounts of the disputes connected with the Artillery Ground will be of interest only to those connected with the Company, but the subject is of sufficient importance to claim a considerable amount of space.

The illustrations have without exception all been produced by the aid of photography. The portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is copied from a coloured photograph (taken on the 3rd of July, 1875) executed by M. A. Bassano, and signed by His Royal Highness as Captain-General and Colonel, expressly for this Volume. With the exception of Rocques' Map, and the Marks in Finsbury Fields (p. 126) which are photo-lithographed, all the other illustrations have been executed by the heliotype process—a wonderful invention of the last few years, by which photographs are printed in printing-ink, and are thus rendered as permanent as the engravings, of which many of them are fac-similes.

This History can make no higher claim than being the result of long and careful toil, on which no pains or trouble have been spared in the endeavour to make it exhaustive. The facts have been allowed to speak for themselves, and no space has been taken up with personal observations or criticism. Nothing has been withheld or suppressed, and in the account of the feuds and disputes in which the Company has been involved both sides of the question have been fully stated. The authorities have in every case been carefully noted, which will enable reference to be made to the original documents without difficulty. This is a matter of considerable importance, and one which is too often overlooked.

The record of the past contained in these pages should rouse the *esprit de corps* of all present and future members, and stimulate them to maintain the *prestige* of this, the most ancient Corps in Her Majesty's Service.

HEAD-QUARTERS : THE ARMOURY HOUSE, FINSBURY.

16th October, 1879.

# HISTORY

OF THE

## HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

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### CHAPTER I.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. TO THE AMERICAN  
WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

FROM 1760 TO 1774.

CONTENTS.—Address to the King.—Dispute with the President.—A New Address voted.—Royal Visit to the City.—Application to try a Balloon refused, 1763.—Petition to King for a Captain-General.—Riots, 1765.—Prince of Wales appointed Captain-General, 1766.—Corporation apply for Surrender of Part of Ground, 1767.—Royal Bounty to Clerk.—Court of Lieutenancy and Southwark Grenadiers.—Parade to vote at Parliamentary Election, 1768.—The King of Denmark's Visit.—Memorial to Lieutenancy, 1769.—Right of Troops to march through City.—Drill Sergeant appointed.—Annual Ball instituted, 1771.—Release of Lord Mayor from Tower.—The Procession.—Dispute between Officers and Sergeants of Militia.—Application to the Lieutenancy.—Colts' Feast styled Stewards' Feast.—The Original Rules and Orders, 1658.—The New Rules of 1774.—Uniform of the Adjutant and Commanders.—John Wilkes declines Services of Company.—Large Payment of Arrears by Lieutenancy.

**1760**—Sir Matthew Blackiston, Kt., the Lord Mayor elect, having neglected to pay the customary fees to the Company on his election as Lieut.-General and General, viz., £10 on each step, it was intimated to him that he must pay the arrears due on promotion, in addition to the usual fee of £30, always pre-



sented to the Company for their services on Lord Mayor's Day, otherwise the Company could not attend him on that occasion. To this he demurred, but expressed himself willing to pay £30 for their attendance, to give them the usual tickets for admission to the Guildhall, and for wine there, and to entertain the Company according to custom on some Public Thanksgiving day, when he went to St. Paul's. The Company, however, declined the offer unless he paid the full £50 due to them. The question was settled by the death of the King on the 25th of October, on which account the Lord Mayor, as was usual on such events, went privately to be sworn at Westminster, and the Company accordingly postponed their March on that day.

A Committee was appointed to draw up an Address to the new King, to condole on the loss of his Royal Grandfather, congratulate him on his accession, and to beg His Majesty to appoint them a Captain-General. The following Address was agreed to; but, in consequence of frequent delays, it was never presented:—

“TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“The Humble Address of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of the Artillery Company of the City of London, at a Court of Assistants, held at the Armoury in the Artillery Ground, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1760.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“We, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of the Artillery Company of the City of London, most humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Person, to Condole with your Majesty on the sudden, great and affecting loss which your Majesty and your Loyal Subjects have sustained by the Death of our late most gracious Sovereign, of Glorious and Blessed memory, in whose auspicious Reign, with that of his Royal Father's, these nations have invariably enjoyed those valuable Blessings handed down to us by the Protestant succession being settled in your Majesty's Illustrious House.

“At the same time permit us, Great Sir, to congratulate, with the rest of your Faithful Subjects, your Majesty's most happy Accession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms. May Divine Providence long continue it on the Head of a Prince who has declared his Resolutions to Maintain the Glory and Happiness of these Kingdoms, and has given such promising Hopes, by an early Declaration, to suppress Immorality and Vice, and to promote Piety and Virtue; May there never be wanting one of your Royal

Line to sway the British Sceptre and to be the Guardian of our Liberties, both Civil and Religious, to the latest posterity.

“By the Death of our late Most Gracious Sovereign the Artillery Company is deprived of a Commander-in-Chief, and with great Humility we pray that your Majesty would be Graciously pleased to appoint Us a Captain-General, as your late Royal Ancestor, King George the First, was pleased to do, by appointing your Royal Grandfather (when Prince of Wales). As we are a Society of Great Antiquity, who, by the long-continued favour of your Royal predecessors, have been encouraged in the Exercise of Arms, and whose constant endeavours shall always be to demonstrate our readiness to use those arms, and to hazard our Lives in Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person, Crown, and Dignity.

“Signed by Order of the Court of Assistants,

“EDWARD NORTH, *Clerk.*”

The usual minute rules of precedence were observed, it being ordered that none should be allowed to go with the President and Court of Assistants to present the Address unless dressed in black, with weepers, plain hats with crape hat-bands and cockades, major or queue wigs, black swords; not more than two in each private coach or chariot, and in the following order :—

“Sir Thomas Chitty, Lord Mayor.

The Aldermen.

The Officers of the Company.

The Court of Assistants.

The Honorary Members of the Court of Assistants

according to seniority as Members.

Gentlemen eligible for the Court of Assistants.

The Adjutant and Clerk, to marshal the Procession.”

**1761**—The First Foot Guards, then stationed at the Tower, applied for permission to use the Artillery Ground. Lord Ligonier wrote on the 28th of April in support of their application, and, the tenant of the herbage not objecting, their request was granted.

On the 9th of June a new Adjutant was elected, vice Lieut.-Colonel Rutt, who had served the previous year gratis; and it was agreed that his pay should be £1 11s. 6d. when mounted, and 10s. 6d. when not mounted.

In consequence of the President, Sir Joseph Hankey, having

neglected to make arrangements with the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord Chamberlain, for presenting the Address to the King, a Court was called to consider the necessary steps to be taken in the matter. The President, however, was offended at the Court being summoned, and returned the Address, declining to take any further steps towards its presentation. Being solicited to reconsider the subject, he at length complied, and received the papers again for that purpose; but, after further procrastination, the Court on the 9th of June appointed a deputation to wait on the Vice-President and Treasurer, to request they would accompany them to the Lord Chamberlain, with the following remonstrance against the delay, which they were apprehensive might subject the Company to an imputation of disloyalty, or at least of backwardness in uniting their respectful obedience to the King with the rest of their fellow-subjects who had long since had the honour to approach the throne:—

“TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN  
OF HIS MAJESTY’S HOUSEHOLD.

“We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the major part of a Court of Assistants, and other Members of the Artillery Company of the City of London,

“Beg leave to Represent to your Grace.

“That soon after the Death of his late Majesty King George the II., of pious and Blessed memory, the Court of Assistants of the said Artillery Company (as they thought themselves in Duty bound) did Unanimously Vote an humble Address to be presented to his present Majesty, to Condole with the rest of his Loyal Subjects the loss of his Royal Grandfather, and to congratulate him on his Accession to the Throne of his Ancestors, and to pray he will be pleased to appoint them a Captain-General, a copy of which Address is here inclosed, By the date of which your Grace will see that his Majesty’s Dutiful and Loyal Subjects of the Artillery Company, did then endeavour not to be the last to approach his Throne, and Testify their Loyalty in their humble and Dutiful address at the same time with the rest of his Majesty’s faithful People.

“Permit us therefore to inform your Grace, That Copies of the said Address were in November last put into the Hands of Sir Joseph Hankey, President of the said Company.

“Requesting him, as their Chief Officer, to take the necessary steps to have the same presented to his Majesty at such time as it should please his majesty to receive it.

“But notwithstanding the many repeated requests made from the said

Company to Sir Joseph by their Committees appointed for that purpose who have had his most Solemn Assurances from time to time for several months past, that he would attend your Grace in order to have the said address presented.

"Yet not one single step hath been taken by Sir Joseph in order to forward the same to the best of our knowledge and belief.

"We therefore most earnestly entreat your Grace to represent our Case to his Majesty, and to assure him that nothing has been wanting in us, his Loyal and faithful Subjects, the Court of Assistants, and other Members of the Artillery Company, to convince him sooner of our Duty to his Royal Person and attachment to his Illustrious Family.

"Your Grace's kind assistance in making our Request known to his Majesty will lay a lasting Obligation on

"Your Grace's Most Obedient Humble Servants.

"Dated the Armoury in the Artillery Ground, London,

"the — day of — 1761."

Before this remonstrance was presented, it was thought proper to wait on the President again to acquaint him of its necessity, when some further negotiations again delayed both the Address and the remonstrance, which were eventually withdrawn. Meanwhile the marriage of His Majesty with the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz had been arranged, and Her Royal Highness arrived in England on the 6th of September. The wedding was solemnised at St. James's on the evening of the 8th, and the coronation was fixed for the 22nd inst. At a Court of Assistants, held on the day of the coronation, it was agreed that the proper time for presenting the former Address had passed, and a new one was drawn up to congratulate His Majesty on his marriage and coronation, but it was not presented until the 16th of February of the following year.

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The Humble Address of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of the Artillery Company.

"May It Please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's Faithful and affectionate subjects, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of the Artillery Company of London, beg leave to approach your Throne with our most Dutiful and Hearty Congratulations on your Majesty's happy Union with a Most Accomplished Princess (Our now most Gracious Queen), an Event,

like those that have already Dignified your Majesty's Reign, pregnant with Happiness to your People.

"May the Crown, lately placed on the Heads of such an Illustrious Pair, long flourish, and as Your Majesty is already the Friend and Father of an Obedient People (the most amiable and endearing Character a Prince can Merit or Acquire), it is our Prayer that your Majesty may also be the Father of a Race of Princes worthy their High and Noble Birth, who shall copy the example of their Royal Progenitors of the August House of Hanover, and perpetuate to Our Posterity, the Blessings which these Nations have experienced by their Just, Wise, and Benevolent Administration.

"Permit Us, Gracious Prince, while We have the Honour of being in your Royal Presence, with all Humility to represent to your Majesty, That the Artillery Company is a Body Venerable for its Antiquity, Glorifying in an unalterable unchangeable Attachment to the Principles of Liberty and the true Interest of our Country, on which the Revolution under King William of Immortal Memory, was founded, and who Honoured us with being our Captain-General by his own appointment.

"That it has been the Custom of many ages past for your Royal Predecessors to appoint a Captain-General over Us. That we are now without such Chief Commander, the office being vacant by the Death of your Royal Grandfather of Glorious and Blessed memory, who (when Prince of Wales) was appointed to it by his Royal Father King George the First.

"May we presume, Dread Sir, while We are at the foot of the Throne, to look up to your Majesty, requesting the Usual marks of Royal favour and the nomination of a Captain-General over Us, Who may be a witness that as we are a Body intrusted with and Disciplined to Arms, we shall never fail to the utmost of our power, even to the Risque of our Lives, to discharge the Trust reposed in us; and that we will faithfully use the arms committed to us, and will diligently Train up your Faithful Citizens in Defence of your Sacred Person, Crown, and Dignity, and for the security of your whole Illustrious Family.

"We cannot leave your Royal presence without pouring forth our most ardent Wishes, that your Majesty's Reign may be distinguished by such a series of Glorious Events, and by every kind of public and private felicity, that, when future ages shall endeavour to express their most affectionate regard to their Princes, they may find it impossible to do it with more propriety than by wishing they may be as Great and Happy as King George the Third, and as Universally and deservedly beloved as his Illustrious Consort."

The Armoury House was illuminated and a grand entertainment given on this day; and on the 5th of November, it being a public thanksgiving day, the Company attended the Lord

Mayor, Sir Matthew Blackiston, to St. Paul's, instead of on the 25th of October, the anniversary of the King's accession.

On Monday, the 9th of November, Sir Samuel Fludyer, the new Lord Mayor, entertained the King and Queen at the Guildhall. The Company received his Lordship at Temple Bar on his return from Westminster, he paying them the usual fee of £30 for furnishing the escort, to which the Corporation added £20, which they claimed as an ancient custom whenever any of the Royal Family visited the City. The Officers were not given tickets for the Banquet, as usual, owing to the want of room.

The strength of the Company being considerably reduced in consequence of four regiments of the City Trained Bands being on duty from Fleet Street to the Guildhall to keep the roads clear for the procession, the Trained Bands of the Tower Hamlets were invited to join the Company on the occasion, which invitation they accepted. The Officers of the Tower Hamlets at the same time expressed their regard for the honour of the Company, and declared that none of their men should accept file money; which compliment the Company acknowledged by inviting the Officers to dine with them in the evening.

At a Court, held on the 24th of November, the title of Beadle was changed to that of Messenger; but the alteration was not confirmed until the General Court in 1763. It was at the same time ordered that the sum of five guineas annually paid by the Crown to the Beadle for taking up the annual returns of the General Court, should go towards the expense of the late Beadle's funeral, and not to the new Messenger. This is the first mention of any fee being paid by the Crown to the servants of the Company.

**1762**—On the 6th of April, Mr. Davidson, who rented the herbage of the Ground, reported that about sixty feet of the wall next to the Bunhill Burial Ground had fallen down, and that much damage was caused by people and horses coming through the breach. It was debated whether the said wall did not belong to Mr. Whitten, who "farmed the burial ground." On the 9th of October, 1770, the Court agreed to pay half the cost

of re-building the wall next the Burial Ground, Miss Featherstone paying the other half.

The trustees of the new road called the City Road were applied to by the Company to make good the passage from the road to the East Gate, from which they had removed a quantity of earth, and thereby made the road much lower, besides taking away the pavement from before the gate, which was the property of the Company.

At the General Court held on Tuesday, the 25th of May, it was decided to elect the Clerk and Messenger by ballot; the other officers, tradesmen, and servants by holding up of hands as usual.

The following were then chosen:—

*President*—The Hon. Sir Joseph Hankey, Kt., Ald., and Col.

*Vice-President*—The Hon. Sir William Baker, Kt., Ald., and Col.

*Treasurer*—The Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, Kt., Ald., and Col.

<i>Generals</i>	{	The Worshipful Richard Blunt, Esq. and Ald.	}	to serve in rotation.
		" " Sir Robert Ladbroke, Kt. and Ald.		
<i>Lieut.-Generals</i>	{	" " Sir Nathaniel Nash, Kt., Ald., and Sheriff	}	to serve in rotation.
		" " Sir John Cartwright, Kt., Ald., and Sheriff		

<i>Major-Generals</i>	{	The Hon. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, K.C.B.	}	to serve in rotation.
		Major William Harris		

And twenty-four Members of the Court of Assistants.

#### SERVANTS OF THE COMPANY.

*Chaplain*—The Rev. Joseph Cookson.

*Surgeon*—Mr. Jonathan Wathan.

*Clerk*—Mr. Benjamin Rackstrow.

*Armourer*—Mr. Edward North.

*Sergeant-Major*—Mr. Thomas Brew.

*Drum-Major*—Mr. Robert Bruncker.

*Beadle or Messenger*—John Crocker.

At the first Court of Assistants held after the General Court, the days were fixed for the General Marches and the Officers for the year were elected. Three Public Marches were ordered as usual, the senior General, Lieut.-General, and Major-General taking command on the two first marches, and the others on the third and last march; the three senior members of the Court being chosen Captains for the year; the Captains of the

Grenadiers and Pioneers, and the Adjutant were also elected at the same Court. The Ground was ordered to be opened for private leads on the 15th of June, the members taking their turn to lead in rotation. Five rounds each of ammunition were allowed on public and four on private leads.

A New Commission of Lieutenancy was issued on the 7th of July, when Sir Robert Ladbroke was appointed Colonel of the Blue Regiment, *vice* Sir Joseph Hankey, who retired on account of his great infirmity, and at the next General Court the former was elected President in his room.

On the 12th of August, George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born; the Company joined in the festivity on the occasion by a splendid illumination and entertainment, preceded by firing a salute, and a grand Exercise at Balmes.

The Ground was closed for leads on the 16th of September; but on the 25th of October, it being the King's Accession, they escorted the Lord Mayor from St. Paul's to the Mansion House, where they dined with him according to custom. On the 9th of November they attended the new Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. William Beckford, at Blackfriars.

**1763**—On the 4th of July a Court was summoned, in consequence of an advertisement in the newspapers stating that the public would be admitted into the Artillery Ground at sixpence each, where “the author of a machine” was going to exhibit it. It was described as “a machine to sail against the wind,” and Mr. Higgins, the inventor, applied to the Court on the 28th of July for permission to use the Ground to try experiments with it, but was refused, and ordered to remove the machine within fourteen days. Notice was sent to the East Middlesex Militia, who had been allowed to drill and keep their stores in the Ground, and to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, that the Middlesex Militia could not be allowed into the Artillery Ground on Thursday, the 1st of September, as the Court of Lieutenancy had ordered “the six regiments of Militia” of the City of London to parade there on that day, at eight o'clock in the morning. The East Middlesex Regiment at once complied with the order, and removed all their effects; and it was shortly afterwards decided



that, in consequence of the great inconvenience to the Company, only the City of London Militia could be admitted for the future.

At the end of August all the useless stores belonging to the Grenadiers were ordered to be sold, together with the silver belonging to the old leading staves. The caps and slings were accordingly burnt, and produced 48 oz. 5 dwt., which, at 6s. 4d. per oz., realised £15 15s. 7d., and 16 oz., the produce of the tops of the leading staves, at 5s. 1d. per oz., £4 1s. 4d.

On the 13th of September, it was resolved that for the future all the Grenadiers should be Commissioned Officers.

On the 22nd of September the Court ordered that all Officers and Sergeants of the Trained Bands were to wear their Militia uniforms on all public Marches; and resolved to expel all Sergeants who did not appear on such occasions, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause.

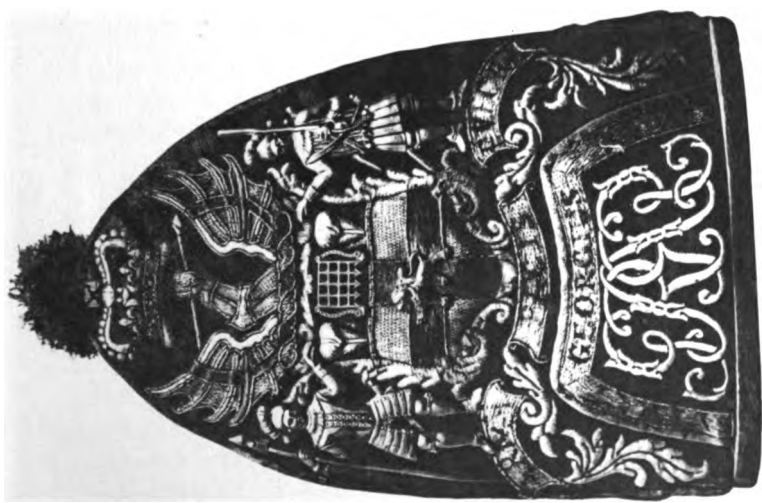
Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Colonel of the Red Regiment of Trained Bands, presented the Company with a sheet of red Colours.

On the 1st of November, it was ordered that any Officer marching or doing duty with any other Military Body, should pay 10s. 6d to the Poor Box.

It was also ordered that, for the future, all Subaltern Officers who marched with the Company to pay their annual visit to the Lord Mayor should receive 2s. 6d. file money, except those who dined with his Lordship; but on the other two Marches no file money was to be allowed, in lieu of which they were to have the honour of supping with the Company. The Sergeants' pay was also augmented to 2s. 6d. each March. The Lord Mayor usually paid 2s. to each file of three men on these occasions.

A large number of members were admitted during this year.

**1764**—A Committee was appointed, in February, to endeavour to obtain a Royal Warrant similar to those granted by previous Sovereigns on coming to the throne; and also to beg for the appointment of a Captain-General. Sir Robert Ladbroke, the President, accordingly applied to the Right Hon. George Grenville, the First Lord of the Treasury, who said that, being a



CAPS WORN BY OFFICERS OF THE GRENADIER COMPANY DURING THE REIGNS OF  
 QUEEN ANNE AND KING GEORGE I., 1702--1727.  
*(The cap on the left is made of Gold and Silver.)*



Military Society, he thought they should apply to the Secretary at War; and the latter recommended that a Memorial should be drawn up for him, to lay before His Majesty; whereupon the following was adopted:—

“TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“The most humble Memorial of the President, Vice-President, and Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company of the City of London,

“Sheweth,

“That the said Company is a Military Society of Great Antiquity, where Constant Loyalty, good Order, and Discipline, have induced the Crown, in the commencement of every Reign, not only to Grant them the Royal Licence for the exercise of Arms, but to Honour them with the appointment of one of the Royal Family to be their Captain-General.

“That the said Company were (to their inexpressible Sorrow), deprived of this Transcendent Honour by the Decease of your Majesty’s Illustrious Grandfather, who when Prince of Wales had been declared their Captain-General by his Royal Father, King George the First, and Graciously condescended to retain that Office even after his Accession to the Crown.

“That the Memorialists having upon All occasions maintained their firm attachment to the Protestant Succession, and particularly to your Majesty’s Sacred Person and Government, they presume (from Your Majesty’s goodness) that the Humble and Dutiful tender of their Desire will be no less favourably accepted by your Majesty than it has ever been by your Illustrious Predecessors.

“Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray your Majesty that you will be Graciously pleased, by your Royal Sign Manual, to grant them the usual License, and to Honour them with the appointment of a Captain-General.

“Signed, by Order of the Court of Assistants of the said Company in the Artillery Ground, the 26th day of June, 1764.

“BENJN. RACKSTROW, *Clerk.*”

In July, the Court ordered that “every gentleman be allowed a pint of wine, and no other eating than bread and cheese, and butter,” who was present when they adjourned. It was also agreed that—in consideration of the application made to His Majesty for a Royal Warrant to empower them to hold Courts, and to appoint a Captain-General—the General Court and Balmes March should be postponed for that year.

The Exercise and words of command sanctioned and used in 1758 were ordered to be continued.

**1765**—In May, several thousand weavers, who had already caused some disturbances in 1763, marched in a body to Westminster, with drums beating and colours flying, and presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament in behalf of themselves and their families, whom they represented to be in a starving condition from want of work, and begged as a relief that they would prohibit the importation of foreign silks. The Lord Mayor, Sir William Stephenson, in consequence of their riotous behaviour, called a meeting of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the President and Vice-President of the Company, at the Mansion House, who decided that, in order to prevent as much as possible any mischief which might arise by firearms falling into the hands of the rioters, all the cannons and small arms belonging to the Company should be sent to the Tower for safe custody; and Sir Thomas Rawlinson, the Vice-President, thereupon gave orders to that effect. The Horse and Foot Guards, who were stationed in and about Moorfields, were granted the use of the Ground; and the Court sent to Colonel Rainsford, the officer on duty, to acquaint him that not only the Ground, but the whole house, was at the disposal of the Officers as long as it should be deemed necessary for them to remain.

The President reported, in June, that he had received a letter from the Secretary-at-War, acquainting him that he had laid the Memorial before His Majesty, and that the King thought of appointing H.R.H. the Prince of Wales their Captain-General, and desired to know in what form the Commission had usually been made out.

It was decided not to have a public March as usual on the 12th of August, but to illuminate the Armoury, and fire the cannon in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's birthday; and a ham and two fillets of veal were ordered to be provided, "to be eat cold in the evening, and two currant tarts 4s. each."

In August it was ordered that no one was to be accepted as Sergeant under 5 feet 7 inches in height.

The Company did not attend the Lord Mayor elect on the 9th of November, as (in consequence of the death of the Duke of Cumberland on the 30th of September) the Lord Chamberlain requested that the ceremony might be conducted with as little show as possible.

**1766**—Sir Robert Ladbroke, the President, informed the Court, on the 11th of March, that the Royal Warrant had been received, and that the delay had been caused by the change in the Cabinet of several Ministers and officials in the previous year. The original Memorial and papers connected with it having been lost at the War Office, new ones had to be drawn up, which were laid, by Mr. Secretary Conway, before the King, on the 3rd of March, who signed the Warrant the following day.\*

At the General Court in July, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Colonel of the Blue Regiment, was chosen President; Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Colonel of the Red Regiment, Vice-President; and Sir Richard Glynn, Bart., Colonel of the Orange Regiment, Treasurer.

The Rev. Joseph Cookson, Chaplain, was ordered to be "complimented with two guineas a year" for preaching a sermon before the Company when required to do so.

A Sergeant (who had been summoned to appear before the Court in July, on a complaint from his Captain, and not appearing) was expelled for contempt of Court; notice to that effect being posted up in the Armoury House.

Application was directed to be made to the Court of Lieutenancy, in November, to issue an order for all Officers and Sergeants to do duty with the Company on their Marches and with no other military body, in consequence of the small muster at the grand Marches of late; it being explained that this was not intended to restrain them from belonging to any other Military Society.

**1767**—A Court was called on the 18th of February to consider a very important communication from the Comptroller of the City, dated Guildhall, the 13th of February, requesting them to summons a Court, when a Committee of the Court of Common Council would attend to make an offer relative to the premises held by the Company from the Corporation. A subsequent letter, dated the 17th of February, requested them to meet the Committee appointed to treat with the Prebendary of Finsbury

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\* See Vol. I., Appendix A, p. 387.

at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, on the following day, when the following resolution was offered for their consideration :—

“ That a proposition be made to the Artillery Company, that to enable the City to agree with the Prebendary of Finsbury they agree upon the Renewal of the Prebendal Estate, to give up to the City their interest in the Buildings standing in Bunhill Row and Chiswell Street, upon the Artillery Ground, and to give up so much of the Artillery Ground as is described by a plan produced, to wit, 150 feet from East to West after the bend on the extremity of the East is cut by a right line, to be appropriated for enlarging the Road, and to accept a Lease of the residue in satisfaction of the Covenant in the present Lease ; the City agreeing on their part to secure to the Artillery Company the present ground rents, to be payable during the continuance of the new Lease out of the Chamber of London.

“ D. SEAMAN, *Comptroller*.”

The Committee appointed by the Company to consider the question, thought that it should not, under any consideration, be complied with ; and as they were also of opinion that it was a matter of great consequence to the Company, they secured the services of Mr. Edward Grose, a solicitor ; and it was decided to oppose in Parliament, if necessary, Mr. Dingley's scheme of taking all, or any part of, the Artillery Ground for making the City Road from Islington to London, through Finsbury and Moorgate. The Court of Assistants passed a resolution expressing their great regard for, and desire to accommodate, the City as far as consistent with the honour and interests of the Company, but were unanimously of opinion that they could not accept their proposal ; and their Committee was directed to attend at the Guildhall on the 3rd of March and acquaint them therewith.

The Clerk, Benjamin Rackstrow, informed the Court that as there had been no General Courts in the years 1764-65, in consequence of their waiting for the Royal Warrant, and the appointment of a Captain-General, he was unable to make a return of the Elections, and therefore had not obtained His Majesty's Royal Bounty of ten guineas usually paid to him for making the Return ; whereupon the Court voted him thirty guineas.

The use of the Artillery Ground was granted as usual to the six regiments of Trained Bands during their Annual Muster ; and Mrs. Read applied to the Court to be allowed to sell beer in the

Artillery Ground during that time, which was granted, provided that the beer was good.

At a Court of Lieutenancy, held on the 26th of May, a Memorial was read from a Committee of the Artillery Company, stating that a body called the Southwark Grenadiers appointed their own Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other Officers, and, without any authority, marched with drums and colours, held Courts Martial, and inflicted punishments,—which proceedings might be prejudicial to the Artillery Company. At the last muster of these Grenadiers, out of forty-eight no less than forty were Officers holding Commissions from the Court of Lieutenancy. They therefore requested that orders should be given that no Officer, or Sergeant, should march with any but the Artillery Company, on pain of losing their Commissions. The consideration of the Memorial was deferred to the next Court, and the Committee were directed to supply a list of the names of the offenders. On the 25th of June another Memorial was presented by the Court of Assistants of the Company setting forth that they appointed a Committee on the 18th of November, 1766, to present a Memorial to the Court of Lieutenancy, praying that such members of the Company as were Officers of Militia should be ordered to do duty with the former only *on their public Marches*. Their Committee stated that they had no copy of the Memorial which they had presented to the Lieutenancy, and the Court of Assistants declared that their Committee had no right to draw up a petition requesting that the Militia Officers should belong *only* to the Artillery Company, as they had no intention of preventing them belonging to other Corps also. Capt.-Lieut. Clark, of the Southwark Grenadiers, then produced an appointment from Lord Onslow, Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, dated the 19th of October, 1745, authorising the Southwark Grenadiers to assemble and exercise, directed to Thomas Rutt, Esq., and other Officers for the time being. At the next Court, on the 9th of July, Captain-Lieutenant Clark was heard in reply, and, after a long discussion, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—\*

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., pp. 23-29 and p. 33.



"That no person or persons, being either Commission or Non-Commission Officers in the Militia of the City, do, at any time hereafter, presume to be Commission or Non-Commission Officers, or act as such, or march or do duty in any other Military Body whatsoever, or in any Body pretending to act or be established as such, except in the Artillery Company, on pain of being dismissed the service of the City Militia.

"NASH GROSE, *Clerk.*"

The Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Kite, declined the services of the Company at St. Paul's on the 25th October, the King's accession, on account of it falling on a Sunday, His Lordship thinking it improper for the Company to appear under arms on that day.

The Duke of York, brother to the King, having died at Monaco, on the 17th of September, the Lord Mayor went privately to St. Paul's on the 5th of November; and as the Mansion House was undergoing repair he expressed his intention of making the Company a "pecuniary compliment" in lieu of entertaining them.

The Lord Mayor elect desired that the Company should do him "all the honour possible," and likewise form the guard at Westminster, which had hitherto been performed by the Cripplegate Grenadiers. This gave offence to the latter body, and at a Court, on the 29th of October, a letter was read containing extracts from the minutes of the "Ancient Body of Cripplegate Grenadiers," to the effect that, on the 19th of October, 1763, the Lord Mayor elect signed the customary letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex to authorise the Cripplegate Grenadiers to undertake the usual duty at Westminster on the 9th of November, which was forwarded to the Earl of Northumberland (who was then in Ireland), and the necessary Warrant was obtained from him. When it was known that the Lord Mayor had declined to accept the services of the Artillery Company, the Cripplegate Grenadiers decided to refuse to march if the services of the Artillery Company were rejected. They at the time stated that they for "many years bore the peake of threatens from them, from an old grudge of this sort nineteen years ago, which was differently conducted then, now determine to end such animosities between the two Companies," and to lay the foundation for harmony between them, in return for which

the Artillery Company then promised them any favour that should ever be asked of them.

Notwithstanding, on the following day, the 5th of November, the Artillery Company passed a resolution that no Officer or Sergeant should march with any other military body. On being remonstrated with they promised to withdraw it; and accordingly, on the 7th of November, the Cripplegate Grenadiers informed the Lord Mayor elect that they declined to attend him. His Lordship said that, as they wished to maintain a strict union with the Artillery Company, he did not blame them for what they had done, and the consequence was that the following day both the Companies were sent for to attend. The dispute was soon after adjusted.

More riots took place in November and December amongst the weavers; the "engine weavers" being charged with the ruin of the "narrow weavers," because they could complete as much work in one day as the latter could effect in a week. The "single-handed weavers," as they were also called, destroyed some looms of the "engine weavers" in a riotous manner. Three of the men concerned in the outrage were being examined by the Magistrates at Whitechapel, when a large body of the single-handed weavers succeeded in carrying off the prisoners in triumph, although the Guards were sent for.\*

**1768**—Parliament having been dissolved, and a general election fixed to take place in March, the Court of Assistants debated, "Whether it was eligible for this Company to go in a Body in their military uniform to vote for such gentlemen whom they should think proper to represent this City in Parliament." The question was decided in the affirmative, and all the members who were Liverymen, and entitled to vote, marched to the poll at the Guildhall with a band of music.

A letter was received from the Clerk of Lieutenancy, dated the 28th of June, stating that the Lord Mayor had represented to the Court of Lieutenancy that he had been treated with great contempt by the Armourer, and a member of the Court of

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\* Highmore, p. 269.

Assistants, on his requiring them to remove the locks from the small arms, in case they should have fallen into the hands of the rioters during the recent disturbances, or to deliver up the keys of the presses where they were kept. The Commissioners of Lieutenancy had therefore resolved to suspend the annual payment of £150 to the Company until they had made satisfaction to His Lordship.\*

The Court of Assistants thereupon removed Edward North, the Armourer, from his post, and passed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor (which had been proposed at a previous Court, but negatived,) for his prudent care in having the arms removed to the Tower. Many zealous members of the Company, however, disputed the right of the Lord Mayor to exercise such a power over the Company without any order of the Court; it was therefore decided that, for the future, the Lord Mayor for the time being, the President, Vice President, or Treasurer, should, in case of disturbance, either severally or conjointly, give orders in writing for the cannon and small arms belonging to the Company to be removed to the Tower, or such other place as might be necessary, and that a Court should be called within forty-eight hours of their removal; but at the General Court on the 19th of July, on the motion that the minutes of the last Court should be confirmed, it was negatived.

The Rev. J. Cookson, having officiated as Chaplain without any fee or reward, was voted ten guineas for past services, and a salary of five guineas a-year was ordered to be paid to him in future.

Probably in consequence of the numerous disturbances during this year caused by the weavers, and the riots connected with John Wilkes, the only public March of the Company was on Lord Mayor's Day, when they furnished the escort both in the City and at Westminster.

The King of Denmark arrived in London on the 12th of August, and on the 23rd of September dined at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor. Upon this occasion the Corporation, anxious to show His Majesty every possible attention,

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., pp. 41, 42.

applied to the Artillery Company to furnish a guard of honour at Westminster where he embarked, and another at the Temple where he landed, which they did, and escorted the procession to the Mansion House, performing "the duty required of them in such a manner as added greatly to the dignity of this metropolis." For this service the Corporation presented them with £70, and after paying all expenses the remainder was ordered to be equally distributed among the Officers who were present on duty.

**1769**—The Court of Lieutenancy being in arrears in paying their annual allowance to the Company, the Court, on the 2nd of May, drew up the following Memorial on the subject:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, AND THE REST OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF LIEUTENANCY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

"The Memorial and Representation of a Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company, held at their Armoury, in the Artillery Ground, on Tuesday, the 2d Day of May, 1769.

"Sheweth,

"That the Honourable Court of Lieutenancy has been pleased for Fifty years past to allow the sum of £150 per annum to the Artillery Company, out of which sum the said Company, pursuant to the Resolutions of this Court, has always paid £78 per annum to those Commissioned Officers of the City Militia who have performed duty on the public Marches of the Company.

"That the other moiety, being £72 per annum, is expended likewise, according to the order of this Honourable Court, in providing Arms, powder, and in instructing the sergeants of the Militia in the Art Military, and paying their quarterage.

"That this Honourable Court was pleased, on the 28th day of June, 1768, to make an Order for suspending the payment of the aforementioned annual sum of £150, though this Court has since been pleased in part to revoke that order, by the payment of the arrears of the Commissioned Officers, amounting to £78 per annum, which the Artillery Company retains a grateful sense of.

"That there still remains unpaid the arrears of £72 per annum, which had been usually given to the Artillery Company for the purposes above-mentioned, which your Memorialists beg leave to represent to this Court would be of great service to the Artillery Company in the present state of their Finances, as, upon the supposition that this Court would order the Money as usual, the Company have been at great expenses in the several

years for which the arrears are not paid, in providing Arms, ammunition, and in Instructing the Sergeants, and likewise in paying them File Money upon the public marches of the Company.

"Your Memorialists beg leave to mention that the present Sergeants of the Militia are persons of Reputation, who in general understand their Duty, and behave in every respect as Men and Soldiers.

"Therefore your Memorialists pray that the Honourable Court will take the premises into consideration, and will be pleased to order the payment of the arrears of £72 per annum, and humbly hope it may be continued in future, as they will ever prove faithful Stewards, and will spare no cost or expense in Instructing the Sergeants, who are the Life of every Corps, in the profession of Soldiers.

"Signed, by the Order of a Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company, this 2nd day of May, 1769.

"BENJAMIN RACKSTROW, *Clerk.*"

This petition was read at a meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy on the 28th of November; and at the same time another one was presented by the Field Officers, Commanders and Subalterns of the six regiments of City Militia, requesting that the Order of the Court of Lieutenancy, dated the 22nd of July, 1719, granting £72 per annum to the Artillery Company for the Sergeants of the Militia, might be reconsidered; as, under colour of this Order, the Sergeants claimed to be upon an equality with the petitioners in the Company, which prevented a proper subordination, and had been productive of great discord and confusion. The subject was discussed at a Court on the 23rd of March, 1770, when the Order was rescinded as requested.\*

At the end of August, the Court directed that Colonel Harley should be informed that it was the custom for every Alderman, on being appointed Colonel of a regiment of Militia, to take a lead in the Company; this, however, he declined.

The leads were on Tuesdays, and every member whose turn it was to lead had seven days' notice given to him; and if unable to attend paid a fine; but had to give notice by Saturday morning, in order to give time to warn another.

Application was made to the President to call a General Court

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., pp. 67, 84, and 93.

for the Annual Elections; and, as he declined to do so, the following remonstrance was drawn up and sent to him:—

“TO SIR ROBERT LADBROKE, KNIGHT, PRESIDENT OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

“Sir,

“At a Court of Assistants held at the Armoury, Sept. the 21st, the Committee reported that they had, according to our order, waited on your Worship a second time, agreeable to your own appointment, to desire you would please to fix on a day to hold a General Court of the Artillery Company; but to our great concern we are informed by them, that you thought proper to refuse our request by further postponing that Business to an uncertain time. Whatever, Sir, can be the real cause is best known to yourself, more especially at this time, when affairs of the utmost consequence make it absolutely necessary.

“Be assured, Sir, we retain the highest sense of your honour, candour, and Impartiality, and cannot possibly be persuaded to think such delay can proceed merely and entirely from your own act and inclination; and happy should we think ourselves (if prejudice has found its way to your ear) to be permitted an opportunity fairly and openly to face whatever private insinuations may have lodged against us.

“Conscious we are (according to the best of our knowledge) of having acted nowise inconsistent with the fundamental Laws established for the good order and Government of this Company, and that all our proceedings have been entirely and alone from a principle of conscience and justice, endeavouring to support, Defend, and maintain its Laws, privileges, and Franchises, and no longer than thus we act do we wish or desire to exist.

“Pardon us, Sir, nor think we are too bold (as we find ourselves under the necessity), if we inform you that this Court is empowered, by a variety of accustomary precedents, to appoint or call a General one, on the usual time and occasion, without any previous notice being given to the Chiefs, the Clerk then being ordered to wait on them, to crave their attendance; But the duty and affection we avowedly profess to your Worship, the great honour we think conferred on us, by having the father of the City at our head, will not suffer us precipitately to avail ourselves by such precedents, but have, in the most condescending and affectionate manner, always submitted ourselves, and still desire so to do, to your determination. Therefore we once more earnestly desire you will be pleased to grant our request, and order that a day may be immediately fixed on for holding a General Court. But should that not be your pleasure, hope you then will favour us with your determination (as it is our sincere desire to avoid giving you the least offence) whether it may be agreeable to you that we pursue such methods as have been heretofore made use of, consistent with the

honour, Custom, and Usage practised and established by virtue of His Majesty's Letter, and those of his predecessors, for the regulation and Government of the Honourable Artillery Company.

"Signed, by Order of Court, this 2nd day of October, 1769.

"BENJAMIN RACKSTROW, *Clerk*."

As the President still refused to call a General Court until a Court of Lieutenancy had been held, a General Court was summoned for the 16th of October, at 3 p.m.; and as the chiefs—viz., the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer—were absent, the chair was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Cook; Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Thomas Rawlinson, and Sir Richard Glynn, Bart., being all re-elected as the three Chiefs.

The Right Hon. William Beckford, the Lord Mayor, wrote to Lord Barrington complaining that a detachment of soldiers, who had been relieved at Spitalfields, marched through the City on the 18th of December with drums beating, &c., and inquired whether this unusual occurrence was by order of any officer. Lord Barrington wrote from the War Office, apologising for this infringement of their privilege, and said that he would take means to prevent it for the future, being of opinion that no troops should march through the City in the manner described.\*

**1770**—No other Court was held until the 20th of April, when the General Court was fixed to be on the 10th of May, on which day it was assembled; but was twice adjourned, viz., to the 18th of May and 18th of July, in order to decide disputes regarding the elections. The President, Sir Robert Ladbroke, was re-elected; Sir Richard Glynn, Bart., was chosen Vice-President; and the Lord Mayor, William Beckford, Treasurer; and John Wilkes (who had just been elected an Alderman) one of the Generals.

In July, the Adjutant reported that the Exercises then practised by the Company were quite different to those used by every corps in the kingdom, and recommended that a Drill Sergeant should be appointed to instruct the members according to the

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\* Annual Register, Vol. XII., pp. 187, 188.



*R. F. Pine, Pinxt.*

*Jas. Watson, Fecit. 1768.*

*Alderman John Wilkes, M.P.  
Elected General, 1770.  
(Colonel, Buckinghamshire Militia)*





Book of Exercises established for His Majesty's Troops, which was agreed to.

A number of new members were admitted this summer.

At a Court of Lieutenancy, held at the Guildhall, on Friday, the 23rd of March, the Court rescinded so much of the order made by them on the 22nd of July, 1719, by which an allowance of £72 per annum was granted to the Artillery Company towards providing arms, powder, &c., for the Sergeants and Drummers of the Trained Bands, on condition that they were charged no quarterage, nor put to any expense except the fee of one shilling to the Clerk and sixpence to the Beadle.

Upon receiving a copy of this Order from the Court of Lieutenancy, withdrawing this portion of their grant, the Court of Assistants resolved that those Members of the Company who were Sergeants in the London Militia should pay a quarterage of 2s. per annum; and that for the future every person who became a Member of the Company as a Sergeant in the London Militia should pay an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. and 2s. per annum quarterage.

A General Court was called on the 21st of August to consider these proceedings, the three Chiefs being requested to be present; but, failing to attend, the chair was taken by Major-General James Oates, and the above resolution was confirmed.

It being also found necessary that the manner of assembling Courts should be clearly laid down, they resolved that either of the two Major-Generals for the time being, or any seven of the Court of Assistants, might assemble a Court upon the refusal of the three Chiefs.

The Adjutant reported to the Court, on the 4th of December, that he had engaged Mr. Osbourn, Drill Sergeant to the First Regiment of Guards, to instruct the Company in the Exercise then used by all His Majesty's Forces, and to attend for three hours at a time, viz., from five to eight, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the Officers of the six regiments of the City Militia being ordered to attend on the two last-named days, and the Sergeants on Mondays. The Drill Sergeant was paid 4s. for each day's drill.

**1771**—Two new crimson sheets of Colours were ordered in March: one, a Union flag, with the rose and thistle, plume of feathers, and the motto “Ich Dien” embroidered thereon; the other flag embroidered with the Company’s arms. These colours cost £33.

Permission was given to the Members to have the use of the Armoury House for a ball; and from this time it appears to have been granted for a like purpose almost every year.

At the end of March, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby (Lord Mayor) and Mr. Alderman Oliver were committed to the Tower for a breach of privilege.

At a Court of Assistants, on the 9th of April, it was proposed that the Court should wait upon the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, in the Tower, with an Address of Thanks from the Company, for their steady and upright conduct in defence of the rights of Englishmen, by strictly adhering to the laws of the land and the rights and franchises of their fellow-citizens; but after a long debate it was negatived.

On the 8th of May, Parliament was prorogued till the 23rd of July, which put an end to their imprisonment. The Corporation assembled and proceeded to the Tower in a procession of fifty-three carriages, attended by the Artillery Company in uniform, with twenty-one field-pieces, which were fired when the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver arrived at the gate, where they were received with loud acclamations. During their confinement in the Tower, they had a sumptuous table supplied by the Corporation, and received visits, addresses, freedoms, thanks, and condolences, from their brethren, the wards of the City, many of the corporations of the kingdom, and from a great number of individuals.

The Lord Mayor wrote to express his thanks to the Company in the following terms:—

“TO THE PRESIDENT, ETC., OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY, LONDON.

“Gentlemen,

“I desire to acknowledge the favour of your obliging behaviour in your attendance on me from the Tower. I am always happy when the worthy Citizens of London approve my Conduct, and I receive with gratitude every



*Vertue.*

*H.C. Edwards 1835.*

*John Milton.*  
*Admitted as Member, 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 1635.*



mark of their approbation. I shall not fail, Gentlemen, to promote the Interest of your Body on every occasion in my power, and to convince you of my regard ; being, with great sincerity,

“ Gentlemen,

“ Your very faithful and obliged servant,

“ BRASS CROSBY.

“ *London, 4 June 1771.*”

To this letter the Court returned the following answer :—

“ *Artillery House, July 16, 1771.*

“ My Lord,

“ We, the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, having had the honour of receiving your obliging letter, dated June 4th, in which you are pleased to express your acknowledgment for this Company’s attending your lordship on the day of your enlargement from the Tower, for which mark of your esteem and great condescension, we should think ourselves unpardonable, were we not to return, as it demands, our most grateful thanks, being always happy, whenever we are permitted the opportunity, of shewing our dutiful obedience to our chief magistrate.

“ Animated, we hope, by a proper sense of gratitude and affection, with the utmost celerity, our Company was formed, and joined the cavalcade ; all seeming to rejoice, on the happy occasion in having the honour to escort our worthy magistrates from their confinement.

“ May the remainder of your lordship’s administration be more comfortable ; and as happy to yourself, as the motives upon which you accepted it were just and honourable. May integrity and uprightness protect you from all unjust malice. May your endeavours for the public and general good of your country be as successful as your love to it is sincere : and may you at last receive, with endless fruition, the only true reward of a good conscience.

“ Signed, by Order of Court,

“ B. RACKSTROW, *Ulk.*”

The following year the Corporation presented a Cup of the value of £200 to Brass Crosby, and one of the value of £100 each to Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver “for the noble stand they made in the business of the printers against an arbitrary vote of the H—— of C——.”

On the 13th of March, the Committee of City Lands directed the Comptroller to request the President of the Company to summon a Court, to appoint a Committee to confer with them on the subject of the Artillery Ground.

The Ground was opened on Tuesday, the 6th of August, with

a private lead; Monday, the 12th, was appointed a public lead; and alternate private and public leads during the season. As it was decided not to have a march to Balmes on the 12th of August as usual, Lieutenant-Colonel Oates, whose turn it was to lead, was voted £5, in addition to the usual allowances, "for to make an elegant lead," and every gentleman was requested to appear under arms in his regimentals.

The Company, on the 25th of October, marched as usual on their visit to the Lord Mayor, but many of the subalterns of the six regiments of Militia did not appear, although summoned in the usual manner; the number of these "deserters and defaulters" amounting to thirty-five Lieutenants and Ensigns, and the Sergeant-Majors of the Blue and White regiments. The Court held on the 3rd of December following adjudged them to be guilty of "mutiny and desertion," and fined them each 2s. 6d. to the poor-box. Against this sentence they presented a memorial, signed by thirty-two of their number, submitting that, when any motion was under consideration relative to them as Officers of Militia, no private member should have a voice in the matter. They further desired to remind the senior officers of the Company that seniority of rank in the London Militia on days of march gave no superiority of rank in life, and therefore they thought themselves entitled to be treated with respect, which would always command their obedience. Finally, they declared that they would never for the future attend on any march to visit the Chief Magistrate except on the same honourable conditions as the rest of their brethren, as it was honour and not pay that would induce them to attend public marches. The charge was subsequently withdrawn, and the fines rescinded the following August. One of the Captains, for not having performed all the duty required of him, and exciting mutiny and desertion amongst several members of the Company on the 25th of October, was found guilty of "mutiny and desertion," and ordered to ask pardon of the Court, pay a fine of a guinea to the poor-box, and to be struck off the muster-roll for that day.

**1772**—The Field Officers of the Militia presented another petition to the Court of Lieutenancy, on the 13th of February,

on the subject of their former petition and the orders issued in consequence thereof, which they stated they considered was intended to prevent the Militia Sergeants being any longer members of the Company, which would have answered every purpose. The Sergeants, however, desiring to evade the orders, obtained an order at the General Court on the 21st of April, 1770, obliging them to pay only two shillings instead of ten, and were thus enabled to remain members of the Company. The petitioners, therefore, prayed for the assistance of the Court of Lieutenancy in preserving the dignity of their commissions. It was thereupon agreed that the Orders of the Court of the 6th of June, 1728, relative to the Officers and Sergeants of the Militia entering themselves members of the Company, should be rescinded so far as related to the Staff Officers and Sergeants. That in future £70 per annum should be allowed towards finding arms, powder, and accoutrements, and for providing a Sergeant-Major to instruct the Sergeants in their duty, and for permitting them to exercise in the Artillery Ground at all convenient times. A further sum of £30 per annum was granted on condition that each Sergeant should be paid 1s. for every evening he was present under arms, provided he appeared in proper time and went through the exercise, and also performed such other duty as should be required of him.\* They also ordered

“That the Commanding Officers of the several Companies in the six Regiments of the Militia of this City, do take care that no Person who is a Member of the Artillery Company be continued, employed, or entered as a Sergeant in the said Militia, or do Duty, or act as such under the forfeiture of their commissions; and that the Field Officers of each Regiment do make a return to this Court of all such Commanders as act contrary to this order, or they will incur the displeasure of this Court.

“And it is further Ordered, That the Sergeants belonging to the Militia of this City shall make their appearances, and do duty with the Artillery Company, on all their grand Marches and public Exercises, on pain of being dismissed the Service, by their respective commanders, unless sufficient cause can be assigned for such their neglect.

“NASH GROSE, *Clerk.*”

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., pp. 104-106.



The General Court was held on the 26th of March, when the three Chiefs were re-elected ; but, in consequence of almost all the other posts being contested and polls demanded, it became necessary to adjourn the Court four times, viz., to the 2nd of April, 18th of June, 23rd and 30th of July, before the elections were finally concluded.

The discussion on the subject of the Sergeants of Militia was again renewed at a Court of Assistants on the 26th of March, when an order was made that every Sergeant, being a member of the Company, should pay a quarterage of 2s. per annum ; but on the 4th of August this order was rescinded. The post of Clerk being then vacant, it was ordered that no Officer who held a commission in the London Militia higher than that of Captain-Lieutenant should be eligible ; and if any Commander was chosen he should resign his commission at the next Court of Lieutenancy. No one above the rank of Lieutenant was to be Messenger unless he resigned his commission (an exception being made in favour of the one then serving, who was a Captain), and no one higher than a Subaltern to be Engineer. The Armourer was not to be eligible for the Court of Assistants, even if he was a field officer, nor as Clerk, and no Clerk was to be Adjutant.

On the Prince of Wales's birthday, on the 12th of August, an entertainment was ordered for the Court, Commissioned Officers, and those members who paid 10s. quarterage, the supper being at seven in the evening. The same day John Crocker was elected Clerk, *vice* Benjamin Rackstrow, deceased, who it was decided was entitled "to such money as the Court [Board ?] of Green Cloth shall give for carrying the return of the last General Court."

The Court decided, in August, that the feast commonly called the Colts' Feast should for the future be styled the Stewards' Feast, and that the Colts, or Junior members of the Court, should be allowed a month in which to fix a day, and if they neglected to do so the next Court should fix one for them.

At the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, Aldermen John Wilkes and James Townshend were returned by the Livery, when, although the former had the larger number of votes,

the Court of Aldermen exercised their right of preference, and declared Alderman Townshend to be Lord Mayor elect. This led to a riot at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day, and the Artillery Company were sent for, and remained there on duty all night. For this service the Court of Common Council, on the 13th of November, passed them a vote of thanks "for their important service rendered to the citizens of London last Monday at the dangerous riot at Guildhall," and it was ordered to be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town Clerk, and delivered to the President of the Company. There were evidently some, however, whose sympathies were with the rioters, as the vote was finally carried to a division, when there appeared three Aldermen and sixty-six Commoners for the affirmative, and four Aldermen and fifty-four Commoners for the negative, exclusive of the four tellers.\*

**1773**—In April, the Court ordered that any member who appeared at the evening entertainment after the Exercise was over, not having been on duty, should pay a fine of two shillings towards the entertainment, members of the Court of Assistants excepted.

In May, twelve dozen Queen's Ware plates, at 3s. a dozen, two dozen dishes, with "Artillery Company" round the rim, and six dozen knives and forks, at 7s. 6d. per dozen, were ordered to be purchased.

An advertisement was ordered to be put in the *Daily Advertiser*, stating that the Company would not allow cricket, or any other game whatever, in the Artillery Ground.

At a Court in July, the field officers of the London Militia were granted the use of the Company's new coats, caps, and "grappling balls" at their muster. Four dozen "hatt pins" were ordered to be provided for the use of the Company.

The General Court, on the 19th of August, decided that in future the Adjutant should be elected at the General Court, and that only Commissioned Officers in the London Militia should be eligible.

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\* Journals, Vol. LXV., fol. 311.

The Captain of the Pioneers was ordered for the future to march with musket, pouch, and belt.

A member of the Company, and a late Captain in the City Militia, was fined £20 by the Court of Assistants for insulting and assaulting Sir Richard Glynn, when Vice-President, in the execution of his office as Returning Officer, on a scrutiny at an election of the Court, on the 23rd of July the previous year. The fine was afterwards mitigated to five guineas, and he was ordered to apologise, which he declined to do, and was, therefore, expelled.

**1774**—At the General Court, held on the 14th of June, the revised Rules and Orders were read and confirmed, and it was resolved—

That the old Code of Laws, dated the 8th of February, 1658, and the 7th of February, 1659, which are as follows, be repealed, and are repealed accordingly.

#### ORDERS.

MADE BY THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY,  
OCTOBER 26TH, 1658,

and confirmed by the whole Society at two General Courts holden in the Armory in the Artillery, viz., the First Court on the 8th of February, 1658, and the other Court on the 7th of February, 1659. By which Orders the Company is to be Governed.

N.B.—The General Court held on February 8th, 1658, confirmed only those Orders that related to the Election of Officers, &c. The rest of the Orders were read and confirmed at a General Court, held on May 7th, 1659.

Orders made by the Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company, &c.

*Imprimis.* It is thought fit and so ordered and agreed upon that, as for the present the Company is now ordered and governed, so it shall continue and be governed by a President, a Deputy President, a Treasurer and four and twenty Assistants, whereof four of the Assistants shall be Field Officers or Captains of the Trained Bands of the City of London that do pay Quarterage, and shall continue to be of the Company, and shall be annually chosen there by the whole Body of the Company in manner following:—

2. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon, the whole Company shall be summoned once every year to meet at the Artillery Garden on the next Tuesday after Candlemas day, and there to nominate three sufficient citizens, being Freemen of London and present members of this Company, whom they shall think fit to stand in order to Election for President, and

out of them, they, or the greater part of them, shall choose one by holding up of hands to be President for the year ensuing.

3. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon that, at the same General Meeting the Company shall every year in like sort nominate and choose, by holding up of hands, out of such of the said society as are Citizens and Freemen of London, a Deputy President and a Treasurer for the year next ensuing in manner and form following, that is to say, out of three members of the said Company to be nominated shall elect and choose one of them for a Deputy President, who, if he shall refuse to hold the place, shall pay for a fine to the present Treasurer for the use of the Company Three Pounds; and out of three to be nominated as aforesaid, shall elect one of them for a Treasurer to keep the common Treasure of the Company for the year ensuing. In which nomination and choice it is hereby declared that Respect is to be had to the Antientest of the Company if they be otherwise fit, which Treasurer so chosen shall, at the next Court of Assistants to be holden for the Company after his Election, put in two sufficient sureties such as the Court of Assistants, or the greater part of them, shall approve of, to render a true account at the year's end, to such auditors as shall be chosen by the Assistants, of what money he shall receive and pay for the Company's use that year, and to pay what shall be resting upon the foot of his accompt to the succeeding Treasurer at the time of his Audit. And if any Treasurer so chosen shall refuse to hold the place, or give security as aforesaid, he shall pay to the present Treasurer to the use of the Company Forty shillings. And for the rest of the Assistants It is ordered and agreed That the Treasurer for the year past shall be one of the Assistants for the year ensuing; and the Company shall also chuse of the Assistants that were of the last year, six of them for the year ensuing. And that the Eight Stewards that served the preceding year shall be Eight other of the Assistants for the year following, and the rest to be elected out of the Company until the number of Twenty-four be made up. And if any so chosen an Assistant shall refuse to hold the place, he shall pay for a fine to the Treasurer for the use of the Company Twenty Shillings.

4. Item. Upon the nomination of Persons for Leaders. It is ordered and agreed That the Company exceed not the number of Eight, which number of Eight is to be reduced by most voices to Four, out of which Four to elect two to Lead and Exercise the Company in the absence of the Captain for the year following, the first to begin the next Training day after the Election, and to continue till Midsummer following. And the other to begin the next Training day after Midsummer, and to continue till the next election. And out of Eight as aforesaid shall elect two to serve as Lieutenants for the year following, the first to begin the next Training day after the Election, and to continue till Midsummer following, and the other to begin the next Training day after Midsummer and to continue till the next Election. And out of Eight as aforesaid to be nominated, shall Elect two for Ensigns for the year ensuing, to bear the Colours for that

year, the first to begin the next Training day after Election and continue till Midsummer following, and the second to begin the next Training day after Midsummer and to continue till the next Election. And shall also choose four Surveyors of Arms, who shall look to the Arms to see them kept clean and in good order, and to see that Arms be brought in according to the order of Arms. And shall give a note to the Treasurer at or before the Audit of his Account what Arms be in the Garden, and whose they be, and what Arms there shall be remaining to the Company. And if any so chosen a Surveyor shall refuse to hold the place, shall pay for a fine to the Treasurer for the use of the Company Ten shillings. And out of two or more shall elect one to be the Marshal for the year ensuing. And out of six to be nominated shall Elect Three to be Sergeants to supply those places and offices for the year ensuing.

5. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That the rest of the Officers and attendants belonging to the Company, viz., The Clerk and the Beadle, &c., shall be annually chosen upon the same general Election day as other Officers are.

6. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That upon the next Court of Assistants after the General Election day, the Leaders, the Lieutenants, the Ensigns, the Treasurer, the Stewards and Assistants shall give their Answer whether they will hold their places or not, and if any refuse then the Assistants, or the greater part of them, to choose others in their places.

7. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That any Gentleman or Citizen that shall desire to be admitted into this Society shall be recommended by one or more of the Company to whom he is known, and presented to two or more of the Assistants, and after to the Court of Assistants, and there shall be confirmed of the Company if no just exception be against him, and everyone so admitted, if he be a freeman of London, shall pay to the Treasurer for the use of the Company Twenty shillings, and twelve pence to the Clerk for Registering his name, and sixpence to the Beadle for entering him into his Book; and if he be not a Freeman, he shall enter a pike to pay according to the rate of a pike, and Two shillings to the Clerk and Twelve pence to the Beadle.

8. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That everyone Entering himself and using a pike shall pay to the Company's use, for his admittance into the Company, Forty shillings, and five shillings a Quarter, and everyone entering himself and using a Musket, shall pay for his admittance into the Company Twenty shillings, and two shillings and sixpence a Quarter.

9. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That no Apprentice or Covenant apprentice shall be admitted into this Society, nor any person that is not known to be well Effected in Religion, and not inclining to Popery, nor any that is a Bankrupt, or hath compounded for his Debts, or not of sufficient means or ability to spare his time to bear the charge of the Company. And if any such person now admitted, or at any time hereafter shall be

known to be such, he shall be admonished by two of the Assistants to forbear the Company, and in case he shall refuse he shall be expelled the Company by the Court of Assistants if they shall think it so fitting.

10. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That every Member of this Company that is already admitted shall, before the first day of July next, and that everyone who shall be hereafter admitted into the Company shall, within two months after his admission, bring into the Armory in the Artillery Garden, there to be kept for his use, such arms of his own as shall be thought fitting by the said Captain or Leader for the time being, his Stature considered, viz., Every one Entered to Exercise with a pike to bring in his Gorget and pike, and everyone entered a Musket to bring in a Musket with a Match, Lock and Rest.

11. Item. It is ordered and agreed on. That every Musket which shall be brought into the Garden which hath not been tried by the Gunsmith of London, shall be tried by the Gunsmith of the Company in the presence of the owner and one Surveyor of Arms for the time being, at the charge of the owner, before the same musket be used in the Garden, upon pain that everyone that shall offend herein shall pay to the use of the Company every Training day that he shall use it before it be tried, twelve pence upon demand by the Treasurer or collector for the time being.

12. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That the next Tuesday after Election day shall be a general Training day, and so forward every second Tuesday after through the whole year, upon which general Training day every member of the Company being summoned to appear at the Garden, shall appear there by two of the clock in the winter, between the 29th day of September and the 25th day of March, and by three of the Clock in the summer season betwixt the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September.

13. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That every Officer belonging to the Company, and hath Salary, shall make his appearance at the Garden every General day of Training at the hour of One of the Clock in the Winter and two of the Clock in the Summer, and if in case any of them shall come after the hours aforesaid, he shall pay for a fine to the use of the Company sixpence, and if he come not at all that day he shall pay twelve pence, except in case of sickness, or that he hath acquainted the Leader or Captain before-hand with his business, and hath leave from him to be absent.

14. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon: That if any Member of this Company being in the Garden shall be required by the Marshal or Officers to Arm himself, and shall not be armed, upon any General Training day he shall pay for a fine to the Treasurer, for the use of the Company, Sixpence, unless they can give reasonable satisfaction to the Leader for the time being, and if any of the Company do upon any General training day of Exercise bear Arms without a Sword or Rapier. he shall pay to the Treasurer Three

pence for the use of the Company, except he hath such excuse as the Leader approves.

15. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That upon the General Training day every Member of the Company, whether he use pike or Musket, shall be ready before the third beat of Drum, which shall be at the hours aforesaid, to be drawn into a file by the Officers, and shall take such place as he shall be appointed unto, and if any such refuse to march forth in such place as he shall be commanded, he shall pay to the Company's use sixpence.

16. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That during the time of Exercise there shall be a general silence so as no man's voice be heard but the Officers, and everyone offending herein to pay two pence to the use of the Company.

17. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That no Member of the Company during the time of Exercise in the Garden, or in Marching forth into the City Fields, or to Funerals, shall go forth of his Rank or File to shoot off his Musket, or shall do it in his Rank without Command, and if any do so he shall forfeit for every time he shall offend herein the sum of sixpence.

18. Item. It is ordered, &c. That no Member of this Company being in Rank and File shall depart from his Colours before they be lodged without leave of the Leader, and everyone so offending shall pay sixpence.

19. Item. It is ordered, &c. That no Member of this Company shall abuse any of his fellow Soldiers by taking away his powder or Match, or by shooting off his Musket, whereby any Quarrel may arise, and that the party offending herein shall pay for a fine to the Company's use Twelve pence.

20. Item. It is ordered, &c. That no Member of this Company shall upon any General Training day call the Captain, Leader, Lieutenant, Ensign or Sergeants by any other name than the name of his place upon pain of forfeiting, for every time they shall offend therein, to the Company's use sixpence.

21. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Member of this Company shall wilfully or negligently hurt any of his fellow Soldiers, and be thereof convicted, he shall submit himself to pay such fine as the Court of Assistants shall impose upon him, and if in such case he shall refuse to do it, he shall be expelled the Company.

22. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Member of the Company shall at any time challenge any of his fellow Soldiers to shoot at a Mark for any Wager without leave of the Captain or Leader for the time being, he shall pay for a fine to the use of the Company Five Shillings.

23. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Officer or Member of the Company shall at any time of their accustomed meetings, in the Artillery Garden or elsewhere, abuse the name of God by Swearing or Cursing, for every time it shall be proved that he offends therein he shall pay to the Company's use Twelve pence, which shall be put into a Box in the Court-

house, and once in the year shall be distributed to the poor by the Court of Assistants.

24. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Officer or Member of the Company shall abuse himself by drinking too much, or urge any of his fellow Soldiers to drink immoderately at any time, or by ill words or other misdemeanours shall breed any Quarrel or disturbance, and shall be thereof convicted at a Court of Assistants, he shall submit himself to such penalty as the Assistants, or the greater part of them, in their Discretions shall think to impose upon him, not exceeding five shillings, and in case any such shall refuse to submit himself, he shall be expelled the Company.

25. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any of this Company shall come to the Garden upon any of the usual Training days being overseen in drink, he shall not be suffered to bear Arms that day, and if he shall bear Arms notwithstanding, and shall be convict of Drunkenness at a Court of Assistants, he shall pay for the first offence Three shillings and fourpence, for the second offence Five shillings, and for the third offence he shall be expelled the Company; and if any Officer that taketh Salary or Gratuity of the Company and shall offend herein, he shall pay for the first offence Five shillings, for the second offence Ten shillings, and for the third offence he shall be expelled the Company.

26. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Officer or Member of this Company shall draw any of his fellow Soldiers on any of their accustomed Training days, or after their training is ended, to Dice, Cards, Tables, or any other unlawful Game, and shall be thereof convicted at a Court of Assistants, everyone so offending herein shall pay for his first offence Ten shillings to the use of the Company, and for the second offence he shall be expelled the Company.

27. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon. That if any Members of this Company shall be turbulent or factious against the peace or Welfare of the Company, and shall thereof be convict at a Court of Assistants, and shall refuse to submit himself to the order of the Court, he shall be therefor expelled the Company.

28. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any difference or Quarrel shall arise betwixt any of the Members of the Company concerning the affairs of the Company, each party shall submit himself to such orders as the Court of Assistants shall set down, and if any shall refuse to stand to such order he shall be expelled the Company.

29. Item. It is ordered, &c. That the Company shall not be summoned to go in Arms to the Funeral of any Member of this Society except the party deceased hath by his Last Will, or otherwise, given Ten pounds at the least to the use of the said Company.

30. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Member of the Company shall go out of the Land beyond the Sea, and shall give notice thereof to the Captain, Leader, Treasurer and Collector for the time being, or any one of



them, he shall be freed from paying of Quarterage all the time of his absence out of the Land, and at his return paying his Quarterage he shall hold his place of Antiquity upon the Roll which he had before.

31. Item. It is ordered, &c. That no Member of this Company shall take his Arms out of the Garden upon any occasion until he hath paid all his Duties there ; and if he continue of the Company he shall bring them into the Garden again within two Months, or else he shall pay for every Month he shall keep them forth longer the sum of Twelve pence to the Treasurer for the use of the Company.

32. Item. It is ordered, &c. That if any Member of this Company shall refuse to pay his Quarterage to the Treasurer, or Collector of the Company for the time being, it being demanded by either of them, he shall pay such fine to the Company's use as the Court of Assistants shall think fit to impose upon him so as such a fine exceeds not the double sum of the Money then in arrear for such Quarterage, and any that shall be behind in arrearage Six Months, and it being demanded, if he shall refuse to pay it, he shall, if the Court of Assistants think fit, be expelled the Company.

33. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon that once every year the whole Company shall meet at the Artillery Garden upon such a day as the Court of Assistants shall think fit, and from thence shall go in order and decent manner, in their Cloaks, with sword and feather, to a Sermon, and so to dine or sup together ; and every Member of the Company shall pay the Stewards for the time being Two Shillings and sixpence, Eight days at the least before the same day of Meeting, whether he come to Dinner or Supper, or not ; and every Captain that is at present in command of the Trained Bands of London that holds himself of the Company, shall pay to the Stewards Five shillings, and this shall be paid by every of the Captains, whether he come or not.

34. Item. It is ordered &c. That the Preacher that shall preach on the said General day of Meeting shall be chosen by the Court of Assistants, and shall be paid by the Treasurer, for his Sermon, Forty Shillings.

35. Item. It is ordered, &c. That at the same General day of Meeting the Eight present Stewards shall choose out of the Company such as shall be nominated to them by the Court of Assistants, to be stewards for the year following, and the Stewards so chosen shall give their Answers at the next Court of Assistants whether they will hold the place or not, and if any so chosen shall refuse to hold the place then he shall pay to the Treasurer, for a fine to the use of the Company, the sum of Three pounds Sterling, and the Court of Assistants shall have power to choose another in his place.

36. Item. It is ordered and agreed upon that the Assistants, or the greater part of them, shall at the next Court before the General day yearly for the Election of Officers, make choice of six or more of themselves to audit the Account of the present Treasurer and Collector.

FINIS.

ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY COMPANY.\*

1774.

ARTICLE 1.—According to ancient Custom, this Company shall be governed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, twenty-four elective Assistants, and such honorary Members, by Office, Rank, or Purchase, as are hereafter mentioned, viz., The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Sheriffs, for the Time being ; the Field Officers of the London Militia, paying Quarterage, and conforming to the same Rules and Orders of the Company as other Members ; every Gentleman, paying twenty Pounds or upwards to the Company, shall be an honorary Member during Life, and free from any other Expense whatever while he continues a private Member, a Steward's Fine excepted ; but if he afterwards accepts a Commission, he must pay Quarterage and serve Offices as other honorary Members ; and if the Commission is under the Rank of a Captain-Lieutenant, his Seat in the Court of Assistants shall be vacated during the Retention of such Commission.

ARTICLE 2.—Any Gentleman, intending to become an honorary Member by Purchase, shall be recommended by two of the Court of Assistants, in Order to his being admitted or refused at the next Court ; the Summons to be underwritten for that purpose, mentioning the Name and Place of Abode of such Candidate.

ARTICLE 3.—Every Person, before his Admittance into this Company, whether he be a Commissioned Officer or private Gentleman, shall be recommended by two of the Members to whom he is known ; and, if approved of by the Court of Assistants, shall be accepted ; at his Admission he shall pay twenty Shillings to the Company, three Shillings to the Clerk, two Shillings to the Messenger for registering his name in the respective Books, two Shillings to the Poor's Box, and ten Shillings per Annum Quarterage.

ARTICLE 4.—No Apprentice or Covenant-Servant shall be admitted into this Company, nor any Person disaffected to the Protestant Religion, non-commissioned Officer, Bankrupt, or who hath compounded for his Debts, or is not sufficiently qualified to bear the Expense and attend the Duties of the Company. If any Person, after admission, shall become insolvent, he

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\* Orders for the Government of the Honourable Artillery Company, Compiled by a Committee, appointed August 4th, 1772 (to revise and amend the Old Laws made in 1658), approved of by a Court of Assistants, June 21, 1773 ; read at a General Court summoned, for that Purpose, June 14, 1774, and confirmed July 7, following, by a General Court, held for the Election of Officers, &c. London : Printed by Morrison and Clark, Number 15 next the Corner of New Broad Street, Moorfields. 1774.

shall be disqualified from holding a Seat in the Court of Assistants, and be excluded from being a Member of this Company, if the said Court shall think proper.

**ARTICLE 5.**—No Gentleman under the Rank of a Captain-Lieutenant shall be elected on the Court of Assistants ; but all private Members paying Quarterage are eligible.

**ARTICLE 6.**—That a General Court be annually held any Day that shall be appointed by the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, in the Month of July, after the Election of Sheriffs for the City of London, for the choice of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, twenty-four elective Assistants, and Officers for the Year, viz., two Generals, two Lieutenant-Generals, two Major-Generals, Adjutant, Engineer, and Surgeon. Likewise for the Servants of the Company, viz., a Clerk, Armourer, Sergeant-Major, Drum-Major, and Messenger. The three senior Aldermen, who are Colonels in the London Militia, to be first put in Nomination for President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, unless some just Reason can be assigned to the contrary, or any one of them shall desire to be excused serving that Office ; in which case the next senior Alderman that is a Colonel shall be nominated ; then to elect Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, and twenty-one Gentlemen for the Court of Assistants ; the three Captains for the present year to be continued on the Court, which make the twenty-four elective Assistants : Afterwards to choose the Officers and Servants of the Company. And that the Election be by Ballot.

**ARTICLE 7.**—The Generals to be chosen out of the Court of Aldermen ; but no Gentleman to be re-elected into that Office till the Rotation is gone through.

**ARTICLE 8.**—The Sheriffs elect to be appointed Lieutenant-Generals : And when an Alderman is raised to the Rank of General, or a Sheriff to that of Lieutenant-General, that the sum of Ten Pounds be paid to the Company by each of them respectively, according to ancient Custom, and that they be waited upon by the Committee, and informed of their Appointment ; such Committee to make their Report at the next Court of Assistants. If any Alderman or Sheriff shall refuse or decline paying the respective Sums beforementioned, it is farther Ordered that this Company do not attend such Gentleman, when he shall arrive to the Dignity of Lord Mayor, either at Westminster or on his Return to the City, on Lord Mayor's Day, unless he agrees to comply with the above Request, and also to pay the farther Sum of forty Pounds ten Shillings, being the Money allowed by the Lord Mayor for the Company's attending his Lordship that Day in Arms.

**ARTICLE 9.**—The Major-Generals to be elected out of the honorary Members that are in Commission, according to Seniority on the Company ; no Person to serve that Office a second Time till the Rotation is gone through.

**ARTICLE 10.**—No General Court to be applied for but by Order of a

Court of Assistants: And if, on Application to the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, they should, at any time, delay complying therewith, so that the Company be thereby injured, or should refuse to grant one, (whether it be for the annual Choice of Officers, or for any other necessary Business,) then it shall be lawful for any four Field Officers or honorary Members to sign an Order for the Messenger to summon a Court of Assistants (unless, upon Request being made to any of the Chiefs, they shall appoint one); Which Court shall take into Consideration the Reasons assigned for such Delay or Refusal; and, after mature Deliberation, if they shall still think it necessary to have a General Court, they are hereby authorized to appoint a Day for that Purpose; and when forty Members are assembled (the Company having been duly summoned), they may elect a Chairman and proceed to Business.

ARTICLE 11.—Three Captains for the Year to be appointed at the next Court of Assistants after the General Election, who shall be the three senior Members on the Elective Court that have not served that Office; the Captain of the Grenadiers and Pioneers to be appointed at the same Time. The Captain of the Grenadiers to be an honorary Member in Commission.

ARTICLE 12.—The Major-Generals and Captains for the Year shall, at the second Court of Assistants next after their Election, pay into the Hands of the Clerk, for the time being, the Sum of Five Pounds each, on their Advancement to that Rank, for the Use of the Company (unless a public March shall intervene, then the Money to be paid before they are permitted to do any Duty). But if any of them shall refuse to hold the Post to which he was elected, or to pay the Fine, he shall be expelled the Company.

ARTICLE 13.—Any Gentleman elected into Office a second Time, shall be put to no Expense whatever on his Acceptance thereof.

ARTICLE 14.—Any Gentleman, elected on the Court of Assistants, shall, at the next Court, give his Answer, whether he will hold his Seat in the said Court: And if any such Person decline being a Member thereof, he shall pay the Sum of one Guinea to the Company, and two shillings and Sixpence to the Poor's-Box; but, refusing to pay the said Fines, he shall be expelled the Company.

ARTICLE 15.—Whoever is chosen into Office or Place in this Company, at a General Court, and shall afterwards depart this life, decline or refuse holding the said Office or Place to which he was elected, then the Court of Assistants shall fill up such Vacancies as may happen in the Course of the Year.

ARTICLE 16.—Whoever is chosen into the Office of Clerk and Collector shall, within the Space of one Month next after his Election, give such Security (for whatever Sums of Money that may, at any Time hereafter, come into his Hands, belonging to the Company) as the Court of Assistants shall think proper; and that the Accounts of the Company be audited

every Year within one Month after a General Court, and the State thereof reported to the next General Court.

ARTICLE 17.—The Servants of the Company shall attend their Duty in proper Time ; the Sergeant-Major to be at the Artillery Ground by four o'clock in the Afternoon, to instruct the Members in the military Exercise, and to execute such Orders as the Commander or Commandant for the Evening may direct ; And, if any one of them shall misbehave, or be negligent in his Office, the Court of Assistants may fine or suspend such Person or Persons from Service and Salary, and appoint Others in his or their Places till the next General Court.

ARTICLE 18.—Every Member of this Company that now is, or shall, at any Time hereafter, be one Year in Arrear of Quarterage, from Lady-day, 1773, and shall not have paid the said Quarterage to the Clerk or Collector for the Time being (it having been demanded), shall have no Right to vote at a General Court, or be chosen into any Office, or bear Arms on any public or private Lead, or be admitted to any Entertainment, or do any Duty, with this Company, till he has paid all his Arrears of Quarterage.

ARTICLE 19.—If a Member of this Company shall, at any Time hereafter, be two years in Arrear of Quarterage, and shall neglect or refuse to pay the same (it having been demanded), he shall be summoned before the Court of Assistants, to answer for such Neglect or Refusal ; and, if he does not then pay all the Quarterage due from him, he shall be expelled the Company.

ARTICLE 20.—The Time for opening and closing the Ground, for public and private exercise, to be under the Direction of the Court of Assistants : That no more than twenty-four Members, exclusive of officers, be admitted under Arms on a private, nor more than forty-eight on a public Exercise, without the consent of the Commander : And if any Commissioned Officer (provided he be not of the Court of Assistants) shall be present at the said Exercise, and refuse to take Arms (being required to do so by the proper Officer), he shall pay one shilling to the Poor's Box, unless sufficient cause can be assigned for his Refusal : And that no Gentleman be admitted to partake of the Entertainment afterwards (but those who were under Arms or on the Court of Assistants), without the Leader's Consent ; and each one so admitted to pay two Shillings towards the Expense of the Evening ; and, on refusing to comply therewith, to forfeit two Shillings and Six-pence to the Poor's Box, or be expelled the Company.

ARTICLE 21.—Every member to take the Command in Rotation, or appoint a proper Substitute to exercise the Company (Sickness or on a Journey excepted). If he neglect or refuse the same (having had ten Days' Notice), he shall be subject to the fines hereafter mentioned ; and, on Non-payment thereof, be expelled the Company.

ARTICLE 22.—Every Gentleman, declining or refusing to take the Command and provide an Entertainment afterwards, shall pay into the Hands

of the Clerk or Messenger, one Week before the Time, the following Sums of Money, agreeable to his Rank, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
A Major-General ... ..	5	5	0
A Captain for the Year ... ..	5	5	0
A Commander or private Gentleman on the Court...	4	4	0
A Commander or private Gentleman not on the Court ... ..	3	3	0
A Subaltern ... ..	2	2	0

The Company to allow one Guinea to the Commander towards the Entertainment : If it reverts to the Company, three Guineas to be allowed for the Expense.

ARTICLE 23.—Two Commandants shall attend at every Exercise, to preserve Peace and good Order during the whole Evening : If any Member is refractory or disobedient to their Orders, they shall report him to the next Court of Assistants to answer for his Conduct ; and if he refuses to submit himself to the Judgment of the Court he shall be expelled the Company.

ARTICLE 24.—The Commandants to be Gentlemen in Commission on the Court of Assistants, and serve the Office in Rotation, according to Seniority, beginning with the honorary Members : And every Commandant, that does not appear to do the Duty in Person, or provide a Substitute, shall pay two Shillings and Six-pence to the Poor's Box, unless such Excuse can be made as will be allowed by the Court : And that the Commandants appear in their military Uniform.

ARTICLE 25.—During the Time of Exercise, the Gentlemen shall be silent and attentive ; any one offending therein, to be reported, by the Commandant or Commander, to the next Court of Assistants : No person under Arms to quit his Post till discharged by the commanding Officer, on the Forfeiture of one Shilling to the Poor's Box.

ARTICLE 26.—If any Member of this Company shall, at the time of their accustomed Meeting for Exercise in the Artillery Ground or elsewhere, wilfully or wantonly abuse the Name of God, by profane cursing or swearing, he shall pay to the Poor's Box, for every such Offence, one Shilling ; and this Order to extend to all Courts and Committees.

ARTICLE 27.—If any Member be turbulent, quarrelsome, or a Promoter of Dissension, whereby the Peace or Welfare of the Company is violated, and shall thereof be convicted at a Court of Assistants, and shall refuse to submit himself to the Order of the Court, he shall be expelled.

ARTICLE 28.—If any Difference or Quarrel should arise between the Members of this Company concerning the Affairs thereof, each Party shall submit himself to the Decision of the Court of Assistants, and, on refusing to abide by their Determination, he or they shall be expelled.

ARTICLE 29.—The Company shall be summoned to attend, in Arms, the

Funeral of any Member, on Ten Guineas or upwards being paid to the Clerk for that purpose.

ARTICLE 30.—If any Sergeant in the London Militia shall neglect to appear in Time, and do Duty with the Company on their grand Marches and public Exercises, or shall misbehave himself while under Arms, by profane cursing or swearing, quitting his Post, disobeying the Orders of his superior Officers, or shall be any Ways quarrelsome, whereby the Peace and good Order of the Company are interrupted, he shall (on Conviction thereof, before a Court of Assistants), for every such Offence, forfeit the Pay that would otherwise be due to him for that particular Duty at which the Offence was committed. And if he neglect or refuse to appear before the Court (having been properly summoned), or to comply with the Orders of the Court, he shall be excluded the Privilege of exercising with the Company any more, and be dismissed the Service of the Militia by his Commander, agreeable to the Order of the Court of Lieutenancy, made the 13th Day of February, 1772.

ARTICLE 31.—The Court of Assistants is hereby empowered to make any Rule or Order they shall see necessary for the Use and Benefit of the Company, so they are not repugnant to the Orders made by a General Court.

ARTICLE 32.—The Court of Assistants may, at all Times, make such Rules and Orders, to be observed by the Members thereof, as they shall see necessary and convenient.

In July, the Commanders and the Adjutant were directed to appear on the evenings of public and private leads in the uniform of their respective regiments, under a penalty of 2s. 6d. to the poor-box.

According to custom, a Committee waited on Alderman John Wilkes, Lord Mayor elect, to inquire if the Company should escort him on Lord Mayor's-day; to which he replied that he would give no order on the subject, which they considered a refusal, and therefore did not attend. At a subsequent Court, eight of the Sergeants of the London Militia were debarred from ever serving in the Company, for having marched on Lord Mayor's-day "with a Body of Men who call themselves Cripplegate Grenadiers," contrary to the Orders of the Court of Lieutenancy of the 9th of July, 1767, and the 13th of February, 1772; and their Commanders were requested to discharge them accordingly.

The Court of Lieutenancy paid the Company £940 for arrears

due to them ; viz., £546 to be distributed amongst the Officers of the London Militia who were members of the Company, and were present at the three Grand Marches from 1768 to 1774 inclusive, or £78 per annum for the seven years they were in arrears. They at the same time paid £144, being two years' allowance of £72 per annum for providing arms and ammunition for the Sergeants of the Militia, under the old regulation, up to Lady-day, 1772 ; they also paid a further sum of £250 for two and a half years' allowance under the new regulation, viz., from Lady-day, 1772, to Michaelmas, 1774, or £70 per annum for disciplining the Sergeants, and £30 per annum to pay the said Sergeants 1s. each for every parade.



## CHAPTER II.

## THE NEW LEASE OF THE ARTILLERY GROUND.

FROM 1775 TO 1782.

CONTENTS.—The Manor of Finsbury.—Dr. Wilson and the Corporation.—Renewal of the Lease to the City.—Negotiations with the Company.—Their Proposals.—Conditions accepted by Corporation.—Freemen only to be admitted Members.—Application to Corporation for £500.—The New Gates, 1778.—The Military Association.—Estate Committee appointed, 1778.—Uniform on Grand Marches.—Election of Military Committee, 1779.—Dispute with the Lord Mayor.—His Lordship Expelled the Company.—Withdrawal of Grant by Lieutenantcy, 1780.—The Gordon Riots.—Services of the Company.—Vote of Thanks.—New Regulations.—Barnard Turner elected an Honorary Member.—New Uniforms, 1781.—First Admission of Cadets, 1781.—Two Cannon presented by Corporation.—Formation of the Matross, or Artillery Division, 1780.—Ball Firing at Sydenham.—Address to the Prince of Wales.—Accident to Cadet Pepys.—The Bank of England Guard.—A Freemasons' Lodge proposed.—Quartermaster appointed.—Division of City into Military Districts.—Address to the King.—Rank of the Company.—Opinion of the Commander-in-Chief.

**1775**—From a very early period the land about Finsbury appears to have been a fruitful source of dispute, and has given rise at various times to long discussions, not only in the City and Courts of Law, but even in Parliament. By an Indenture dated the 14th of December, 1554, Edward Moyle, then Prebendary of the Prebend of Halliwell and Finsbury, of St. Paul's, leased his Manor of Finsbury to the City for ninety years, from the Feast of St. Michael, at a rent of £39 13s. 4d. At the completion of this term, in 1644, John Spendlowe, the

then Prebendary demised this property, by Indenture dated the 14th of February, for a further period of seventy years, at the same rent; and, by another Indenture, dated the 16th of February, in consideration of twenty foder of lead given by the City, to be used for St. Paul's, granted a further term of seventy years from the expiration of the previous lease, thus extending it from 1714 to 1784.\* An Act was passed in 1769 "to enable Christopher Wilson, D.D., and Prebendary of Finsbury, to make and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of London, a lease of the Prebendal estate, for a term of ninety-nine years." The Prebendary was restrained by law from granting a longer lease than would extend the then existing period to forty years; an Act having been passed in 1570-1 (13 Eliz. cap. 10) directing that for the future no Prebend should grant any lease for more than twenty-one years, or three lives from the time of granting such lease. Dr. Wilson succeeded to the prebend in October, 1745, at the age of twenty-nine; and the rental in that year was £895. The lease would not expire until 1783, or for thirty-eight years, which did not afford much prospect of the great advantages that afterwards ensued.

In the first ten years nothing of importance passed between the Corporation and the Doctor on the subject of renewal; but in the next five it became more serious, and he was desired to name a sum by way of fine, which he did, and which from its magnitude was not even listened to. From the Journals of the Corporation it appears that, as early as 1760, the renewal of the City's Lease by the Prebendary was debated; and it was agreed that two surveyors on each side should be appointed to ascertain the term of renewal. But as, for the reasons stated in the Act, the Prebendary could not grant a lease for any considerable term, everything was suspended.†

Time crept on and the Doctor, being in good health, began to threaten to outlive the lease, and increased his demands. He

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\* See Vol. I., pp. 23, 24; and Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. VIII., pp. 6, 7. See also Ellis's History of Shoreditch, pp. 225-248.

† Highmore, pp. 288, 289.

began with £5,000, and soon rose to £20,000; and, to use his own words, said, "that whenever terms were nearly agreed upon, some good friend or other started objections in the Court of Common Council, which created further delay," and always turned to his advantage. He knew the Chamber was poor, and that, consequently, a large fine was not convenient; which made him turn his thoughts to the arrangement settled in the Act. The Corporation had great Parliamentary interest; he himself had a considerable share, through his patron, the Marquis of Rockingham; and by way of obtaining the assistance of the Church, a portion of the accumulating profit was to be annexed to the Prebend. This scheme proved very palatable, as no money would be wanting, and the joint interest ensured success. The rental, in 1766, had increased to £1,800 a-year; and the proportions agreed upon were divided into six shares; three to the Corporation, who were to have the trouble of management; two to the doctor and his heirs to the end of ninety-nine years, in lieu of fines; and one to the Prebend, which rested with himself for life. In 1767, the Prebendary having actually applied to Parliament, a special Committee was appointed by the Corporation, on the 31st of January, to treat with him for a renewal of the lease; and the following year, when the Act had passed, the same Committee was reappointed to carry the scheme into execution.\* They did not, however, deliver in their report until the 1st of March, 1770, when they had completed the business, and a lease had been granted, according to the Act, for ninety-nine years. The Committee appointed in 1767, had been likewise instructed to treat and agree with the Artillery Company, and all persons claiming under covenants of renewal respecting the Finsbury estate; but in their report, dated the 13th of February, 1770, no notice was taken of the fact that they were unable to come to any agreement with the Company for giving up a portion of the Artillery Ground to the City for improving the estate. The Artillery Company absolutely refusing to comply with the conditions proposed by the Corporation, everything on that head was dropped; and in June, 1773, the Committee

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\* Journals, Vol. LXIV., fol. 110; and Vol. LXV., fol. 60.

appointed by the Corporation, attended by Dr. Wilson, having inspected several plans and designs for the improvement of the estate, were unanimously of opinion, that the best method of improvement would be to begin by building a square upon the middle of Moorfields, according to a plan then produced. The City Surveyor, Mr. Dance, was directed to make another plan of the whole estate, introducing the said square, and disposing of the other parts to the best advantage, independent of the Artillery Ground.\*

The negotiations opened by the Corporation in 1767, for the surrender by the Company of 150 feet on the east side of the Ground, were reopened by a Committee of the Court of Common Council on the 31st of March; but they were unable to agree, the Company only offering forty or fifty feet.

On the 18th of May the Company delivered the following proposal, dated the 23rd of April, to the Committee for City Lands:—

“ That in consideration of the City of London securing to the Artillery Company all the privileges they now enjoy under the covenants of their present Lease, for as long a term of years as the Corporation shall have to come in their present and every future Lease or Leases of the Estate belonging to the Prebendary of Finsbury, the Company will yield up and quit claim to so much of the said ground as shall be cut off by a line drawn from the wall adjoining the Burial Ground to the north side of the wall or fence appertaining to the houses in Chiswell Street, at the distance of ninety-one feet six inches from the east side of and parallel to the wall next the road.

“ The Company apprehend that on a piece of Ground of so great extent, and thus advantageously situated, the Corporation will be enabled to raise a revenue greatly to their emolument, and flatter themselves that the above Resolution will meet with the approbation of the Worshipful Committee of City Lands; as it cannot operate to the peculiar advantage of any Member or Members of the Artillery Company, but is calculated for the benefit of the Citizens of London at large, for whom the Company only act as Trustees.

“ Signed, by order of Court,

“ PETER LONGES, *Clerk.*”

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\* Journals, Vol. LXVI., fols. 24, 25, 160-2; Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 244; and Highmore, pp. 289-291.

The Company's Committee came to the following resolutions in the event of the above proposals being accepted :—

“ Nevertheless the Company reserve to themselves a free passage through the Ground hereby Demised opposite the West Gate of the width that the East Gates now occupy, being 28 feet 6 inches in the clear, and that no projection of any kind, nor any Privies or Cesspools, shall be made in the Artillery Ground Westward of the line hereby demised, nor any doors, passages, lights, or drains to be made in or through the wall or fence joining any part of the same. If any such erections, privies, cesspools, doors, passages, lights, or drains shall be made, it shall be covenanted that the Company may take down, stop up, or destroy, the same if not removed by the person or persons who occupy the premises within one month after notice being given thereof in writing, and that the said wall or fence be always kept raised ten feet above the surface of the Ground on the West side thereof.”

On the 17th of July the Company's Committee (appointed on the 5th of October, 1773,) presented the following proposals, dated the 10th of July, to the Committee of City Lands :—

“ TO THE WORSHIPFUL COMMITTEE OF CITY LANDS.

“ The Committee of the Artillery Company, having considered the resolution of the Committee of City Lands, made the 18th of May, 1775, and being desirous at all times to accommodate their fellow-citizens, they hope the following proposal will entirely remove the impediment mentioned therein ; likewise enable the Corporation to grant the Artillery Company the considerations specified in the resolutions of the 25th of April last, at the same time secure to the Prebendary and his successors all the Benefits arising from the present or any future Lease or Leases that may be granted of the prebendal Estate to the Corporation of London.

“ The Company propose not only to yield up to the Corporation and quit claim to that part of the Artillery Ground heretofore mentioned containing ninety-one feet, six inches in breadth, and upwards of Eight Hundred and thirty feet in length ; but also propose to indemnify and bear harmless the Corporation from any claim or demand whatever, that the Prebendary or his successors may have upon the City of London, so far as relates to the Artillery Company, by virtue of any Covenant in the Lease now subsisting between the Corporation and the Prebendary of Finsbury ; by paying into the Chamber of London for the sole use of the Prebendary and his Successors a Moiety of the Net produce of that part of the Leasehold Estate belonging to the Prebend, now let to the Artillery Company by the City of London, excepting that part above described intended to be given up, in the same proportion that the Prebendary and his Successors would have been entitled to had the Corporation not been under any Covenant to renew with the

Company for a longer term, but had let it to any Person or Persons for the most improved Rent that could be obtained. And the Company further propose to pay their part for so much of their Leasehold premises belonging to the Prebendal Estate in proportion to what may be the covenants between the City of London and the Prebendary in all future Leases of the Estate appertaining to the Manor of Finsbury.

“PETER LONGES, *Clerk.*”

This proposition was presented and read at the Meeting of the Sub-Committee of City Lands, and, after a debate, it was resolved :—

“That this Committee are of opinion, that in case any agreement be made with the Artillery Company, they do surrender to the City so much of the Artillery Ground as runs parallel with, and extends Ninety-one feet Six inches in depth from the wall on the East side of the said Ground, and also the same depth of ground and Buildings at the North East corner of Chiswell Street.”

The deputation from the Company was then called in, and a copy of the above resolution being delivered to them, they withdrew, and after some time returned, and acquainted the Committee that they would agree, on the conditions named, to surrender the part of the Artillery Ground described by the said Resolution, and also three houses and the premises thereto belonging at the north-east corner of Chiswell Street, then or lately occupied by, Mr. Dance, Mr. Morrell, and Mr. Lowe.

The Committee of City Lands, after debate, resolved :—

“That it is the opinion of the Committee that a Lease should be granted to the said Company of all the ground and premises they now enjoy, except the part they now agree to be surrendered, for the whole term, except four years now to come in the Lease from the Prebendary of Finsbury, and with a covenant of renewal for all future Leases, the Company paying to Doctor Wilson, his Successors, and Executors, according to their separate interests, one Moiety of the Rents and profits of that part of the Estate which is held under the said Prebendary, and also paying into the Chamber, for the use of the City, one Moiety of the rents and profits of that part of the Estate, which is the City's Freehold, such payments in respect to the Freehold part to commence from the time of the expiration of the Building Leases granted to the said Company, and when they shall receive the improved rents of the premises.

"The Gentlemen of the Company being then called in again, were acquainted with the said resolution, who desired time to consider thereof, and promised to attend again.

"D. SEAMAN, *Comptroller*."

On the 20th of September the following answer was presented to the Committee of City Lands, in reply to their resolution of the 17th of July :—

"TO THE WORSHIPFUL COMMITTEE OF CITY LANDS.

"The Artillery Company by their proposals delivered on the 17th of July, having obviated the objection made the 18th of May, by proposing to indemnify the Corporation from any demand that the Prebendary of Finsbury, or his successors, may have on the City, so far as relates to the Artillery Ground, by virtue of the present or any future Lease or Leases that may hereafter be granted to the City ; and with which Indemnification the Committee and the Prebendary appeared satisfied. Having thus removed, as they apprehended, the only difficulty, was in hope that an agreement would have been perfected on the plan proposed. A Requisition being then made that the Company should not only give up the ground mentioned in their proposals of the 25th of April, but also yield up their Interest in and claim to three houses and the premises thereunto belonging at the North East corner of Chiswell Street, to which the Company's Committee, animated by the grand object they always had in view, that of obliging the Corporation, consented. Likewise apprehending there could not then remain any impediment to retard the negotiation from being speedily concluded, and did not expect after complying with the above Requisitions to receive the following proposition contained in the last paragraph of the Resolution of the Worshipful Committee of City Lands :—

"'The Artillery Company to pay into the Chamber for the use of the City one moiety of the Rents and profits of that part of the Estate which is the City Freehold, such payment in respect to the Freehold part to commence from the time of the expiration of the Building Leases granted by the said Company, and when they shall receive the improved Rents of the Premises.'

"The Committee of the Artillery Company having considered the whole Resolution, and maturely deliberated thereon, apprehend there will be great difficulty attending its operation, proceeding from the separate interests of the several parties, by which the accounts may be frequently embarrassed and perplexed, and also by differences which may arise in granting Leases, and many unforeseen incidents that may occur, whereby the harmony that now subsists between the Corporation and the Company, and which the latter wish to perpetuate, may in some future period meet with interruption. To guard against an event so disagreeable, even in idea,

the Artillery Company propose to the consideration of this Worshipful Committee the following expedient. The Company not only agree to give up and quit claim to so much of the Artillery Ground as described in their Resolution of the 25th of April last, being ninety one feet six inches in width, and upwards of Eight Hundred and thirty feet in length; but do also agree that at Lady-day, 1780, when the Building Leases of the premises on the South side of the Artillery Ground will be expired, to yield up and quit claim to all the houses erected on the Prebendal Estate in Chiswell Street, Artillery Court and Bunhill Row, with all the premises thereunto belonging, the Corporation to indemnify the Trustees of the Company from a Covenant in each of the Leases in Bunhill Row, so far as relates to that part of the Buildings standing on the Prebendal Estate, whereby the Company Covenanted with their Lessees to grant them a further term, so as to make up their present building Leases Sixty one years, provided the Company should agree with the Corporation for a new Lease.

"In consideration that the Corporation grant to the Artillery Company Five Hundred Pounds towards the repair of the Armoury House, out-houses, walls, iron gates, &c., as the finances of the Company are exceedingly low; and likewise grant a Lease for Sixty-one years from Lady-day, 1780, of that part of the Artillery Ground which is the City Freehold, and all buildings erected on the same at the yearly Rent of Five Pounds, renewable every Fourteen years for Ever on payment of the fine of Thirty-Five Pounds, being seven years' ground rent on each Renewal; and also grant one other Lease of the rest and residue of the Artillery Ground, with the Armoury House and buildings thereunto adjoining, except that part of the ground hereby intended to be resigned, at the present Yearly Rent of Six Shillings and Eight Pence for as long term of years as the Corporation shall or may have to come in their present, and all and every future Lease or Leases of the Estate belonging to the Prebendary of Finsbury.

"By Order of the Committee of the Honourable Artillery Company,

"PETER LONGES, Clerk.

"18th September, 1775."

After the above was read the Chairman of the Company's Committee delivered in the following Article in case the Company and City should agree:—

"Nevertheless the Company reserve to themselves a free passage into the Artillery Ground through the East, West, and South Gates of the width that the same now occupy.

"And that no projection of any kind, or any privies or cesspools shall be made in the Artillery Ground, nor any doors, passages, lights, or drains be made in or through the wall or fence joining to any part thereof, nor any dirt or rubbish to be cast into the Artillery Ground over the said wall or fence.



“If any such erections, privies, cesspools, doors, passages, lights, or drains shall be made, it shall be covenanted that the Company may take down stop up, or destroy the same if not removed by the Person or Persons who occupy the Premises within one month after notice in writing being given thereof.

“And that the said wall or fence be always kept raised ten feet above the surface of the Artillery Ground.”

This being read, the Committee of the Company were asked if they had anything else to offer; when they produced several papers to make it appear that the difference between the Freehold and Leasehold premises was in favour of the Corporation, and would continue so as long as the Company received any part of their present ground-rent.

They likewise urged the necessity and propriety of the Company's Application for the Benevolence of £500. for the repairs mentioned in the above statement.

The Sub-Committee of City Lands then passed the following resolution:—

“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in consideration of the Artillery Company immediately surrendering to the City all their right and Interest in so much of the Artillery Ground as runs parallel with, and extends ninety-one feet six inches in depth from the wall on the East side of the said Ground, and also delivering to the City, at Lady-day, 1780, the possession of all the Buildings, with their appurtenances, standing in that part of the said Ground which is held under the Prebendary of Finsbury; a new lease should be granted by the City to the said Company, of all the Ground and Building (the Freehold of the City) now in the possession of the said Company, for sixty-one years from Lady-day, 1780, at the clear yearly Rent of £5 for the first thirty years, and the clear yearly Rent of £20 for the Residue of the Term, and that the said lease be renewable every fourteen years for ever, on payment of a fine of One Hundred Pounds upon every Renewal; and that another Lease be granted to the said Company of so much of the Ground held under the Prebendary of Finsbury, as will remain in their possession for 83 years from Lady-day, 1780, at the clear yearly rent of Ten Pounds with a covenant for a renewal at the same Rent, and without any Fine for all future Leases to be taken by the City, except the last four years; and also the sum of Five Hundred Pounds to be paid to the said Company out of the Chamber of London, towards the expense of repairing the Armoury-house, and other purposes mentioned in their proposition, within the space of six months after they shall have erected, at their own expense, a pair of Iron Gates, with stone

Piers and other Ornaments, to enclose the avenue intended to be left from the Road to the said Ground, according to such drawings as shall hereafter be agreed upon by the Committee for letting the City Lands, and under the Inspection, &c., and to the approbation, of the said Committee, and the Clerk of the City's Works for the time being, provided, that in case the Expense of such Piers and Gates shall exceed the sum of One Hundred Pounds such exceedings shall also be paid out of the Chamber of London.

*"20th September, 1775.*

D. SEAMAN, Comptroller."

At a Court of Assistants, on the 28th of September, it was decided to accept and carry out the above agreement, which was confirmed by the Court of Common Council on the 1st, and by the Court of Assistants on the 7th of December. The Court invited the Committee of City Lands and the Comptroller to dinner at the Globe Tavern in Fleet Street, on the 3rd of January following, to celebrate the conclusion of the New Lease; which they accepted.

The Chairman of the Company's Committee "paid a Benevolence of ten guineas to the Poor-Box, it being customary to make a present on such an occasion."

The offer to attend the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November was declined in the following terms:—"The Lord Mayor Elect presents his respectful compliments to the Gentlemen of the Artillery Company; does not wish to give them the trouble of attending him on the ensuing Lord Mayor's Day."

**1776**—On the 29th of February, the City Surveyor marked off the 91 feet 6 inches of ground agreed to be surrendered to the Corporation.

A uniform of blue was ordered for the Sergeant-Major, so that he might appear "in character as Sergeant-Major of this Company."

At a Court on the 11th of July, a notice, signed by the Clerk, was ordered to be delivered to the landholders of the fields near Balmes, to replace the stones with the marks on them which belonged to the Company, as they were formerly.

The Drum-Major, being past work, was given a pension of £8 per annum for life, and the office was ordered to be discontinued; two Drummers and two Fifers being appointed instead.

In July, the Court ordered a plate to be engraved with the names of the stone marks belonging to the Company, and their distances, in the fields near Balmes, according to a plan submitted; and the Letters Patent and Warrants, of Henry VIII., James I., Charles I., and George III., were ordered to be printed and bound up with a copy of the above plan of the Company's marks.

The Company attended the Lord Mayor at St. Paul's, on the King's accession, the 25th of October, and on Lord Mayor's Day; on the latter occasion it appears that the Grenadiers who formed the Guard at Westminster received ten guineas, in addition to the usual sum of £30 paid to the Company.

It was ordered that no card-playing should be allowed in the Armoury House, under a penalty of one guinea, except on the occasion of the annual ball.

On the 19th of November, the Court agreed that in future candidates must be recommended by two Members of the Court, their name, occupation, abode, and the Company of which they were freemen to be stated; and no person to be admitted unless he produced a copy of his freedom. This order was confirmed at the General Court the following July.

**1777**—In March a Committee appointed to consider what improvement might be made in the condition of the Company, recommended that the Commanders should not admit any Sergeant under twenty-one years of age, or five feet seven inches in height, and discharge them when incapable, and that no Sergeant should be mustered or receive pay from the Company unless the Adjutant certified that he was perfect in the Manual Exercise. It was also recommended that only one Major-General should be elected. Both these suggestions were adopted and confirmed at the General Court on the 29th of July.

The draft agreement and two New Leases, with the alteration, which had been arranged by the Common Serjeant for the City and Mr. Serjeant Grose for the Company was laid before the Committee of City Lands by the Comptroller, on the 31st of January, and agreed to.

At a Court of Assistants, held on the 15th April, 1777, Lieut.-Colonel Harriott, Chairman of the Committee appointed to treat

with the Corporation, reported that the Committee and Trustees had met in order to execute the Assignment and Leases, when some of the Trust, not thinking themselves fully authorised by the Order of the Court of the 19th of March, 1776, for so doing, Mr. Blackwell desired Mr. Smith, the Solicitor, to draw up a Minute in order to lay before the next Court of Assistants for their approbation ; which Minute was as follows :—

“ At this Court was presented and read the engrossment of an intended Indenture of Assignment and Release, dated the 26th day of February, 1777, made between Ebenezer Blackwell, Gent., Captain Isaac Dupree, Captain Aaron Lambe, Captain Jeremiah Atkinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Howes, Lieut.-Colonel John Favell, William Cooling, Gent., and John Dupree, Esq., surviving Trustees entrusted by this Society, of the first part ; the Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the City of London, of the second part ; and Dutton Seaman, Esquire, Comptroller of the Chamber of the said City of London, of the third part.

“ Reciting a Lease, dated the 1st day of March, 1727, from the City, to John Blackwell, Thomas Gregory, and William Harris, therein named as Trustees, entrusted by this Society of the Artillery Ground belonging to this Company, for the term of 53 years, commencing at Lady-day, 1727, at and under the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., in which Lease is contained a covenant on the part of the City to renew the said Lease in such manner as therein-mentioned to such persons as this Company should nominate for that purpose.

“ And also Reciting that the said Indenture of Lease, and the Ground and premises thereby devised, were become legally vested in the said Ebenezer Blackwell, Isaac Dupree, Aaron Lambe, Jeremiah Atkinson, William Howes, John Favell, William Cooling, and John Dupree, for the remainder of the said Term of 53 years, In Trust for this Company. And that by Indenture of Lease, dated the 30th day of May, 1769, The Rev. Christopher Wilson, Doctor in Divinity, Prebendary of the Prebend of Halliwell and Finsbury, within the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, had, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament therein mentioned, demised unto the City the Manor of Halliwell and Finsbury, and all Messuages, Lands, and Grounds thereunto belonging (part of which consists of some part of the said Artillery Ground) for the Term of Ninety-nine years from Christmas, 1768, at and under such Rents and profits as are therein mentioned.

“ And also Reciting, that this Company did, on the 9th day of December, 1774, prefer a Petition to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City in Common Council assembled, to resume the treaty between the City and this Company, relative to the Premises in Lease from the City, and that the Committee for Letting the City Lands, to whom such petition was

referred, did, on the 25th of October, 1775, Report to the said Lord Mayor Aldermen, and Commons, that they had settled conditions of an Agreement to be entered into between the City and the Company, and (among others) that the Company should surrender to the City all their right, claim, and interest in so much of the Artillery Ground as runs parallel with and extends 91 Feet 6 Inches in depth from the outside of the wall on the East side of the said Ground, and also in three Messuages at the North-East corner of Chiswell Street, next Moorfields, then or late in the occupation of Mr. Dance, Mr. Morrell, and Mr. Lowe, and that the Company should also deliver possession to the City at Lady-Day, 1780, of all the Messuages fronting Chiswell Street, Bunhill Row, and standing on that part of the said Ground which is held under the Prebendary of Finsbury, the City indemnifying the said Company and their Trustees from the Covenants entered into by them with their under-tenants of a small part of the said premises for lengthening the respective Terms to 61 years upon the Company renewing with the City.

“And also Reciting that the said Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, did by their Order, dated the 1st day of December, 1775, agree with the said Committee in their said Report, and did refer it back to the said Committee to carry the same into execution, and that at a Court of Assistants of this Company, held on the 7th day of December, 1775, It was Agreed that this Company should accede to the Terms Mentioned in the said Report.

“It is by the said intended Indenture of Assignment and Release Witnessed, that, in performance of the said Agreement, and for carrying the same into execution, and in pursuance of another order or Resolution of the Court of Assistants of this Company, dated the 19th of March, 1776, and in consideration of 5s., they, the said Ebenezer Blackwell, Isaac Dupree, Aaron Lambe, Jeremiah Atkinson, William Howes, John Favell, William Cooling, and John Dupree (at the nomination, and by the direction of the City testified as therein mentioned), Do Bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Dutton Seaman, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, The said Piece or parcel of Ground in the said Report mentioned and agreed to be surrendered to the City in the said Assignment particularly described and ascertained in the plan or draft in the Margin of the said intended Assignment, To hold unto the said Dutton Seaman, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns for the remainder of the said term of 53 years In Trust for the City, and subject to the under Leases granted of the premises thereby intended to be Assigned by this Company or Trustees as therein Mentioned, and in the said intended Assignment and Release, it is also Recited that the City by Lease, dated the day before had Demised to Peter Longes and James Hannam, the Trustees nominated and Appointed by this Company, so much of the said Artillery Ground and all other Messuages or Tenements as were the City's Freehold.

“And by another Lease dated therewith had demised to them the

Armoury House, together with so much of the Artillery Ground as was held by the City under the said Lease from the said Prebend (except the ground and Premises therein before Assigned) for such term of years, and at and under such yearly Rents, and subject to the Covenants, Conditions and Agreements in the said two several Indentures respectively mentioned and contained. It is therefore by the said intended Assignment and Release further Witnessed that the said Ebenezer Blackwell, Isaac Dupree, Aaron Lambe, Jeremiah Atkinson, William Howes, John Favell, William Cooling and John Dupree do hereby acknowledge and declare that the said two Leases were made and granted in pursuance of the said order of Common Council, and in full satisfaction and discharge of the said Covenant for Renewal contained in the said Indenture of the 1st of March, 1727. And therefore they Release and for ever discharged the City therefrom, and the City thereby Covenant and Agree to perform the Covenants for renewal entered into by this Company, or their Trustees, to their under Lessees of any of the ground or Buildings, the possession whereof is thereby agreed to be delivered to the City at Lady-day, 1780, and to indemnify the said Trustees against the same. Which said intended Assignment and Release has been settled and approved of by Mr. Serjeant Grose on behalf of the said Trustees and Company."

The Court unanimously approved of the Assignment and Release as engrossed, and the Trustees were requested to execute the same.

On Thursday, the 19th of June, the deed of Assignment was executed, and the two Leases from the City were delivered to the Company.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs requested that the Company would mount guard at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day. Orders were accordingly issued for the battalion to assemble and the Officers were cautioned to pay the utmost attention to the dress and conduct of their men, "as a considerable share of the future fame of this Company depends on the spirited execution of the guard at Guildhall," it being in the power of the gentlemen on that duty to convince their fellow-citizens that the Company when called out could prove of real service. They remained on duty all night, for which they afterwards received £20 from the Corporation.

**1778**—At a Court held on the 5th of May, a draft agreement for a lease for the houses belonging to the Company was

approved and adopted, similar to the one now used. It was agreed that the walls and site separating the houses from the Artillery Ground were to be considered as belonging to the Company, and kept in repair by them.

Some of the houses in Chiswell Street were advertised to be let on repairing leases for 22 years, with possession from Michaelmas, 1778, and a lease for 20½ years from Lady-day, 1780.

A petition to the Committee of City Lands was drawn up on the 10th of March, reminding them that on the 20th of September, 1775, they promised the Company £500 towards repairing the Armoury House and erecting new iron gates. The cost of these repairs had greatly exceeded their expectations, amounting to upwards of £1,000, exclusive of the south and west gates, the latter being so decayed that it was necessary to provide new ones. Considering the expenses already incurred, which would be unavoidably increased by the further improvements necessary, they begged that the old iron gates and stone work at the east side of the Ground might be given them to erect at the west end of the passage, leading from Bunhill Row into the Artillery Ground. This situation of the gates the Company hoped would be agreeable to the Committee of City Lands, as it would prevent the existing Avenue from being any longer a receptacle of everything disagreeable, which made it a common nuisance.

On the 13th of May the Committee of City Lands referred this application to a Sub-Committee, who reported, on the 24th of July, that they had examined the allegations in the petition of the Artillery Company, and found that the Company were under an engagement with the City to repair the existing gates, or, at the option of the Committee, to erect a pair of new iron gates, with stone piers and other ornaments, according to such drawings as should be approved of, provided that if the expense exceeded £100 such excess should be paid by the City.

Having consulted Mr. Dance, the City Surveyor, they were informed that it would be absolutely necessary to have new gates and piers, the old ones not being wide enough for the

intended passage to the East side of the Ground ; but as they were exactly the width of the Western Avenue, where the gates were very much decayed, and as the Company had been at a large expense in the late repair of the Arnoury House, they were of opinion that the said gates and piers should be granted them. The report was agreed to.

In September the iron gates and stone piers on the East side were ordered to be removed to the West side of the Ground.

In July a Company of about fifty gentlemen, who for some time previously had met to exercise Arms in Fishmongers' Hall, applied for leave to exercise in the Artillery Ground, stating that if permission could not be granted without their becoming members, they were prepared to join the Company. The Court came to the conclusion that, by the original grant of the Ground from the Corporation, it could not be applied to any other purpose than for the use of the Company and the City Militia ; and, further, that, by a decision of the General Court of the 29th of July, 1777, none but freemen could be admitted members.

A few days afterwards the Association renewed their application, saying they apprehended that the Court of Assistants had it in their power to grant the use of the Ground to others ; and they that had given such leave to a battalion of the Middlesex Militia, under Sir William Beauchamp Procter, who certainly did not come within the description of City Trained Bands, nor freemen of the City of London. They were "very ready to make this Honourable Company any compliment which shall be deemed proper for the use of their Ground, if they shall think fit to comply with their request."

This application was signed by forty-eight members of the Association.

The Court decided that they should all be proposed as members, and that those who were non-freemen should be permitted to use the Ground for three months, or during the pleasure of the Court.

Permission was also given to them to construct a place for their arms and stores, and to make a press in the Store-



room, on condition of it being considered the property of the Company.

Two Drill Sergeants and two Corporals from the First Regiment of Guards were ordered to be employed to drill the Sergeants and recruits every Tuesday, from half-past three to half-past five, when the members whose turn it was to lead were to form them into a battalion and proceed to exercise.

At the General Court on the 3rd of October the 3rd clause of the first Article of the Rules and Orders was rescinded, and it was ordered that the Field Officers of the London Militia should not for the future be honorary Members of the Court by virtue of their commissions: but this was not to apply to existing members. The second Article was also rescinded, and it was ordered that in future honorary Members of Court by purchase should only be admitted at the General Court, and by ballot; they giving a month's notice, and paying £20, which was to be returned if they were not elected.

An Estate Committee was appointed on the 8th of October, to consist of thirteen members, five to be a quorum, their business being to manage all affairs relating to the Company's estate and Ground.

The Company having sent to Sir James Esdaile to inquire whether they should attend him on the 25th of October from St. Paul's to the Mansion House, as when that day fell on a Sunday they usually attended on the 5th of November instead, his lordship replied that he should not go to St. Paul's on either day, and therefore did not require their services. "He said there were many bad customs belonging to the office of Mayor which ought to be broke." On being reminded that former Mayors had been censured for not accepting their services, he said he did not mind censure.

The Committee of Accounts and Stores was appointed on the 21st of October, to examine all accounts and bills, and look after all arms, stores, and furniture. A Military Committee was also appointed to regulate the Military Departments of the Company.

On Lord Mayor's Day they furnished a Guard, and remained on duty at night at the Guildhall. It was ordered that for breach of orders members should be fined half a guinea; and

any member "who is convicted of being disguised, in liquor, or behaving in a riotous manner at the Lord Mayor's ball, being in regimentals, shall be fined half a guinea."

At a Court on the 3rd of December it was ordered that the Adjutant, previous to his election, should exercise a battalion in the Artillery Ground before a Committee, and go through the Manual Exercise.

It was also resolved, that the critical state of public affairs, and the general preparations for war then being made throughout Europe, rendered it necessary for the Kingdom to take every precaution for its defence, and to have sufficient force ready to repel any hostile attempts that might be made. As it appeared by the Charter of Henry VIII., and the Patents of King James I., and Charles I., that the Company was in those times deemed useful for the maintenance, defence, and safety of the Realm, and as it might be made so again by a proper execution of the power reposed in them by His Majesty's Warrant, that, therefore, it was the duty of the Company to take the most speedy and effectual measures for encouraging gentlemen to enter the Company, and also to promote and enforce Military exercise amongst the members, as it was only by numbers and discipline that a Military Corps could be rendered formidable and respectable. So much, therefore, of the Order of the General Court of the 29th of July, 1777, as related to the non-admission of persons who were not freemen to be members of the Company was rescinded, but they were not to be eligible to sit in the Court of Assistants.

In future every member was to pay a fine of two guineas, with the usual fees on joining.

That the Officers for the year should for the future enter upon their duties on Lord Mayor's Day.

That the Captain of the Pioneers should be elected by the General Court instead of the Court of Assistants, and that no members should presume to fall in with the battalion on any public march, or public or private lead, unless they could go through the Manual Exercise to the satisfaction of the Adjutant.

The following motion, by Mr. Biggs, was also submitted, and ordered to be printed and sent to every member :—

“A plan for restoring the Artillery Company to its ancient splendour and making it a most respectable Military Association, which can only be done by Union, Numbers, and good Discipline.

“To promote which, for the future, all distinctions of Officers and ranks, &c. (except such as relate to the Company as the Artillery Company only) be laid aside, and all the Members be united in one body with a Uniform peculiar to itself, which uniform, together with Arms and Accoutrements, each Member should furnish himself with at his own cost, but no Member be put to any expense for Leads or Fines for coming into Office (except a Stewards’ Feast on coming on the Court of Assistants), but all expenses, for Exercise, and other incidental charges, to be borne by the Company, and in order to increase the number of respectable Members, admit Non Freemen, but while [they] continue such, pay twenty shillings per annum quarterage, and not be qualified to hold a seat in the Court of Assistants, but all Members being free of the City to be eligible to the honours of the Company, conforming to the Rules thereof. And for better Discipline all Members under 50 years of age be obliged to appear under Arms, at every Exercise, or be liable to such fines or penalties as shall be fixed on, without he can show satisfactory cause for his neglect.”

At the General Court on the 26th of January, Mr. Bigg’s proposition was negatived.

On the 3rd of December it was also agreed that a sum not exceeding £50 per annum should be allowed for the expenses of the Court of Assistants and its Committees.

In July, 1778, Major Thomas Kennett, of the City Militia, was expelled for refusing to comply with the Rules and Orders of the Company. The Court of Lieutenancy was informed of the occurrence, and on the 21st of January, 1779, they held an inquiry into the circumstances. A Committee of the Court of Assistants attended, and stated that it was in consequence of his not having taken his lead in rotation, although given ten days’ notice; which he denied, and after a long discussion it was adjourned.\* In consequence of his afterwards sending a humble apology, and offering to pay all expenses incurred, it was resolved that he might be ballotted for re-admission. On the 14th of September he was re-elected, but refused to pay the admission fees, whereupon his election was declared void, but at the General Court he was admitted free.

\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI.

**1779**—At a Court on the 1st of March the Colts or Stewards of the Court were severely censured for having, on the 27th of February, contrary to ancient custom, provided “a very coarse and indifferent entertainment,” so that many quitted the room, and regaled themselves at a tavern; but at the General Court this accusation was declared malicious and unjust, and ordered to be rescinded.

The lease of about 122 feet on the north side of Chiswell Street expiring at Midsummer, and about twenty feet adjoining on the west side of the above plot, at Michaelmas, containing five houses in Chiswell Street and three in Artillery Court, then let at £204. These houses were ordered to be let on repairing leases, from Midsummer, for twenty-one years and one quarter, less eleven days.

In 1738 Sir J. Eyles, Bt., had taken 350 feet of the ground on the west side, next Bunhill Row, and forty feet in depth from east to west from the garden-wall of Mr. Pradmore at the south-west corner of the ground, for forty-two years from Lady-day, at a peppercorn for the first year and £17 10s. per annum for the remainder. He died before the lease was concluded, and it was granted to his son, Sir J. Eyles. The plot then contained thirteen buildings, and the lease was for thirty-eight and a quarter years, at the above rent. In July this year an extension of lease was granted to him, for nineteen years, at £37 10s. per annum.

In April the leads were ordered to be once a week, from the 4th of May to the 5th of October, except in July, when there was only one; the first three were private leads, then three public, after which, the remainder being alternately public and private leads.

In May it was ordered that all Officers on Grand Marches and Exercises, except the Ensigns, were to carry Fusils.

The accoutrements were ordered to be altered, so as to be strictly uniform with those worn by the regular troops. The drummers and fifers were allowed 1s. 6d. each on public or private leads.

On the 2nd of June the Company presented a petition to the Committee of City Lands, for permission to build a new wall at the

bottom of the Ground ; and stating that,—considering the great expense the tenants in that part of Chiswell Street given up to the City would be put to in removing sundry buildings from off the wall of the Ground, in accordance with the report of the Committee of City Lands to the Court of Common Council, dated 25th October, 1775,—the Company would build a new wall, of the same height as on the east side, as far as Artillery Court ; provided that when the City granted the new leases they would make the tenants pay for their part of the wall. The question was referred to a Sub-Committee.

In July, the order of the 22nd September, 1763, that members were to appear in the uniform of their regiments, was altered, and it was ordered that members should appear on Grand Marches in plain scarlet coats, blue facings, and white edging, with white waistcoat and breeches, white stockings, black knee-garters, and black half-gaiters, or in the uniform of their regiment.

The permission to the Gentlemen of the Association to use the Ground and the lower part of the Armoury House was extended to August. This was frequently renewed ; generally every three months, for which period it was usually granted.

Application was ordered to be made to His Majesty, or the Prince of Wales, for 200 stands of arms, which were greatly wanted, and also for two brass field-pieces (the subscriptions raised for that purpose some time previously not being sufficient), so that they might appear when under arms “in such a character as should add further dignity to the Company.”

On the 28th of September, thirty-eight candidates were ballotted for membership, but were not admitted.

A bill of 15s. was ordered to be paid for dressing the Sergeants' hair.

On the 28th of September, the Court of Aldermen ordered the Town Clerk to wait upon the Artillery Company for a copy of their resolution of the 21st of October last respecting Sir James Esdaile, Kt. and Ald., not being summoned to any of their General Courts or Courts of Assistants.

On the 12th of October, it was referred to the Court of Aldermen, or any of them as a Committee, assisted by the

Recorder and Common Serjeant, to consider what was proper to be done, and report the same to the Court.\*

At the General Court held on the 4th of October, the Town Clerk requested that he might be furnished with a copy of all their resolutions respecting Sir James Esdaile, which was granted.

It was agreed that in future no persons should be admitted as private members without paying £5 5s. entrance fee, and should not vote until they had been members twelve months.

The members of the "Association" were granted the use of the Ground and the lower part of the Armoury House for twelve months.

The accounts showed that the Company was £770 in debt.

The Company tendered their services as usual to the Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Brackley Kennett; but he declined them, and refused to entertain the Company, as was customary, on the 25th of October, but subsequently paid £50 in lieu of the entertainment.

In consequence of an intimation that one of the members of the Company had offered to raise a military body to escort the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November, the Order formerly made that any members who marched as Grenadiers or Fusiliers in any other body should be expelled, and also the Order of the Court of Lieutenancy of the 9th of July, 1767, was ordered to be printed and sent to all Members and Sergeants in the London Militia, and a copy was also sent to Major Kennett.

The Court also ordered the following advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers:—

"HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

*"Armoury House, 6th November, 1779.*

"The Court of Assistants of the said Company acquaint the Public, that the Lord Mayor elect having HIRED a Number of Persons to attend him as a Military Body on Lord Mayor's day, hope that if any censure should be

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\* Repertory, Vol. CLXXXIII., fols. 286, 318-321.

thrown on them, for Misconduct or otherways, it will not be imputed to the Artillery Company, they having no concern in the Management of the Business on that day.

“ Signed, by order of the Court,

“ PETER LONGES, *Clerk.*”

About a dozen members were expelled at the next Court for disobeying the above orders, including the Lord Mayor himself.

**1780**—At a Court of Lieutenancy, on the 2nd of February, a complaint was made by the Lord Mayor that the Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company had expelled several Officers of the Orange Regiment of the City Militia, of which he was Colonel, on account of their having marched with his Lordship on Lord Mayor's Day. The Officers being called in and heard in support of the complaint, a motion was carried desiring the Court of Assistants to attend and answer the charge on the 14th of March.\* The consideration of the subject was again adjourned until the 4th of April when, at a Court of Lieutenancy, a motion made at the previous Court that the orders obliging the Officers of the City Militia to become members of the Artillery Company should be rescinded, was carried. The orders made by the Court on the 6th of June, 1728, and the 13th of February, 1772, granting the Company £78, £70, and £30 per annum for the above purpose, was also rescinded; and it was ordered that in future the Staff Officers or Sergeants belonging to the City Militia should not appear or do duty with the Company on any of their Grand Marches or Public Exercises without leave of the Lieutenancy, or the Lord Mayor for the time being, on application from the Court of Assistants of the Company.†

The Clerk of Lieutenancy wrote to the Company stating that, in consequence of the above orders, the question of expelling the Officers of the Trained Bands would probably be dropped.

Upon this the Court of Assistants drew up a remonstrance,

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., pp. 288-90.

† Ibid., pp. 290-92.

accompanied by a statement showing the expenses they had been put to for the Sergeants of Militia during the last two years, viz.,

					£	s.	d.
For the Sergeants in 1778	...	...	...	...	129	0	0
For "Arms, &c."	1779	...	...	...	100	1	3
For Arms, &c.	...	...	...	...	126	2	10
For Repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	56	0	6
					411	4	7
Allowance from Court of Lieutenancy for expenses of Sergeants, £100 per annum	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Balance against Company	...				£211	4	7

Meanwhile they applied to the Lord Mayor for the payment of £10 as Lieutenant-General in 1766, and £10 as General in 1769, informing him that it was customary, if not paid when in office, to pay when Lord Mayor. His Lordship replied that he did not care what was customary, and would consider it.

A General Meeting of the Protestant Association, of which Lord George Gordon was president, assembled on the 29th of May, at Coachmaker's Hall, Noble Street, when it was resolved to attend in St. George's Fields on the following Friday, the 2nd of June, at ten o'clock, to accompany his Lordship to the House of Commons, to present a petition on the subject of the Roman Catholics. On the day appointed they marched to the House of Commons where the rioting commenced; the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Northumberland, and many others, being treated with the greatest indignities. Lord Gordon presented the petition, and moved that it be taken into immediate consideration, but it was rejected by 192 votes to 6; and the House soon after adjourned. The populace then commenced to demolish the Catholic Chapels of the foreign Ambassadors; the rioting continued for six days, from the 2nd to the 8th of June, and never did the metropolis exhibit such a spectacle of terror and distress as during these disturbances.

Wednesday, the 7th, "was the fatal day" says Walpole.\* An attack was made on the Bank; Newgate, Clerkenwell, and the King's Bench were forced, all the prisoners released, and the

\* Walpole's Journal of the Reign of George III., Vol. II., pp. 407-9.



buildings burnt and destroyed as far as possible. Thirty-six fires were seen blazing this night at the same time. Nothing could be more dismal than the gleam of the distant fires ; the dreadful shouts of the rioters, the groans of the dying, and the sound of firing, formed altogether a terrible scene. On Friday, the 9th, tranquillity was restored, but not before 458 persons had been killed and wounded, exclusive of those who perished from intoxication. In July, 135 were tried under Special Commission and fifty-nine capitally convicted. The Artillery Company and the London Association, who had volunteered their services, were fully employed.\*

“There is a well-known engraving of the Gordon Riots, in Broad Street, on Wednesday, the 7th of June, 1780, in which the Artillery Company and the London Association are represented firing on the mob, who are sacking a house in the foreground. The command to fire is being given by the Major, who is standing with his hat off to mark the solemnity of the occasion. A prominent figure in the group is the Surgeon, Sir William Blizard, lifting up a wounded man ; a ruffian is aiming a blow at him, but is checked by another man who recognises the errand of mercy on which the officer is engaged. This is an historical fact, and Sir William nearly fell a victim to his philanthropy ; when a student I knew Sir William well, and heard the story from his own lips.”†

A contract was accepted in June for erecting the new South Gate : the masonry for £30 9s., and the iron work for £64 ; the whole to be completed in two months.

On the 22nd of June, a Court was called in consequence of the Middlesex Justices holding their Rotation Office in the Armoury House for several days, examining the prisoners taken up on account of the late riots, and using the cellar as a prison, without applying to the Court for permission ; and orders were given to prevent it occurring again.

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\* Allen's History of London, Vol. II., pp. 87-96. Annual Register, Vol. XXIII. pp. 190-95.

† Extract from the MS. Journal of W. White Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Surgeon H.A.C.



y, June 7th, 1780.



The Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, under the Command of Colonel Lord Robert Manners, were quartered in the Ground, the use of which, as also of the House, was placed at their disposal by the Court ; and it was agreed to entertain the Officers to an "elegant dinner," on the 29th of June.

The Sheriffs having applied to the Company to do duty at the execution of the rioters, they applied to the Court of Lieutenancy to rescind the order for the non-attendance of the Sergeants of Militia ; but as the latter were on duty it was not granted.

The Court gave orders that no body of men were to be allowed to exercise in the Ground except the Prince of Wales' Dragoons and the Association, who had leave on Wednesdays and Saturdays, up to the 3rd of October.

In July the Military Association of the Tower Ward applied to be permitted to exercise in the Ground when the London Association were allowed to, and were informed that if they intended to join that Association they might do so.

The Prince of Wales' Dragoons, who were under orders to leave on the 11th of August, being relieved by a detachment of Foot Guards, expressed their grateful thanks for the kind attention and indulgence of the Company.

On the 10th of August the Court wrote to Lord Amhurst, stating that during the late unhappy situation of affairs they had yielded every assistance in their power to accommodate the troops, by which they had been much inconvenienced, and hoped they would give no offence by not admitting any more troops, as the Ground was much wanted for their own use. His Lordship replied, that as he did not think it safe for all the troops to be at once withdrawn from that part of the town, he proposed to send a detachment of 150 men to be encamped in the Ground, to furnish the necessary guard for the Bank, and to afford any assistance required, and hoped that this small number would not inconvenience "the gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company."

The Court replied that when they allowed the Dragoons the use of the Ground, every consideration of private interest was given up to public utility ; that they were already much in debt, which would be increased by the damage done to the herbage

and premises, and begged him to look for some other convenient place, which they considered might be found. To this Lord Amhurst replied, that he had no other object than to provide in the best way he could for the quiet and security of the metropolis, and that the Artillery Ground was particularly well adapted for the accommodation of troops on that side of London. That in a conversation he had some time previously with the Lord Mayor, he had no reason to apprehend any difficulty in the matter, and should therefore have to acquaint him with the objections raised.

On the 15th of August the Lord Mayor sent the following letter :—

“Sir,—I have been informed that a Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company is summoned for this afternoon, to receive an answer from Lord Amhurst to the letter sent by last Court. I should be glad (before any answer is given) to have a copy of the said letter to lay before the Court of Lieutenancy, which I shall order to be held for that purpose on Thursday next.

“BRACKLEY KENNETT, *Mayor*.

“*To PETER LONGES, Clerk to the Artillery Company.*”

The following answer was returned :—

“My Lord,—

“I am desired by the Court to acquaint you, that the letter received from Lord Amhurst concerns the Members of the Artillery Company, and them only ; nor does it require any answer.

“I am, &c.,

“PETER LONGES, *Clerk.*”

The Lord Mayor laid this Correspondence before the Court of Lieutenancy, but after some discussion they simply passed a vote of thanks to His Lordship for writing to the Company.\* The result was that the Company gained their point, and the Ground was not occupied by the troops.

On the 12th of September Notices were sent by the Court of Assistants to the Officers commanding the six regiments of Militia to collect the Arms of the Company in possession of the

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., p. 306.

Subalterns and Sergeants, and deliver them up on the 21st of September. Only two stands of Arms, out of about 120, were brought in, however, owing to the Lord Mayor having ordered the Officers and Sergeants to do duty at Newgate, where some of the rioters were executed ; but the remainder were received in December. The reason for calling in the Arms was in consequence of an order given during the late disturbances by Lord Amhurst, dated 13th of June, to the Officer Commanding the forces in the City, to disarm all persons who did not belong to the Militia, or who did not carry them under Royal Authority. This order gave great dissatisfaction, and likewise caused some confusion in the City, where several Armed Associations had been formed.

A correspondence ensued between the Lord Mayor and the President of the Council, and the question was taken up in the House of Lords, on the 21st of June, by the Duke of Richmond, who moved that the letter of Lord Amhurst, dated the 13th of June, to Colonel Twistleton, ordering him to disarm the inhabitants who had armed themselves for the defence of their lives and properties, was contrary to the Constitution, and a violation of their rights. The question was, however, negatived without a division, and similar motions in the House of Commons, a few days later, shared the same fate.\*

The London Association had been on duty from the beginning of the riots until after the executions, under the command of Major Henry Smith and Captain Barnard Turner. When the letter referred to arrived, they assembled the Corps in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, where they were on duty, and unanimously resolved that by the Bill of Rights they were entitled to bear arms, and would not surrender them.

The Officers were soon after sent for to attend the Council, where they found Lord Amhurst, Lord Mansfield, Lord North, and several other Ministers. The demand for the surrender of their Arms was repeated, but they argued that they were entitled to them by the Bill of Rights, and firmly refused to comply. It was suggested that some pecuniary compensation might be

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\* Hansard's Parliamentary History, Vol. XXI., pp. 726-746.

arranged, which they declined; rank and honours were then offered, but without effect; they then withdrew, and no further steps were taken in the matter.\* This, however, was probably owing to the fact that the Association, very wisely thinking it best to make themselves secure against further troubles, applied to be admitted members of the Artillery Company, and a large number appear to have been admitted in October.

At the General Court on the 3rd of October, the Committee appointed (see 4th of October, 1779, and 3rd of December, 1778) to consider a plan for rendering the Company useful at that critical time, reported that, having carefully examined the books of the Company, it appeared that on all former occasions of public danger there was a considerable increase of members. They were of opinion that at such a critical time this Ancient Military Company should not remain inactive, but give every encouragement to all well-affected subjects of His Majesty to become members. With a view to this they proposed a number of new regulations, which, amongst other reforms, obliged all members to sign a declaration that they would never vote for the repeal of these new rules. The Report, however, was rejected, and the following was agreed to :—

“That all the present Laws relating to the Qualifications, Mode and terms of Admission and Restriction of Members (so far as relates to their voting) be Rescinded.

“And that, for the future, any person (being a Protestant), not under age, Apprentice, or Covenant Servant, of a fair, unblemished character, well affected to His present Majesty, and the Constitution of this Country, being able to bear the expenses, and willing to conform to the Rules and Orders of the Company, shall be admitted a Member, on paying a fine of two guineas, and Ten Shillings per annum Quarterage, and the following fees :—

Three Shillings to the Clerk,  
Two Shillings to the Messenger, and  
Two Shillings to the Poor Box.

The Admission to be at a Court of Assistants by the following mode, viz. :—

“To be proposed by two members to whom known, at one Court, in order for being admitted or rejected at the next.

“And within three days after being proposed, a letter to be sent by the

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\* Highmore, pp. 329-333.

Clerk, to every member of the Court, setting forth the names, places of abode, and occupation, of every person proposed, and the time when to be admitted, in order that they may make such inquiries as they shall think fit; and if at the time for Admission, any member makes it appear, to the satisfaction of the Court, any person or persons proposed do not in every particular answer the above description, then such person or persons must not be admitted on any pretence whatever.

“Every person at the time of Admission to be informed he must provide himself with a uniform, Arms, and Accoutrements, and conform to all the present Rules and Orders of the Company, and to all future ones, that shall be made, so long as he continues a member.

“But that whenever he is desirous of withdrawing, on paying up his Quarterage, and applying to the Court, he may be dismissed from the Company. Every member that shall be admitted, who is not a Freeman, shall have no vote nor be eligible to be chosen on the Court of Assistants, while he continues not free.

“But every Freeman shall be entitled to have a vote, at any General Court, after having been a member six calendar months, and be eligible to be chosen on the Court of Assistants after having been a member one year.”

It was then proposed to elect Captain Barnard Turner, of the London Association, a member, and it was resolved—

“That for the spirited and active part taken by Barnard Turner, Esq., in suppressing the late dangerous riots in this metropolis, and the essential assistance given by him and the gentlemen under his command to the Civil Magistrates in protecting the lives and properties of their fellow-citizens, this General Court does, as a testimony of their approbation of his public conduct, hereby order and declare—

“That the said Barnard Turner, Esq., be admitted an Honorary Member of this Company, Free of the usual Fine, any former order to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The elections resulted in Brass Crosby, Esq., being chosen President, *vice* the Right Hon. Thomas Harley; Sir Watkin Lewes, Kt., Vice-President, *vice* Samuel Plumbe; and Alderman Wm. Plomer, Treasurer, *vice* the Lord Mayor, Brackley Kennett.

The accounts of the Company showed them to be £579 in debt.

On the 11th of October seventy-six gentlemen were proposed as members, including most of the thirty-eight who had been rejected the previous September, and about forty-eight were admitted at the next Court; and the London Military Foot Association were granted permission to continue to use the Ground.



Drills were ordered to take place every Wednesday during the winter, from six to eight; when members were to appear in white waistcoat and breeches, black stock, plain hat and cockade, and drill jacket.

A pattern musket for the use of the Company was approved of as follows:—For the battalion the barrel of the eleventh gauge, and three feet six inches long with the stock, the total length being four feet ten inches; the Light Infantry had the barrel three inches shorter; the weight of the former was nine pounds, and the latter eight pounds and a half.

In November it was ordered that candidates should appear before the Court at or before the time of their admission; no one to be admitted under five feet two inches high, and who, from his “situation in life, and make, is not calculated to assume a Military appearance.” The following words were also added to the questions asked on admission: “And to become an exercising Member thereof.”

A Field Officer and an Honorary Member of the Court for thirty years, having become bankrupt, was expelled, in accordance with the rules and orders; and the £20 he paid on admission was ordered to be paid over to his creditors.

The Commissioners of Sewers having demanded £30 18s. 9d. for a tax levied under the 18 Geo. III., cap. 66—an Act to make proper drains and sewers to carry off the water from the Prebendal Estate of Halliwell and Finsbury—they appealed against it; setting forth that there must have been some misconception at the time the rate was made, when ground was let for £40 per annum. Since then part had been given up to the City, and it was rated in the Land Tax books at £30. The Ground was used for feeding sheep, and the Company did not think that it was the intention of the Legislature that land not built nor intended to be built upon should be assessed at £20 an acre, which would render it of no value.

**1781**—In January, the following dress and equipment was approved of:—

UNIFORM COAT—viz.: That the Prince of Wales' crest, with the words, Hon. Artillery Com. be on each button; the buttons of the best plated

Metal ; the coat of Nash's Superfine Scarlet, lined with the finest shalloon, and faced with dark blue ; the button-holes laced with silver vellum lace ; the breadth of the lappels two inches and a quarter, to reach down to the waist, and not wider at top than at bottom ; the sleeves of the coat to have a small round cuff, turned up three inches deep ; cross pockets ; the buttons set on by twos, viz., eight on each lappel, one to button through the corner of the cape, four on each cuff, four on each pocket, and two laced holes on each side of the slit behind ; the collar, lappels, cuffs, and pocket flaps stitched down ; the pockets cut in the lining of the coat ; shoulder-straps laced with a fringe half an inch deep, and white cloth set forward on all the edges.

**GRENADEER'S COAT.**—That it have wings on the point of each shoulder, with six loops of the same sort of lace as on the button-holes, and lace round the top and bottom, with a fringe half an inch deep.

**LIGHT INFANTRY JACKET.**—That it be trimmed with the same pattern lace as the coat, and with breast buttons ; wings on the points of each shoulder, with six loops of the same sort of lace as on the button-holes, and lace round the top and bottom, with a fringe half an inch deep ; the breadth of the lappels two inches ; the cuffs two inches and a half ; the buttons set on by twos, viz., eight on each lappel, one through the collar, four on each cuff, and four on each slash pocket ; the collar, lappels, cuffs, and pocket-flaps all stiched down ; the pockets cut in the lining, white cloth set forward on all the edges ; the lace on each hip in the form of a triangle, the same on the slit behind ; the turn-back of the jacket white cloth.

**WAISTCOAT AND BREECHES.**— To be of white kerseymere, with short flaps, four button-holes on each flap ; buttons of the same device as those of the coat ; white dimity waistcoat and breeches allowed to be worn in summer, the waistcoat without flaps.

**HAT.**—To be a plain hat, with a cockade ; two rows of silver cord looping ; a chain loop ; button the same as those of the coat ; silver cord round the crown, with a tassel just to appear at the right-hand corner.

**STOCK, GAITERS, &c.**—That the stock be black ribbed leather, the half-gaiters black cloth, not too high, white thread or cotton stockings.

**ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.**—That the barrel of the musket, for the Grenadiers and Hat Companies, be three feet six inches long ; for the Light Infantry Company, three feet three inches, the bore of the eleventh gauge, the bayonets for each Company eighteen inches long in the blade.

That the cross-belts be two inches in breadth, the edges to be seamed ; plain black pouch, to contain eighteen rounds, with a tin at the bottom of each ; the plate for the shoulder-belt to be oval, of silver or plated metal, the device, the Prince of Wales' Crest and Motto, and the words Hon. Artillery Com. The Light Infantry Company to have cartouch boxes, covered with buff, and whitened.

Members were requested to furnish themselves with the above-named articles of dress and equipment on or before the 1st of March, the cost being as follows :--

	£	s.	d.
Uniform Coat, exclusive of buttons, of Nash's best superfine scarlet, to be had of Mr. Gilson, 173, Fenchurch St. ... ..	3	3	0
Best plated metal coat buttons, per doz. ... ..	0	3	0
Ditto breast buttons, " " ... ..	0	1	6
Arms Complete, to be had of Mr. Brander, Minories ...	2	12	6
Accoutrements, to be had of Sir James Esdaile & Co., Bunhill Row... ..	0	18	0
Stock, of black leather ... ..	0	1	6
Gaiters, black cloth ... ..	0	4	0
Hat, with trimmings, to be had of Mr. Pond, in Corn- hill ... ..	0	17	0
Drill Jacket, to be had of Mr. Brind, Silver Street ...	0	18	0
Silver oval plate ... ..	0	13	0
Plated metal do. ... ..	0	6	0

White waistcoat and breeches were not included, as it was stated that they could be worn at any time.

At a Special Court of Assistants held on the 2nd of February, orders were issued for the Company to parade on Monday, the 5th of February, at eight o'clock in the morning, to assist in keeping the peace on the occasion of the trial of Lord George Gordon.

Fourteen silver gorgets, with the King's Arms engraved thereon, were ordered to be provided for the Officers, viz., Major-General, Captain of Grenadiers, and two Lieutenants, First, Second, and Third Captains, Captain-Lieutenant, four Lieutenants, and two Ensigns. Several of the Ward Associations applied for permission to use the Artillery Ground for the purpose of co-operating with the Company in preserving the peace; and, on their agreeing to be formed into a battalion under the command of the Officers of the Company, it was granted. The Sheriffs attended, and informed the Court that they had just had an interview with Lord Stormont, one of the Secretaries of State, and informed him that the Artillery Company and the Ward Associations, composed principally of "Merchants, prin-

cipal tradesmen, and men of great property in the City of London," were prepared to undertake to keep the peace during the coming trial. His Lordship said he was exceedingly glad to hear it, and that the troops could therefore be employed to guard the City of Westminster and County of Middlesex.

The Sheriffs expressed their thanks to the Court, and said they should leave the necessary arrangements entirely in their hands.

The Company and various Associations having mustered on Monday morning were formed into one battalion, and the Castle Baynard Ward Company, under the command of Captain J. Willoughby, was sent at eight o'clock to London Bridge to guard the Water Works. A detachment of thirty-six privates, under Captain T. W. Preston, consisting of the Billingsgate and Tower Ward Associations, relieved them at ten o'clock, with orders to remain at St. Magnus Church; and the Castle Baynard Ward Association returned to the Ground, when the battalion was divided into ten companies.

The Fourth Company, or Bishopsgate Ward Association, was detached, under Captain T. Davis, to Bishopsgate Church, with orders to mount guard at the Excise and Pay Offices.

The Fifth Company, or Cheap Ward, and the St. Andrew's, Holborn Association, under Major Robert Holden, were sent to the Mansion House.

The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Companies, consisting of Farringdon Ward Within, were sent to the College of Physicians, and then divided into three divisions,—that of the College, of twenty-four privates, under Captain J. Bailey; twenty-four to "Wood Street Compter," under Captain J. Simpson; and twenty-four to the Poultry Compter, under Captain Downes.

The First Company consisting of the Members of the Artillery Company, under Captain W. White, remained at the Armoury House; as also the Second Company, or Coleman Street and Cripplegate Ward Associations, under Captain R. Pingston; the Third Company, or Cordwainers and Bread Street Wards Associations, under Captain-Lieutenant J. Richardson; the Ninth Company, or Castle Baynard Ward Association, under Captain

J. Willoughby; and the Tenth, or Light Infantry Company, under Mr. Wm. Stone.

At five o'clock the head-quarters were moved to the Guildhall, when they offered to provide a guard for the Bank of England; but, a detachment of the Foot Guards having been already sent there, it was declined.

At eleven o'clock the Sheriffs returned to the Guildhall, and informed the Officer Commanding that the witnesses had all been examined, but they thought the trial would not be over before four or five o'clock in the morning. At half-past five intelligence arrived that Lord George Gordon was acquitted at five o'clock, whereupon the guards were dismissed.

The members of the Company and of the several Ward Associations mustered again in the evening at five, and were organised into six divisions to patrol the City to prevent riot; but, all being quiet, at eleven o'clock they were dismissed.

At a Court of Common Council held on the 22nd of February it was—

“Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Honourable Artillery Company, and to the several Military Associations who acted under their orders on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th inst., for the assistance afforded by them to the Civil Magistrates on those days.” \*

At a Court on the 12th of February, it was ordered that the Company should be organised into a battalion, consisting of a Grenadier, Light Infantry, and four Hat or battalion Companies; and that the Companies should be formed by dividing the City of London and Liberties into four districts, the members belonging to each district to form one Company.

The Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies to be selected by the Adjutant from amongst the whole according to their size and abilities.

Members living outside the City were posted to the weakest Companies, so as to make them as near equal as possible; and were allowed to change their Companies with the permission of their Captains and the Adjutant.

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\* Journals, Vol. LXVIII., fol. 120.

The Court passed a vote of thanks to the Ward Associations for their services from Monday till Wednesday, when they were on duty in consequence of riots being apprehended.

It was agreed that gentlemen under the age of twenty-one should be permitted to exercise with the Company as Cadets, with the approbation of their parents or guardians, and on promising to submit themselves for membership when of age. They were to be proposed, and presented to the Court of Assistants the same as members, and deposit two guineas with the Clerk, which was to be returned if they were rejected when of age. The first two cadets were elected on the 13th of March.

At a Court on the 27th of February, the Military Committee made the following recommendations, which were adopted:—

“First.—That every officer appointed by the Company pay for his Epaulets, and that they be conformable to the pattern approved of by the Committee.

“Second.—That the Company do provide 16 silver gorgets, 17 silk sashes, and 12 fusils, bayonets, and cartouch boxes.

“Third.—That there be two drummers and two fifers entered to the Company (each to be sworn in), that they have Five Pounds per Annum, and that they have a new suit of clothes with hat and feather once in two years.

“(To be advertised for at the bottom of the first advertisement that goes from this Company.)

“Fourth.—That when 24 gentlemen are entered on the roll of the Grenadier Company, that they meet and choose two Lieuts. ; the Light Infantry Company when they have 24 entered on the roll that they meet and choose a Captain-Lieut., and Lieut., and the vacant battalion company to choose a Captain and Lieut.

“Fifth.—That as soon as 24 gentlemen are entered on the roll of a Company, provided eighteen of them are fit to join the Battalion then to meet and choose a Lieutenant.

“Sixth.—That the Captains meet as soon as they are returned from their different Companies, and draw lots for their rank in battalion, and that the two Ensigns be returned by the battalion.

“Seventh.—Officers to serve until the Annual Election by the General Court.

“Eighth.—That when there are 24 entered on the Roll of each Company, then the six companies to meet and agree upon what fines they would have for non-attendance, &c., which they may submit to the Court of Assistants for them to order.

“Ninth.—That no gentlemen be admitted into the Grenadier Company under 5 feet 9 inches ; that they be distinguished by a black feather in their hat. The Light Infantry Company, by a small round hat cocked up on one

side, with a black cockade and silver loop, a silver cord round the crown (with a tassel) and black feather, the same as the Grenadiers."

An advertisement was inserted in the newspapers, giving a short account of the Company and setting forth its advantages and privileges; that the total expense on joining was £12 1s. 6d., viz., Admission fees £2 9s., Uniform £5 8s. 6d., and Arms £4 4s.; and a subscription of 10s. per annum to defray the expense of powder. That the Major, Adjutant, two Ensigns, and Sergeant-Major were chosen from the general body of the battalion. That several smart lads were also required as drummers and fifers, to receive annual pay, and would be protected from being impressed, and also provided with uniform.

In March, the Court of Lieutenancy paid up the arrears of their allowances to the Company, amounting to £406, viz.---

Allowance for paying Sergeants of Militia, from Michaelmas, 1777, to Lady-day, 1780, two and a half years,	
at £100 per annum	£250

For two years' allowance granted to the Officers of Militia doing duty on the three Grand Marches, £78 per annum	£156
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The Drummers were paid £5 5s. per annum, and received a new uniform every two years; the two Sentinels, or Gatekeepers, were also provided with uniform, and paid 2s. 6d. when all day on duty, and 1s. 6d. for the afternoon or evening.

In consequence of the great increase of members and the Adjutant's duty being very onerous, the Court decided, on the 12th of April, to appoint a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, and thereupon chose Sir Watkin Lewes, Kt., Lord Mayor, Colonel; Alderman Nathaniel Newnham, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Barnard Turner, Major.

These titles were then adopted for the first time, instead of General, Lieutenant-General and Major-General, which were discontinued, and this alteration was confirmed at the General Court on the 3rd of October.

The Company being complete according to the establishment fixed on the 27th of February, consisting of ten companies, including the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, elected a Captain, Lieutenant, and two Sergeants each, at the field-day on the 2nd of May.

The Clerk was authorised to admit sheep to graze in the Ground, at 1d. each for twenty-four hours.

Having ordered two field-pieces to be cast, they applied to the Board of Ordnance to have them proved by the Proof-Master at Woolwich, which was granted, on condition of their paying the expenses.

In May, eight members, under twenty-five years of age, and from 5ft. 5in. to 5ft. 8in. in height, were selected from each wing; from whom the Military Committee chose four Ensigns, to do duty alternately—the two not on duty as Ensigns to command the “piquet guard.” The following scale of fines was adopted:—

	s.	d.
Officers not properly dressed and accounted ... ..	1	0
„ absent on nights of exercise at roll call ... ..	2	6
Privates on the roll of a Company not properly dressed or accounted ... ..	1	0
Privates absent at roll call ... ..	1	0
„ talking or misbehaving in the ranks ... ..	1	0

The Officers received from the Company, on loan, one fusil (brass mounted), bayonet, silver gorget, and silk sash, all of which had to be returned when their term of office expired.

In May, the Court ordered that, “to preserve the respect due to the uniform of the Company,” no member should wear it as a servant to any public body whatever, and notice to that effect was sent to Mr. Gates, who had frequently worn it as City Marshal.

At the General Court on the 18th of May, so much of the 6th Article of the Rules and Orders relative to the Colonels of the Trained Bands being first nominated for the office of President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, was rescinded; and the Orders of General Courts in 1777 and 1780, disqualifying non-freemen from voting, was also rescinded—all who had been members for three months being made eligible to vote.

In June, it was ordered that recruits were to pass through the drill squad before joining the battalion. If members behaved improperly, they were turned out of the Ground by the piquet. Before the Major took command of the battalion the divisions were equalised and proved, and all regulations made by the Court of Assistants were given by the Clerk in writing to the Field Officers.



The Court of Common Council, at a meeting on the 21st of June, rescinded their resolution of the 9th of June, 1780 (that a handsome pair of Colours, with the City Arms, should be presented to the London Military Foot Association), and it was

“Resolved unanimously that two brass field-pieces, not exceeding the value of £150, be presented to the Honourable Artillery Company, for the signal services done by them and the gentlemen of the London Military Foot Association (now incorporated with that body), in suppressing the dangerous Riots in the month of June, 1780; and that the Committee for letting this City's Lands be desired to provide the said two Brass Field Pieces.” \*

The first party for ball-firing took place at Sydenham, on Saturday, the 21st of July, and was kept for many years afterwards; in 1789 the place being changed to Highgate. Every man had eight rounds of ball and twenty-four of “blunt” cartridge, and six targets were provided. The day's proceedings are thus described in the Minute Books:—

At five o'clock in the morning the battalion paraded at the Obelisk in St. George's Fields. Being formed into ten divisions, they marched at six, with colours, drums, and music, by files through Newington, Walworth, and Camberwell, to Dulwich, where they halted to breakfast. The whole were billeted, by the Quartermaster, at three houses; the arms were grounded on the Green at the head-quarters, colours lodged, and sentries posted. At nine o'clock, after an hour's halt, the drums beat to arms, the whole fell in, and marched to Sydenham Common.

As soon as they halted, the Colonel, the Right Hon. Sir Watkin Lewes, Kt., Lord Mayor, came on the right, went down the front of the line, and received the salutes.

The battalion then marched and gained the deepest ravine on the Common, to the rear of the Wells; in the bottom of which six targets were fixed for the two flank companies and the four grand divisions, at 120 yards distance.

After four rounds of ball had been fired by files from the right of grand divisions, the whole changed ground, that the

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\* Journals, Vol. LXVIII., fol. 160.

inequality of the ground might be equally felt, and fired four rounds more.

The battalion then marched back to the Wells, where they halted and grounded arms, and were again refreshed by order of the Quartermaster. At about two o'clock the drum beat to arms, and the whole immediately fell in.

A detachment of about fifty were drafted from the battalion, and Captain Henry Smith, of the Grenadiers, was appointed to command them; who immediately marched by the road over Sydenham Hill towards London, and took possession of a strong ground about halfway down the hill on the right, where a masked battery of nine light pieces of cannon and three cohorns were secretly raised to secure the retreat.

At about half-past two o'clock the battalion marched towards Dulwich, when Captain Smith, with his party, who lay in ambush under the adjoining hedges, attacked the rear of the battalion, and entirely cut off the baggage.

The battalion then began an attack by street firing upon him, upon which he was forced to retreat down the lane towards the masked battery.

The battalion then formed as soon as clear of the lane, and began their attack by divisions. The battery then was unmasked, and began a brisk fire; threw several shells and hand-grenades, which obliged the battalion to disperse; the right wing retreating to the right, under the command of the Major, under the hill out of the line of fire; and the left wing retreating to the left, up the lane, under the command of the Adjutant.

Two attacks were made by each wing on the flanks of the battery, but the fire was so heavy they were obliged to retreat.

The wings then joined, by the left wing retreating to the right; which, as soon as the battalion was formed, had gained the left of the battery.

The Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the battalion, after a great deal of skirmishing, gained a large wood on the left of the battery.

The battalion attacked by firing by divisions from flanks to centre, marched up the hill in line in quick time, took possession of the left of the battery, drove out Captain Smith and

his detachment, dismounted the cannon, and took possession of the battery.

The whole was gone through without any accident, excepting to Sergeant Hill, of the Light Company, who was slightly wounded in the face by a gentleman firing too near him.

The detachment fell into their respective companies.

The battalion formed at the top of the hill in an adjoining field, where they fired three volleys and then loaded again.

They then faced to the right and marched by files to Dulwich, which place they reached at five o'clock, when they formed opposite the head-quarters, and fired another volley. The whole of the arms were grounded on the Green, as in the morning.

The different parties then marched to their respective quarters, where they dined.

Several loyal toasts were drunk, viz., "The King, Queen, and Royal Family;" "Prince of Wales, Captain-General," &c.; "Prosperity to the Honourable Artillery Company, and may their truly loyal and spirited principle rouse the younger part of their fellow-citizens from their present indolent and, in times like these, disgraceful pursuits after trifling pastimes and amusements."

At half-past six o'clock the drum beat to arms, the battalion formed opposite head-quarters, faced to the right, marched by files to London, through Camberwell, Walworth, and Newington, over Blackfriars Bridge, St. Paul's Churchyard, down Cheapside, by the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Bishopsgate Street, London Wall, to the Artillery Ground, which place they reached at half-past nine o'clock (headed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor) in good order, and were dismissed, after receiving the thanks, approbation, and acknowledgments of the Colonel and Major.

On the 1st of August the Committee of City Lands requested the Company to purchase two field-guns, and they would defray the cost, provided it did not exceed £150, the sum voted by the Court of Common Council for that purpose.

The Company decided that two guns which they had ordered to be cast in the previous December should be accepted as a present from the Corporation, and have the resolution of the

Court of Common Council inscribed on them. Monday, the 13th of August, being the Prince of Wales' birthday, was fixed for their presentation.

The Lord Mayor wrote to Lord Amhurst, on behalf of the Company, for some ammunition waggons, and requesting that two Sergeants, and eight matrosses, might be sent to work the guns. This application was laid before the King, who approved of it, and they were sent on the day appointed.

The different Ward Associations offered their services as a "Piquet Guard," which were accepted, and all those who attended received tickets for the dinner in the evening.

To ensure a good muster the following fines were laid down for absence : Field Officers, a guinea ; Captains and Lieutenants, half-a-guinea, and privates five shillings.

The battalion assembled at six o'clock in the morning, and at seven marched "over their ancient limits of exercise towards Newington," in order to receive the cannons in one of their furthest fields. The battalion being drawn up in line, the Lord Mayor made a speech and presented them with the guns. They then fired three volleys, and the guns fired a royal salute, and, after going through various evolutions, returned by Stamford Hill to the Armoury House to dinner, where they afterwards had a grand display of fireworks.

The guns were cast by Kinman & Co., and, with the carriages and two ammunition waggons, cost £211 14s. 2d., for which sum they applied, in July, to the Committee of City Lands ; but they said that they could not exceed the vote of the Court of Common Council, and only paid them £150.

On the 5th of September the following Address to the Prince of Wales, on his coming of age, was agreed to, and steps were ordered to be taken to present it :—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"Animated with Gratitude for the Royal Favour, and impressed with a just Sense of the Distinguished Honour which His Majesty has been Graciously pleased to confer upon us by the Appointment of your Royal Highness to be our Captain-General :

"We, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants and Body of the Artillery Company of the City of London, in General Court assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the Warmest Professions of perfect respect and of attachment to your Royal Person, to congratulate your Royal Highness on the auspicious event of having attained to years of Maturity, and to express the Joy we feel on the Occasion. We glory in the inestimable blessings of our excellent form of Government, and in the prospect of those blessings being transmitted to our latest Posterity, under the auspices of the Illustrious House of Hanover; to which being firmly attached, by every motive of Allegiance to our King, and affection to our Country.

"We, the Artillery Company, beg leave to assure your Royal Highness, that our most Strenuous Exertions shall be Directed to the Preservation and Maintenance of the Dignity and Happiness of our Gracious Sovereign and his Illustrious Family, the Safety and Prosperity of the British Constitution, and the Peace and Security of our Fellow Citizens.

"We trust that our Earnest Desire to perfect Ourselves in Military Discipline, with these Views, will meet with the Gracious Approbation of His Majesty and your Royal Highness, and that our Ancient Institution will continue to Receive from our Captain-General that Countenance and Protection which it has Enjoyed under your August Ancestors."

At a General Court on the 6th of December, Mr. Richard Pepys, a cadet, was ramming home the charge of the last gun, when firing the usual salute on the Vice-President taking the chair, when it exploded, and shattered his right hand and arm so badly that it had to be amputated. A subscription was at once opened, and the members of the Court subscribed £98 3s. 6d., which was increased by the other members present to £199 10s.

In November the following year the custom of firing the cannon on the arrival and departure of the President at the General Court was abolished.

The appointment of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Captain of Grenadiers, Pioneers, and Captains for the year, was postponed until the new Rules and Orders were completed.

In September the Directors of the Bank of England requested the Company to undertake the Guard at the Bank during the election of a Member of Parliament for the City, the regular troops being withdrawn. At the request of the Sheriffs they also undertook to guard the new prison, and Clerkenwell Bridewell; but the Sheriffs said it was not their wish to give them such a disagreeable duty as to guard the County prison, so re-

quested them to hire a guard and merely superintend it ; but as the Sergeants of the London Militia were not available, they readily undertook it themselves, and relieved the Coldstream Guards on the 21st of September, continuing to furnish the Guard until the 1st of October, when they were relieved.

Another General Court was held on the 3rd of October, when it was declared that freemen and non-freemen should be equal. That the admission of Honorary Members, except for eminent services, was highly detrimental and derogatory to the Company. The rules for the admission of Officers of the London Militia were rescinded. The admission of Honorary Members by purchase was also declared highly improper, and all former Orders relating thereto were rescinded.

In November, the Company were applied to for a guard at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day ; but it was considered that such duties were rather inconsistent with the existing military system of the Company. They therefore provided a guard of the Sergeants of the London Militia, and promised that the duty should be properly performed. The guard (consisting of four officers, two fifers, two drummers, and forty sergeants of the Militia) paraded in the Artillery Ground at twelve o'clock, and marched to the Guildhall, where they remained until four in the morning ; each of the men received 1s. for "subsistence" and 5s. for "the duty."

On the 7th of November, it was proposed that the members who were Masons should be allowed the use of the Armoury House for three months, in order to establish a lodge under the denomination of "The Honourable the Artillery Company's Lodge," which was agreed to ; but it was negatived at the next Court.

At a Court on the 22nd of November, "the gentlemen practising the field-pieces" submitted the following plan, which was confirmed :—That two companies of sixteen each should be formed to work the guns, and each to choose a Captain and Sergeant, as in the battalion. The Captains to wear a sword, sash, gorget, and epaulets ; but the Sergeants only a sash.

In December, the Court of Assistants wrote to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen urging the claim of Mr. Richard Pepsys for the appointment of City District Surveyor.

**1782**—The Company was called out to assist at a great fire at a stationer's warehouse in Leadenhall Street, on the 18th of January, at which several lives were lost; and on the 28th of February, at the request of the Lord Mayor, they remained on duty all night to assist the magistrates, but their services were not required.

In April it was ordered that every member of the Court absent at three successive Courts should be fined 2s. 6d., and if absent from six successive Courts be fined 10s. 6d., and be expelled if the fine was not paid.

A Quartermaster was first appointed on the 10th of April, Peter Briggs, Sen., being chosen for the post.

The Cadets applied to be made eligible for the rank of Sergeant and Ensign, so as to share some of the honours as well as work, their subscription having been lately raised to a guinea, the same as members.

On the 6th of March, at a Special General Court, several alterations in the Rules and Orders were confirmed; but the consideration of the 24th Article was left over until the 22nd of May. The City was ordered to be divided into districts; and in order to exclude persons whose character rendered them unfit associates, or any suffering from natural defects, candidates were to be recommended by the members residing in their respective divisions—one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, one drummer, and one fifer being appointed to each.

The following distribution was approved of on the 12th of April:—

#### DIVISIONS.

#### DISTRICTS.

Matross.

Grenadiers—

1st.—Farringdon Within, and Castle Baynard.

2nd.—Aldgate, Portsoken, and Lime Street.

3rd.—Bridge, Billingsgate, Tower, and Langbourn.

4th.—Bread Street, Queenhithe, Vintry, Walbrook, Dowgate, and Candlewick.

5th.—Bishopsgate, Within and Without.

6th.—Farringdon Without.

7th.—Aldersgate, Within and Without; Cripplegate, Within and Without.

8th.—Cheap, Passishaw, Coleman Street, Bread Street, and Cornhill.  
Light Infantry.

The Company, taking into consideration the critical situation of public affairs, resolved to present an Address to the King, offering their services, if required, in any part of the Metropolis or its environs.

“ TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty’s most Dutiful and loyal subjects, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of your Majesty’s Artillery Company of the City of London, in General Court Assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with Sentiments of the truest Zeal for the Honour of the Crown, and warmest Affection and Attachment to your Majesty’s Royal Person and Family.

“ We lament the necessity of a longer Continuance of the present War. We abhor the Ambitious and hostile Designs of the inveterate Enemies of our Country. We feel ourselves called upon at this Awful period, as Loyal and Dutiful subjects, to Declare to your Majesty our readiness to Assist in the Defence of the Person of our August Sovereign, our Liberties and Laws.

“ Our Zeal and attachment to Our King and Constitution would induce Us to make the most unlimited offers of Service, if We were not Compelled to represent to your Majesty that our various Avocations in Civil Life require a constant Residence in and near this City ; and therefore We humbly hope your Majesty will be pleased to accept of our most Strenuous and active Exertions as a Military Body, without pay, in such manner as your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to Command, for the Defence of the Metropolis and its Environs.

“ Signed, by Order of the Court,

“ PETER LONGES, *Clerk.*

“ *Armoury House, 14th May, 1782.*”

His Majesty having expressed his wish to receive this Address at a Levée on Friday, the 17th of May, the chiefs of the Company attended in uniform and presented it. His Majesty’s answer, communicated to them by Lord Shelburne, was that His Majesty was graciously pleased highly to approve the Address.

In May, the following regulations were confirmed:—

That the gentlemen be ordered to attend with their hair dressed without curls or rollers, and tied behind in a short cue or half cue, not more than six inches long ; those who wore wigs to



have them dressed so as to conform as near as possible with this rule.

On the 29th of June, they marched to Sydenham for ball practice; the charge per head for provisions was—breakfast, tea and coffee, 6d.; dinner, including beer, 2s. 6d.; and one pint of wine or punch, 1s. 3d. Another field day was held on the 12th of August, to celebrate the Prince of Wales' birthday, when they paraded at the Obelisk, at St. George's Fields, at 6 a.m. The fines for non-attendance on this occasion were—field officers, a guinea; captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, half-a-guinea; sergeants and privates, 5s. The Tickets for provisions were 6s., as usual on these occasions. Twenty-five Sergeants of the London Militia also attended as "a piquet," for which they were paid 3s. 6d. each.

On the 25th of October, it being the King's Accession, the Company paraded in the Artillery Ground at one o'clock, and fired a royal salute, after which they marched to a large field, in which one of their ancient Marks was situated, near to Balmes Pond, where they found the gate locked and chained, and four men placed to object to the Company's marching into the field. The Adjutant ordered the gate to be forced open, which was accordingly done, and the Company marched across the field, where they found the other gate fast, which was also opened. They returned through Islington, and dined at the Armoury House.

Some very daring depredations were committed about this time by a band of footpads who infested the fields near Kingsland, and Mr. William Denham, a member, was mortally wounded whilst patrolling to protect the inhabitants. The Company for several years after subscribed towards maintaining a night patrol during the winter months in and around the Artillery Ground. The neighbourhood of Moorfields and Finsbury appears to have been a favourite resort of thieves for a long period. In 1752 the inhabitants of Moorfields petitioned the Court of Common Council to pull down the wall separating Upper and Middle Moorfields, in consequence of the number of bad characters who lurked about there, and the number of robberies that were committed. This was directed to be done in October following, but

the foundations were ordered to be left in the ground to mark the spot, only covered over.\*

On the 22nd of August, the Court wrote to the Right. Hon. Seymour Conway, Commander-in-Chief, stating that, being sensible of the danger to which the country was exposed by the great war, the Company was at all times in readiness to assist in preserving peace against foreign or domestic enemies; and, as some emergency might require their services, requested to be informed "what Rank His Majesty's Ancient Artillery Company holds in the Forces of the Kingdom."

The following answer was received :—

*" Little Warrick Street, 20th Sept., 1782.*

" Sir,—I was favoured with your Letter by Order of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, desiring to know what Rank the Company holds in the Forces of the Kingdom, should any Emergency of the State require their Military Services; to which at present I am only able to say, that I am not acquainted with any Rule by which a precise Rank could be assigned to them; but cannot doubt, should the Laudable Zeal they are so ready to show, call them out into active service, that on their junction with any of His Majesty's Forces, every proper Respect and attention due to so Ancient and Honourable a Corps will be shown them by those who may have the Command.

" I beg you, Sir, to return my Thanks for the copy of the Rules and Orders of the Company, which they were so good as to transmit to me; and cannot Conclude without Expressing how highly I think the great Spirit and Forwardness shown by them in this important Crisis will Deservedly reflect Honour upon their Corps, and be an Example to Others who may be inclined to show their Zeal for the public service.

" I am, Sir, with great regard, &c.,

" H. S. CONWAY.

" To PETER LONGES."

Five thousand five hundred musket flints were purchased, at 25s. a thousand, which, with the expense of freight and wharfage, brought the total up to £7 1s.

In April, 1781, a large quantity of arms, accoutrements, and other stores, were sold by auction. Amongst other things were

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\* Journals, Vol. LX., fols. 26, 27, and 52, 53.

upwards of 100 stands of arms, three sheets of Colours, three halberds, four spontoons, three partisans, pikes, pouches, Grenadier officers' caps (of crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold and silver), and a number of other caps and coats!

Application was made, in October, to the Committee of City Lands for £100, the balance of £500 which they had agreed to give in 1775; but they declined to pay until the last gate had been put up, the old ones having been removed to the West side in 1778. The following month they met to discuss the subject, and the Clerk of the City works was directed to prepare a plan of the East gate, and submit it to the Company for approval. In February one was submitted which it was estimated would cost £320—the Corporation offering to pay all expense over £100—and gave them leave to alter the design if they liked. These terms were accepted, and the Arms of the Company were ordered to be put on the gates.



ARMS AND ARMOUR IN THE ARMOURY HOUSE,  
FINSBURY.



## CHAPTER III.

REIGN OF GEORGE III.—*continued.*

FROM 1783 TO 1795.

CONTENTS.—Strength of Company.—Duties of Servants.—New Regulations.—The first Balloon in England, 1783.—Royal Toxophilite Society.—Lunardi's Balloon Ascent.—Address to the King.—The Marks in Finsbury Fields, 1786.—Thanksgiving-day at St. Paul's, 1789.—Houses built on East side of Ground.—City divided into four Districts.—Address to the Public, 1792.—Further Grant of Lieutenancy declined, 1793.—Called out to assist Civil Power.—Memorial to Lieutenancy.—The Light Horse Volunteers.—Alteration in Rules and Orders.—Trial of Horne and Tooka.—New Uniforms.—Presentation of New Colours.—Hair Powder Duty.—The London Corresponding Society.—Called out to aid Civil Power, 1795.—Letter of thanks from Duke of Portland.

**1783**—The strength of the Company at this period appears to have been only about 230 men. The returns for the previous year, from the 1st of May to the 25th of September, during which time there were musters about once a week, show the average numbers to have been a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, twelve captains, ten lieutenants, four ensigns, adjutant, chaplain, surgeon, quartermaster, engineer, sergeant-major, fourteen sergeants, ten gunners, and from sixty to eighty privates. The band consisted of four clarionets, two horns, one trumpet, two bassoons; one drum-major, eleven drummers and ten fifers.

At a Court held on the 5th of March the Accounts and Store Committee, who had been directed, on the 9th October, 1781, to inquire into the duties, salaries, and perquisites of the

servants of the Company, presented the following Report, stating that all those who received any salary from the Company were as follows:—

1st. Engineer.—His duty to have charge and take care of the Ammunition and Ordnance stores of the Company, for which he receives a salary of £4 4s., by Order of Court, the 22nd June, 1762.

2nd. Chaplain.—Receives a salary of £5 5s. per annum, per Order of 19th July, 1768.

3rd. Clerk and Collector.—His duty to take care of all books, writings, and papers of the Company; to attend all General Courts, Courts of Assistants, and Committees, and take Minutes of their Proceedings; to collect the Rents, Subscriptions of Members, and other dues of the Company; to keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and give security for his fidelity, agreeable to order of General Court; to do such other things as the General Court, Court of Assistants, or Committees, may think necessary to order; for which he receives, per annum £25 0 0

He also receives a gift from the Captain-General by his Purse

Bearer, on taking up the Return of the Annual General

Court, £10 10s., out of which he pays a fee of 5s. ... 10 5 0

His Commission on collecting the Rents of £460, at 5 per cent. 23 0 0

His Commission on collecting the Annual Subscription of the

Members (suppose £300 at 10 per cent.) ... 30 0 0

Receives on Entrance of Members (suppose 20 per annum, at

3s. each) ... 3 0 0

An Allowance to him on two Audits of £1 1s. each ... 2 2 0

Total ... £93 7 0

4th. Sergeant-Major.—His duty to attend one hour before the time the Battalion is to parade, to attend all drills, to direct the fixing Camp Colours on field days, to hoist the flag on the Armoury on field days, &c.; to collect the spare Ammunition after Exercise on field days, or drills, and deposit it in one Ammunition box, and to assist the Quartermaster in the receipt of Stores, &c.; for which he receives a Salary of £20 per Annum, by Order of the 24th April, 1782, besides clothing.

5th. Drum-Major.—His duty to attend on all field days, and to have one or more drills each week, to bring forward the young drummers, to see the drummers are properly dressed at all times when on duty, and conform exactly to the orders of discipline of the Company; if any misbehave he is to report them; that he be answerable for perfecting all the drummers in their beating and duties, according to Military custom; in the Winter to attend to practise the drums and fifes once a fortnight, to order the drums and fifes for their respective duties, to make a return after every duty to

the Adjutant, to be answerable for all the Stores in his department to the Account and Store Committee, or Quartermaster, and to attend them to account for the same whenever they summons him; for which he receives a Salary of £10 per annum, one guinea for instructing each young drummer, besides clothing, by Order of the 24th April, 1782.

6th. Eleven Drummers, at £5 5s. per annum; and nine Fifers at £5 5s. = £105 per annum, besides complete clothing every three years.

7th. Messenger.—His duty to summons all Courts and Committees, and attend at the door; to summons all the Members when ordered; to look after, keep clean, and air the Armoury at least once a week in Winter and Summer; also to take care of and keep clean the furniture, and such other things as may be entrusted to his care, and to do such other things as the General Court, Court of Assistants, or Committees may think proper to order; for which he receives a salary of (per annum) ... £20 0 0

From the Captain-General on carrying up the Annual List

of Members at Christmas ... 5 0 0

From the Members at Christmas, on delivering the Company's

List ... 20 0 0

On the Admission of Members (suppose 20 per annum, at 2s. each) ... 2 0 0

House bills paid for cleaning the House ... 15 8 6

£62 8 6

Exclusive of a pint of wine at every Court, remains of candles, profit on tea, entertainments, &c.

The following regulations for Field Days were approved and confirmed at a Special General Court held on the 16th April:—

1.—That there be six field days in the summer, from the first Wednesday in May to the King's Accession; that two of the said field days be held in the country, one at least to practise ball-firing.

2.—That the six field days be as follows,—the second Wednesday in May; the anniversary of the King's Birthday [4th of June]; the first Saturday in July; the anniversary of the Prince of Wales' Birthday [12th of August]; the first Saturday in September; and the anniversary of the King's Accession [25th of October]: the days in July and September to be for excursions into the country.

3.—Drills to be once a week, on Wednesdays, to the 4th June, and then once a fortnight the remainder of the summer; at six o'clock from May to July, and at five during the remainder of the year.

4.—Fines for non-attendance on Field Days—Field Officers, 10s. 6d.; Captains and Lieutenants, 5s.; Sergeants and Privates, 2s. 6d.

5.—The Battalion to be reduced to four Divisions, besides a Grenadier,



a Light Infantry, and a Matross Division; the present eight District Divisions to be considered as Sub-Divisions, and to be amalgamated by joining the two nearest to one another, or according to the number of privates in each.

That, in order that the Battalion may be readily extended again to eight Divisions, in case a war or any other public emergency should, by increasing the number of members, render such a measure necessary, each of the district Sub-Divisions shall have a proper proportion of Officers attached to it; for which purpose each of the four Battalion Divisions shall be commanded by a Captain, a Lieutenant, and two Sergeants, to be chosen as follows,—the Captain and one Sergeant out of one Sub-Division, the Lieutenant and one Sergeant out of the other Sub-Division; that the Captain be chosen alternately out of each, but the election to be made by the whole Division. Each Sub-Division, in every other respect, to retain the rights of a Division, except when on duty in the field.

6.—Each of the Flank Divisions to be provided with one drummer and one fifer, and the Battalion to have four drummers and four fifers.

7.—That every member of this Company be required to sign the following engagement :—

“ We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Members of the Artillery Company, do hereby engage upon our Honour, as long as we shall continue Members thereof, to be Obedient to the Orders of our Officers whilst under Arms; to observe and conform to all the Laws and Regulations established for the good Management of this Company, and that We will, when required by our Commanding Officer in consequence of a Requisition from the Magistrates, to the utmost of our Ability support the Civil Power in maintaining the Peace and Tranquillity of this Metropolis.

“ Witness our hands,”

&c., &c., &c.

At a Special Court of Assistants, held at the Guildhall on the 18th of April, the Lord Mayor stated that, in consequence of several tumultuous meetings of discharged sailors, he had received letters from the Commissioners of the Navy Office, and from one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, directing him to request the assistance of the Company to aid the civil power in case of need.

It was at once resolved that the Battalion should be summoned to appear at the Guildhall the following morning, at eight o'clock, completely armed, with ball cartridge, and two spare flints, in order to support the civil power.

On the 21st of May, the Court of Lieutenancy voted £175, from Lady-day, for the year ensuing, for raising, paying, and

keeping in practice and military exercise twelve drummers and twelve fifers, with a drum-major, for the use of the several regiments of City Militia when called out on duty either by the Court of Lieutenancy or the Lord Mayor.\*

The vote was accepted by the Company on these conditions.

On the 4th of June, the Court approved of the Company's Colours being changed from red to blue, to correspond with the facings of the uniform.

Major Barnard Turner acquainted the Court of a conference he had held with the Royal Independent Blue Volunteers of Marylebone, and the Loyal United Military Association regarding a proposed field day. The Court, considering that it would tend greatly to invigorate the Volunteer spirit of the different Corps and also have the effect of creating an amicable understanding between them, agreed to the arrangement, and it was approved of by a General Court; but a requisition was signed by upwards of fifty members to call a Special General Court to consider the propriety of the proposal. Having been again approved of, the Company was ordered to parade in the Artillery Ground at five in the morning, on the 28th of June, for a field day on Finchley Common, with the Royal Independent Blue Volunteers; the Loyal United Military Association declining to join on that occasion. The same regulations were observed as on the Sydenham Marches, twenty-four Sergeants of the London Militia attending as a piquet, for which they received 3s. 6d. each; and tickets for provisions, &c., were issued to members at 6s. each.

The 12th of August being the anniversary of the twenty-first birthday of the Prince of Wales, the Company had a field day in the fields leading to Balmes and Balls Pond. They paraded at eight, and returned after the exercise (about one o'clock) to the Artillery Ground, and fired a royal salute. At four o'clock they dined at St. Paul's Head Tavern, and afterwards returned to witness a grand display of fireworks in the Ground, for which the Court had voted thirty guineas.

The Sheriffs applied to the Company on the 1st of September

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XI., p. 327.

to assist in searching for some convicts who had escaped from a transport, and taken refuge in Gravel Lane, Houndsditch ; they consequently assembled at three o'clock the following morning for this purpose.

On the 5th of November they were again called out under arms to assist at a great fire in Aldersgate Street, where they remained under command of the Lord Mayor from half-past one in the morning until seven.

At a Court, on the 5th of November, the following Address to the Prince of Wales (similar to the one voted on the 6th of September, 1781,) was agreed to :—

“TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

“We, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of the Artillery Company of the City of London, in General Court Assembled, impressed with a just sense of the distinguished honour which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon us by the appointment of your Royal Highness to be our Captain-General, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the warmest professions of respect and attachment to your Royal Person, to congratulate your Royal Highness on the important event of having attained the age of Twenty One years, and to express the Joy we feel on the occasion.

“We glory in the inestimable blessings of our excellent form of Government, and in the prospect of those blessings being transmitted to the latest posterity under the auspices of the Illustrious House of Hanover, to which we are firmly attached by every motive of allegiance to our King and affection to our Country.

“Actuated by these views we beg leave to assure your Royal Highness that our most strenuous exertions shall be directed to the preservation and maintenance of the Dignity and Happiness of our gracious Sovereign and his Illustrious Family, the safety and prosperity of the British Constitution, and the peace and security of our fellow Citizens ; and we trust that these our earnest desires will meet with the gracious approbation of His Majesty and your Royal Highness, and that our Ancient Institution will continue to receive from our Captain-General that countenance and protection which it enjoyed under your august ancestors.

“*Armoury House, 21st October, 1783.*”

The Address, for some reason not explained, was not presented until the next year, when, at a Court on the 26th of May, it was stated that Lord Southampton had informed the President that

His Royal Highness would receive it at a Levée shortly to be held, and that the Field Officers should present it.

One of the earliest balloon ascents ever made, and the first in this country, was made from the Artillery Ground. The brothers Montgolfier, paper makers, at Annonay, near Lyons, were the first to secure a practical result. In November, 1782, Joseph Montgolfier made a silken bag, and ascended with heated air. This was the first fire balloon; and on the 5th of June, 1783, with his brother Stephen, he launched a balloon, which, after them, was then called a Montgolfier. On the 7th of January, 1785, Blanchard and Jeffries ascended at Dover, crossed the Channel, and alighted near Calais. The first ascent in a hydrogen balloon was made on the 27th of August, 1783, at Paris, by Messrs. Charles and Robert, who, after a pleasant voyage, alighted in safety about twenty-seven miles from the spot where they started.

At a Court on the 17th of November, Mr. Michael Biaggini applied for permission to use the Artillery Ground to exhibit an "Aerostatic Globe;" which request was granted, and the following advertisement was submitted and approved of:—

"By Permission of the Court of Assistants of the  
Honourable Artillery Company.

"On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at one o'clock precisely

"(If fine weather)

"Mr. Biaggini will let off his Grand Air Balloon, under the direction of Chevalier Zambecari, from the Artillery Ground, and no person will be admitted without tickets, which are to be had of Mr. Biaggini *only* at the Lyceum near Exeter Change, Strand, and at his house No 33, Noble Street, at the bottom of Foster Lane, Cheapside.

"N.B.—The Air Balloon continues to be exhibited at the Lyceum this day and to-morrow and no longer."

The following description of the event is given in the *European Magazine*:—

"About five minutes past one Mr. Biaggini discharged his grand air balloon from the Artillery Ground. It was made of a fine silk, gilded, and was of a globular form, of about eight feet in diameter. At a signal given, the rope by which it was confined being cut, the balloon ascended nearly in a perpendicular

line, for the space of a minute, and then took a southerly direction, continuing in that course for about ten minutes, when it entirely disappeared. A vast concourse of people were assembled on the occasion." \*

A Committee which had been appointed to consider when the Company should assist the civil power, reported, in December, that great fires were proper occasions to do so, as also congregations of robbers and other lawless or desperate men, rendering their apprehension dangerous to the unarmed civil power; or gangs of ruffians committing acts of extraordinary villainy or cruelty; but that no members should assemble in uniform except by order of the Court, and under the command of proper officers.

**1784**—Monsieur Morel applied, on the 5th of January, for the use of the Artillery Ground for the largest balloon ever made in this country, it being forty-feet in diameter; but his request was refused on the plea that to employ the Ground for any other than a Military purpose tended to divert individuals from their useful labour, might interrupt the public peace, and therefore ought not to be permitted.

Parliament having been dissolved, the Secretary at War informed the Lord Mayor that the Guards would be withdrawn from the Bank during the elections; and the Company therefore furnished the Guard from the 16th to the 26th of January. The number of members on the roll at this time was 243; but although a fine was imposed of a guinea for officers, and half-a-guinea for other ranks, only 108 were present on this duty.

A Special General Court met on the 19th of January to consider an Address to the King, to assure His Majesty of their loyalty, and to express their thanks for his regard to the constitution, as evinced by his dismissal of those who had attempted to destroy it by attacks on the just prerogatives of the Crown; and to express the determined resolution of the Company to support, with their lives and fortunes, His Majesty, his family, and the Constitution, as established at the glorious Revolution. Another motion was made in opposition: that an interference

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\* *European Magazine*, Vol. IV., 1783, p. 395.

with any political question might eventually be very prejudicial to the true interests of the Company, as tending to sow the seeds of dissension, and destroy that harmony without which no Military body could exist. After a long discussion they resolved that, anxious as they felt to stand forward in their civil capacity, they deemed it improper in their military one, as armed citizens, to address His Majesty on that occasion. But lest this resolution should be thought to imply want of attachment to the best of princes, or a concurrence in sentiments with his late ministers, the Company thought it incumbent on them to declare that they were animated with the most ardent gratitude towards their Sovereign for having exercised the power vested in him by the Constitution, and dismissing from his councils men whose conduct had been notoriously inimical to the welfare and safety of the kingdom.

The Company pledged themselves to the public and each other, on all occasions, to support, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, the Constitution, and the just prerogative of the Crown, as one essential branch of it.

It having been asserted that the present Ministers did not possess the confidence of the public, they declared for themselves that they contemplated the late changes amongst His Majesty's servants with the highest gratification ; and looked forward with joyful hope and perfect confidence to the re-establishment of the purity of the Constitution, the reform of public expenditure, the banishment of corruption from the Senate, and the restoration of national felicity, under an upright Administration and a patriotic King. The above resolutions were ordered to be published in the newspapers.

At a Court in February it was agreed that, in consequence of the loss of time in assembling Courts, the Captain, Lieutenant, or Sergeant of each Division, might assemble his men in case of riot or disturbance, reporting the same to the next Court of Assistants.

At a Special General Court, on the 14th of April, it was decided that all members should be considered exercising members, except the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Honorary Members, or those whose age or infirmity might render them unfit for the use of

Arms. Only exercising members who performed their duty were, with the above exceptions, to be eligible for any office, or to vote at elections. The 21st and 22nd Articles of the Rules and Orders were altered, and it was ordered that Officers should be chosen by ballot on the last Wednesday in April; but those elected must have served twelve months. The fines for non-attendance on field days was fixed at £1 1s. for Field Officers, other Officers 10s. 6d., rank and file 5s., and the Commanders were answerable for all fines not collected.

The Company again undertook the Guard at the Bank from the 29th of March to the 6th of April.

The Royal Toxophilite Society was formed by Sir Ashton Lever, Kt., and Mr. Thomas Waring, in the year 1781, but did not assume the title of Royal until 1870, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became Patron of the Society. Their Headquarters were first at Leicester House, Leicester Square (known afterwards as Saville House), the residence of Sir Ashton Lever, where they met constantly to practise Archery on the lawn at the back of the house, which extended to Gerard Street. In the first year of their existence the subscription appears to have been £2 2s., but a further contribution of 25s. for stock, &c., was paid by most of the members; their income for this year being £48 4s. They held three shooting competitions, or "targets," every year, known as the Easter, Whitsun, and Annual Target. The Annual Target in 1781 was shot at Canonbury House, Islington. The two following years the targets were held at Highbury, and from 1784 to 1790 in the Artillery Ground (except in the former year, when the Easter Target was held at Vauxhall, and the Whitsun Target at Canonbury); and, in 1789, the spring and annual targets were held in Lord's Cricket Ground. In 1791 they obtained a piece of ground from the Duke of Bedford, near Bedford Square, on the east side of Gower Street, where the houses on the west side of Torrington Square now stand. For this they paid £80 per annum, but they only retained the ground until 1805, when it was required for building purposes. The Society also rented some rooms in Charlotte Street. There are no records from 1804 to 1810 to show what took place, but they did not obtain

a new ground until 1821, when they established themselves at Bayswater, on the estate of the Bishop of London, where they rented a piece of about four acres in extent opposite the point of separation between Hyde Park and the Kensington Gardens, lying on the east side of Westbourne Street, and extending from the Oxford Road northwards to the Grand Junction Road at Sussex Gardens, where they remained until 1834.\*

As early as 1828 they appear to have applied for ground in the Regent's Park; but Lord Lowther, the Chief Commissioner of Works, stated that he could not grant their request, as he understood that an action was pending, brought by some of the Park tenants, on account of the land granted to the Zoological Society. The difficulty was surmounted later, and in 1832 the ground they now occupy in the Regent's Park, "between York Terrace and Jenkins' Nursery Ground," was let to them on lease. The Society spent upwards of £4,500 in building and laying it out, several plantations having to be cleared away, and a high turf barrier was erected for the butts.†

The most ancient piece of plate possessed by the Society is an arrow,  $28\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, the *stèle* being of iron, very thickly plated with silver; the barbed pile ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch long) and the three feathers are of solid silver. On the *stèle* is the following inscription:—

"Sir REGINALD FOSTER, Kt. and Bart.;  
WARWICK LEDGINGHAM, Esq.;  
Stewards in Finsbury.

"Anno. Dom. 1663."

This arrow was presented to the Society by Mr. Philip Constable, who also gave two others, of solid silver, each eleven ounces in weight, and twenty-seven inches long; their piles are parallel, similar to those now in use. On one is engraved—

"Mr. JOHN SAFFERY won this Arrow, being the Captain's prize at an eleven-score target, and gave it to the Society of Finsbury Archers, Anno 1751."

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\* History of the Royal Toxophilite Society. By a Toxophilite. (Printed for Private Circulation only.) 1870.

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. CII., Part II., p. 565.



On the other is engraved—

“Mr. JAMES WHITWORTH won this Arrow, being the Lieutenant's prize at an eleven-score target, and gave it to the Society of Finsbury Archers, Anno 1751-2.”\*

At a Court of Assistants, on the 26th of May, 1784, the following letter was read :—

“The Toxophilite Society, composed of the following gentlemen, present their compliments to Sir Watkin Lewes, and the rest of the Honourable Artillery Company, and request leave to shoot in the Artillery Ground :—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Rt. Hon. Daines Barrington, Rt. Hon. George Pitt, General Oglethorp, Sir Ashton Lever, Richard Haworth, Charles Wright, Henry Fielden, Philip Constable, Thomas Lowten, John Firman, Thomas Waring, John Allen, Philip Constable, Junior, Rev. John Watts, Henry Blundell, J. K. Sherwin, Charles Sherwin, Thomas Hooker, Charles G. Wolff, James Sharples, James Heseltine, John Beard, Doctor H. Smith.”

A Committee was appointed, on the 2nd of July, to confer with them, which resulted in a Special General Court being called on the 14th of July, at which the Major reported that at a conference held that morning with the Earl of Effingham and seven other gentlemen, they had agreed to subscribe to the Rules and Orders on being admitted Members, and to form a flank division, with the same privilege as the other divisions. It was agreed that their uniform should be as Archers, but to conform as much as possible with that of the Company. The report was unanimously agreed to, and it was decided that the new division should have a Captain, Lieutenant, and two Sergeants, the same as the other divisions, and that they should all sign the engagement of the 16th of April, 1783. On the 28th of July eight were admitted, and most of the others soon followed, amongst others the Rev. T. B. Handersyde. The Archers' Division formed part of the Company for twenty years, during which period they elected the following as their Officers :—

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\* For an account of the Finsbury Archers (who subsequently amalgamated with the Artillery Company) see Vol. I., pp. 91 and 154.

<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Lieutenant.</i>	<i>1st Sergeant.</i>	<i>2nd Sergeant.</i>
1784. Sep. 13.	Earl of Effingham	Richard Haworth	John Allen	J. K. Sherwin
1785. Apl. 27.	"	"	"	"
1786. " 26.	Richard Haworth	John Allen	Henry Fielden	J. Constable
1787. " 25.	John Allen	Philip Constable	Thomas Waring	Robt. Fielden
1788. " 30.	"	"	"	"
1789. " 29.	Philip Constable	J. K. Sherwin	Robert Fielden	Thos. Greene
1790. " 28.	"	Robert Fielden	Thomas Greene	John Topham
1791. " 27.	Robert Fielden	Thomas Greene	John Topham	Sam. Kenyon
1792. " 25.	"	John Rooke	John Meyrick	Peter Cazalet
1793. " 24.	"	"	"	"
1794. " 30.	John Meyrick	"	Samuel Kenyon	Wm. Briggs
1794. Dec. 3.	"	"	W. J. Moorhouse	C. J. Wheler
1795. " 2.	"	"	"	"
1796. " 7.	William Barlow	Thomas Waring	Richard Haworth	John Topham
1797. " 6.	"	"	"	W. Clark
1798—1802.	No Returns	None elected	"	"
1803. Dec. 7.	Peter Cazalet	John Allen	Thomas Greene	Thos. Lowten

The Archers' Division having failed to make any return of Officers elected in 1793, the Court ordered that those elected the previous year should continue in office. They nominated Members for the Court of Assistants from 1784 to 1796, and again in 1800, 1801, and 1803, but none after that date, and after 1803 their connection with the Company ceased. The name of the Archers' Division was retained in Article I. of the Rules and Orders, as forming part of the Company, down to the year 1842, when they were struck out of the new edition then published. They were never very numerous; in 1784 the Toxophilite Society only numbered twenty-seven members, and thirty in 1803.

The following By-Laws for the regulation of the Archers' Division of the Honourable Artillery Company were proposed at a General Meeting of the Division, held at the London Coffee House on the 16th of April, and confirmed at another General Meeting, held at the Armoury House on the 29th of April, 1788.

"1.—That no one shall be recommended to the Court of Assistants, in order to be admitted of the Artillery Company, unless he shall come within the Description of the Ninth and Eleventh Articles of the General Rules and Orders of the Company; nor until he hath been proposed in writing by at least two Members of the Division, and his Name, Place of Abode, and Addition or Profession, signified to every Member of the Division, at least one week previous to the Ballot, which shall be had at a Meeting of the Division, when not less than Five of the Members for the time being shall be present; two Negative Balls excluding. And that every Member, on his Election, shall pay One Guinea to the General Fund of the Division as an Admission Fee, and for the Current Year's Subscription.

"2.—That every Member shall, in May annually, pay a Subscription of One Guinea to the Captain, as Treasurer of the General Fund, for defraying the ordinary Expenses of the Division.

"3.—That the Uniform of the Division shall consist of a green cloth coat, with fall-down collar, and Artois sleeve; waistcoat and breeches of white cloth or kerseymere; buttons of yellow metal, with the Prince of Wales' Feather, and such other Devices as the present Captain shall direct. black round hat, with a uniform button, green feather, gold loop, and a cockade. And that each Member of the Division shall, when on Duty, wear a bayonet and gaiters.

"4.—That there shall be three TARGETS shot yearly by the Members of the Division; to be appointed by the Captain, for the time being, which shall be styled *General Meetings*.

"5.—That the Captain, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant, or next Officer for the time being, shall have power to convene a *Special General Meeting*, when and where it shall be thought expedient.

"6.—That such General or Special Meetings shall be considered as regular Meetings of the Division, for the choice of Officers, balloting for Members, and regulating the affairs of the Division.

"7.—That every Thursday, from May to September exclusive, shall be considered as Drill Days, at which Members may be balloted for.

"8.—That the Members shall appear in their Uniform at all General and Special Meetings, on Field Days, and at the Shooting of Targets.

"9.—That the Management of the general and occasional Targets, Field Days, Drills, and other Exercises, shall be left to the Captain, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant or senior Officer present.

"10.—That there shall be a Marshal appointed for the Division; whose Duty it shall be to issue Summonses for all General and Special Meetings, keep the Accounts, Minutes, and other General Concerns of the Division."

In consequence of the sudden death of Major Sir Barnard Turner, caused by a fall from his horse on the 15th of June, the Company was ordered to parade in the Artillery Ground on Sunday, the 20th, at six o'clock in the morning, to attend his funeral. The Royal Independent Blue Volunteers sent two officers and twenty-eight rank and file, the Ward Association three officers and thirty-eight men, and the late London Foot Association was represented by eight men. At a quarter-past nine they marched to Chatham Place for the coffin, where they were kept waiting nearly three hours. They then marched from thence through Bridge Street, Ludgate, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheap-side, and Shoreditch; minute-guns firing in the Artillery Ground until the procession reached Kingsland Road. When they





*Painted by F. Wheatley*

*Engraved by J. Walker, 1784.*

*Maj. Gen. Barnard Turner, R.A.  
1784-1784.*

came to the place where the fatal accident happened, between Palatine Houses and Newington, they halted for a quarter of an hour, and they then proceeded to the churchyard, where he was interred in his family vault. A prodigious number of spectators are said to have collected from more than thirty miles round, as he was much respected. After the service was over they marched to the "Angel," Edmonton, and the Independent Volunteers and Ward Association to the "Bell," and halted for an hour and a half, when they returned to the Artillery Ground, arriving about nine p.m. The detachment was conveyed in eight coaches to Buntingford, which they marched through, and then drove to within a mile and a half of Therfield, when the procession was again formed.

The following February the Company erected a tombstone over his grave, with the following inscription :—

**To the Memory**

OF SIR BARNARD TURNER, KNIGHT,  
ALDERMAN, AND SHERIFF OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX,  
MAJOR OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,  
AND MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE  
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK ;

WHO

SIGNALIZED HIS EARLY YEARS  
IN THE NAVAL SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY,  
AND BECAME EMINENTLY DISTINGUISHED  
IN SOCIAL AND CIVIL LIFE ;

BY UNREMITTED ACTIVITY, AND UNDAUNTED COURAGE,  
UNSHAKEN INTEGRITY AND FIRMNESS AS A MAGISTRATE,  
SPIRITED SUPPORT OF ORDER AND DECENCY, IN  
THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE,  
HUMANE ATTENTION TO THE DISTRESSES OF THE  
WRETCHED,

AND DISINTERESTED ARDOUR FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD,  
MERITED AND ADORNED

THAT DIGNITY, AND THOSE IMPORTANT STATIONS,  
TO WHICH

HIS SOVEREIGN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS HAD  
RAISED HIM ;

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
HAVING ATTENDED THEIR MUCH LAMENTED  
OFFICER AND FRIEND

HERE TO HIS GRAVE,  
DEDICATE THIS INSCRIPTION.

HE DIED BY A FALL FROM HIS HORSE, THE 15TH JUNE,  
1784.

AGED 42 YEARS.

The Court of Common Council, on the 9th of July, 1784, voted £500 to the fund then being raised for the benefit of his children, in consideration of his services as Commandant of the late London Military Foot Association during the tumults in June, 1780.\*

In July Mr. Edmund Whatmore received permission to exhibit a machine he had invented to scale walls in sieges, and for saving life from fire, on condition that no money should be taken at the gates, and any damage done should be made good.

On the 29th of July the Company attended the Thanksgiving Service for Peace at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A Committee was appointed to inspect the fields leading to Balmes or Balls Pond, and report what encroachments had been made which would interrupt the Company in their ancient right of marching over and exercising in the said fields.

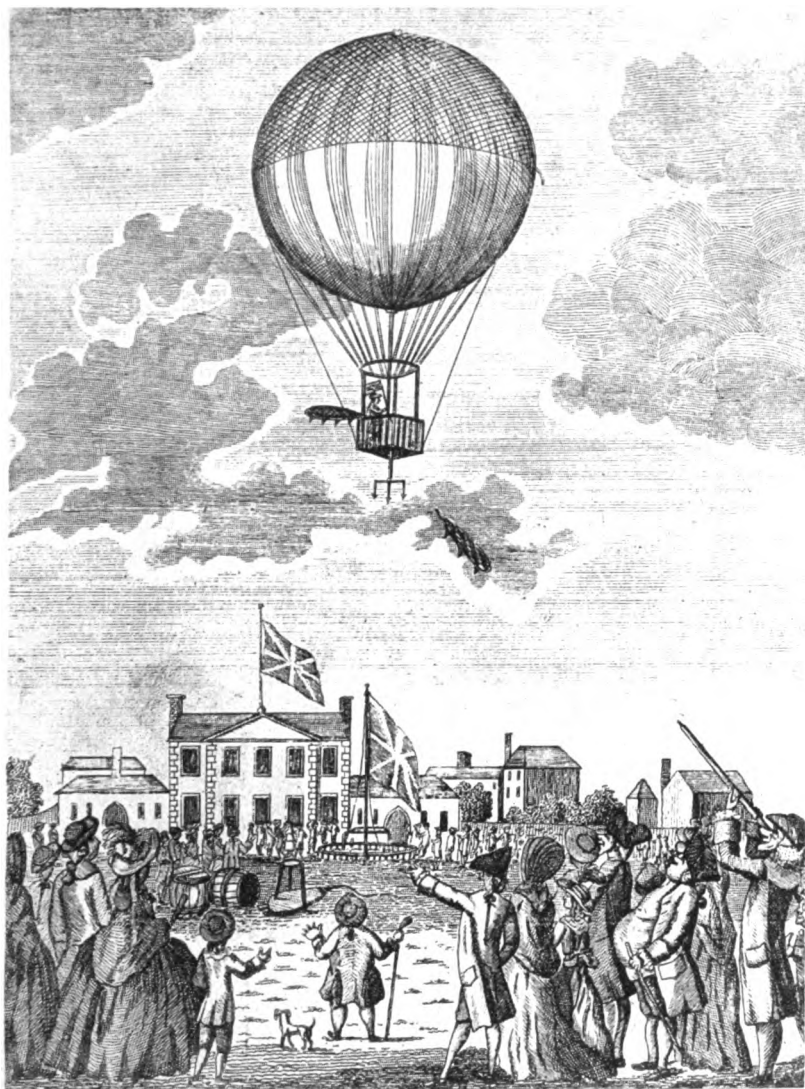
On the 12th of August they marched to Sydenham Common for ball-practice, and had a grand field day.

A Special Court was held on the 28th of August to consider an application from Vincent Lunardi, Secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador, for the use of the Artillery Ground, who stated that he had been disappointed in obtaining Chelsea Hospital Garden; and having constructed an air balloon on "a principal which has been honoured by the approbation of gentlemen of the first physical knowledge in the country," was anxious to exhibit it. The Court were induced to rescind their former determination of the 5th of January, and to comply with his request, upon condition that he should give security to the amount of £500 against damage, and subscribe a hundred guineas to the fund they were raising for the benefit of the family of their late Major, Sir Barnard Turner.

On Wednesday, the 15th of September, the day appointed for the ascent, a large number of spectators assembled, amongst whom the Prince of Wales came privately to see it. The Major went forward to meet him, and said they would have paid him every honour if they had known of his intention to be present.

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\* Journals, Vol. LXIX., fol. 123.



Heliotype.

T. Decker, Sc.

# THE FIRST BALLOON ASCENT IN ENGLAND.

*Vincent Lunardi ascending from the Artillery Ground, on Wednesday, 15th Sept., 1784*

(FACSIMILE FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.)





His Royal Highness replied that he came privately in order to avoid giving the Company any trouble.

At a Court on Friday, the 17th of September, Mr. Lunardi, who attended, was requested by the Chairman to give an account of his voyage, which he did as follows :—

“ Mr. Lunardi said that a short time before he set off, while he was in the house, somebody told him that his balloon was burst, and all was ruined, which so agitated and confused his spirits that he could not recover himself; his chagrin was considerably increased by the disappointment he suffered from the inability of the balloon to carry his companion; being obliged however to content himself with the company of a dog, cat, and pigeon, he prepared himself for his journey, taking with him two fowls and two bottles of wine, a compass, and a thermometer that stood at 61° upon the earth.

“ Everything being ready, he desired the people to leave his gallery, and throwing out some ballast he began to ascend, but was exceedingly alarmed when he found himself sinking again, and hastily casting over some more ballast he ascended readily, and felt himself perfectly easy and satisfied as soon as he was clear of the houses. He then waved his flag and dropped it as a token of his safety. After which he applied himself to his oars, but, unfortunately, one of them slipping out of its fastenings he lost it; he continued however to work one with great success, finding he could raise or lower himself by that only, and did not doubt doing it with perfect ease when properly provided with both. He was much pleased with the success of the experiment; but growing tired he rested from his oar and took a glass of wine, and (being supplied with the necessary utensils) wrote a letter, which having folded up, fastened it with a hair-pin to a napkin, and threw it down. He was now, and had been for some time, stationary.

“ With respect to height, the thermometer standing at 50 degrees, he for a short time indulged himself with a prospect beautified beyond description; for at this height Mr. Lunardi could clearly distinguish every object, and the distance from the earth, by enlarging the field, greatly added to the grandeur of the scene. The appearance of London had an amazing effect,

in which St. Paul's was majestically conspicuous; and the winding Thames, with its shipping, rendered the whole beautifully romantic and picturesque. He called out to the people below him as loud as he could, and heard or thought he heard them answer; but the voices were rendered inarticulate before they reached him, sounding much like the echo of his own.

"Having remained a short time he cast over some ballast, and rose considerably higher. He drank another glass of wine and threw away the bottle, which he observed was four minutes and a half descending. Upon examining the thermometer he found the mercury had fallen twenty-nine degrees; he remained nearly stationary for half an hour, and observed it was freezing; his dog and cat seemed faint, the cat in particular; he felt rather cold, but not disagreeably so.

"The prospect at this height was not so pleasing, because not so distinct as before. From hence by means of his oar, he descended very rapidly: he endeavoured to check himself as he approached the earth; but, notwithstanding this precaution, he touched the ground with such violence as greatly to damage his gallery. He called a girl to him, into whose hands he gave his cat, with strong injunctions to take particular care of it till she saw him again; when, kicking out some ballast (ten minutes past three) he immediately reascended; and by throwing out all his ballast, cutting away his anchor, and disengaging himself from everything that might retard his ascent, he arose with amazing velocity, to a much greater height than before.

"He began writing a second letter, and had written for three quarters of an hour when he felt something touch his head. His astonishment, great as it was, suffered much augmentation when he found the cause. His balloon had swelled, owing to the difference of the medium of the air in which it floated now and that in which it was launched, so that he expected every moment it would burst. He had no valves to relieve the superfluous air, and was therefore obliged to untie the neck, by which means he gave it vent; he fixed what he had written, with a corkscrew to his handkerchief, which he threw over.

"He continued ascending for some time; at last became stationary; and having written a few more lines, he fastened the

paper to the buckle of a belt ; and, dropping it, observed it to be nine minutes and a half descending. He examined the mercury and found it to have fallen thirty-two degrees.

“ The prospect at this height was extensive, but not entertaining ; the whole of the earth’s surface appearing perfectly smooth and level, interspersed with black spots, though green was the predominant colour ; and Mr. Lunardi conjectured that the dark appearances were occasioned by the hills, which at this height he could not distinguish. The air was cold ; and some water, generated on the balloon, was frozen to the neck in icicles six inches long. He felt little or no inconvenience in breathing, nor any disagreeable sensation, except hunger ; and unfortunately he had spoilt his fowls when he first rose, by emptying his ballast over them : he made shift, however, to eat some, and to drink his wine.

“ He had observed, with surprise, by his compass, that he had made his course to the northward from the time that he had dropped his flag, though before he had been going westerly. He now perceived himself descending apace, and, having no ballast to throw out to check his descent, he prepared himself for a violent shock. When he got near enough to the earth, he distinguished the smooth ground from the rough ; he endeavoured to alight on a part that appeared to be most soft (which was a plain turf), and having got very near it he threw out his line to a labouring man whom he saw, desiring he would hold it, that he might stop himself ; but the man, extremely frightened at the appearance of the balloon altogether, ran away, exclaiming, he would ‘ hold no devil’s houses.’

“ Mr. Lunardi, finding he could get no help from him, and having now approached very near the earth, called to a girl, requesting her assistance, which she readily gave him ; and by her means he brought himself to the part he wished, when he came to the ground, but with such velocity as to break his gallery entirely to pieces. The shock threw him down with great violence, so as to tear his coat, and shake nine guineas and a half out of his pocket. He immediately observed the time, and found it to want twenty-five minutes to five ; after which he cut his balloon, so as to let all the air out ; which

done, he folded it up, and, in company with General Smith, retired to an inn at Ware, in Hertfordshire." \*

The Court resolved unanimously that Vincent Lunardi, Esq., having evinced great magnanimity in his experiment in his aërostatic machine,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and many other persons of high rank and distinction, and the public in general having expressed the greatest satisfaction with the result,—the Court being desirous of promoting as far as lay in their power the views of philosophy, and being anxious to contribute to the rewards of ingenuity and laudable intrepidity, the use of the House and Ground should be granted to him on any future day he should appoint. It was also resolved unanimously to recommend the General Court to admit him as a member of the Company, free of any expense. At the General Court held on the 3rd of November this recommendation was declared irregular, as no honorary members could be elected, nor the use of the Ground granted, without leave of a General Court. The Court was adjourned to the 1st of December, when it was decided to admit him on his taking the Oath of Allegiance, and on the 15th of that month he presented a certificate from the Lord Mayor of his having done so; and was accordingly admitted, and paid the usual fees.

In October, Captain Richard Pepys, of the Matross Division, was appointed Surveyor to the Company, at a salary of £30 per annum; but, as this office was made for him partly in consideration for what he had suffered in their service, it was agreed that it should not be a precedent in case of his death or removal.

On the 25th of October the Company marched through Finsbury Fields, to the several Stones and Marks belonging to them, commencing at Prebendary Mead where the Castle Stone stood, and proceeding from thence to Balmes Fields and Islington Common, when, after performing several evolutions, they returned to dine. The Commanding Officer was instructed to remove all obstructions and encroachments. It was ordered that the stone mark parallel with Old Absoly, on the west, should be named Wm. White; the stone mark parallel with Welch Hall, on the

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\* Minute Book, Vol. I.



*J. Breuer, Del.*



*F. Jules, Aquatint, Fecit.*

5th September, 1784.



west, to be named Adjutant Clark ; that the stone due north of the last, to be named Sir Barnard Turner, and the one in the furthest field but one, to the east of the road, to be named Major Smith instead of Egg Pye ; that with the mark " F. G. 1679," cut on it, in the furthest field north, and to the east of the road, to be named Earl of Effingham ; and that on the north-west of Blackwell Hall and south-west of Jehu, was named Sir Watkin Lewes.

At a Court on the 26th of November the Captains of Divisions were ordered in future to be styled Commanders.

**1785**—The Toxophilite Society were granted the use of the Artillery Ground on Saturday, the 23rd of April, to shoot their Easter Target.

Lunardi, having given security in a bond for £500, was again granted the use of the Ground for an Ascent on Friday, the 13th of May, of which the following account is given :—

"Mr. Lunardi ascended from the Artillery Ground with his new balloon, which, when fully inflated, appeared in form to resemble that of a Seville orange, and it was painted like the union flag of England. At twelve minutes after one a gun was fired, immediately after which the balloon slowly and majestically ascended ; the aerial navigator saluted the populace by waving his hat and bowing, amidst a continued buzz and murmur of applause from as great a multitude as were collected on the occasion of his ascent from the same spot last summer. The balloon was driven over Gray's Inn, when it began to descend very rapidly ; Mr. Lunardi appeared, by the working of his oars, to be in great alarm. In a short space after the balloon came down in the Adam and Eve Gardens, Tottenham Court Road. The reason alleged for the mischance of the balloon was owing to a breach which he perceived in the neck when he was at a great height in the air. His intent was to have descended in some field, but the gas rushed out so rapidly that he could not manage it."\*

Lord Sydney having informed the Lord Mayor that he had

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\* *European Magazine*, 1785, Vol. VII., p. 385.



received information of a probable disturbance, desired that the necessary steps should be taken to keep the peace. His Lordship accordingly applied to the Company, on the 13th of June, to assemble at the Guildhall, to assist the civil power. They were dismissed at 2 a.m., all being quiet, and the Lord Mayor expressed his grateful sense of their spirited exertions on every occasion, and assured them that he should always look to them for assistance.

**1786**—In April, clothing for the drummers and fifers was ordered; the materials to consist of royal blue Yorkshire cloth, six quarters wide, at about 4s. 10d. a yard; white cloth for the waistcoat and breeches at 4s. 6d. per yard; and to be made up at 10s. a suit. The fifers and drummers to wear bearskin caps instead of hats, with the Prince's crest in front, and a red and white feather, at a cost of 12s. each.

On the 2nd of August, as the King was alighting from his carriage at the garden gate of the palace, a woman named Margaret Nicholson, who was waiting there under the pretence of presenting a petition, made an attempt to stab him with a knife whilst he was in the act of receiving the paper, which he avoided by drawing back, and as she was making a second attempt she was seized by one of the Yeomen of the Guard. As on examination she proved to be insane, she was confined in Bethlehem Hospital. At a Special General Court, on the 11th of August, the following Address, on His Majesty's providential escape on this occasion, was agreed to:—

“TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the President Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of your Majesty's Artillery Company of the City of London, in General Court assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with Sentiments of the highest Veneration, and warmest Affection.

“Permit us, Sire, to join our sincere Congratulations with those of our Country, that it pleased Divine Providence to frustrate a late alarming attempt, while your Majesty was graciously attending to the Petitions of your Subjects, and to preserve your Majesty, on whose Welfare the Prosperity of these Kingdoms so essentially depends, we hope, long to reign over a grateful and loyal people.

"Convinced of the Protection all your Majesty's Subjects enjoy, from the wise and mild Administration of your excellent Laws, we entreat your Majesty to accept our unfeigned Professions of affectionate and loyal Attachment, and our Readiness in our Civil or Military capacities to defend from open and insidious Enemies, your Majesty's Sacred Person and August Family, our Country, and invaluable Constitution."

This Address was published in the *London Gazette*, where it is stated that it was presented to the King by Brass Crosby, Esq., the President; Paul Le Mesurier, Esq., Vice-President; Sir Watkin Lewes, Kt., Colonel; and Henry Smith, Esq., Major, who were introduced by the Lord of His Majesty's Bedchamber-in-Waiting, which Address the King was pleased to receive very graciously.

Considerable encroachments having been made for some years past upon the fields over which the Company had a right to exercise, notice was ordered to be given, on the 30th of July, by advertisement in the newspapers, to the occupiers of land in Balmes and Finsbury Fields, between Peerless Pool towards the south, Balmes Pond on the north, Hoxton in the east, and Islington in the west, where the ancient stones of the Company were placed, to remove forthwith all such obstructions. The 12th of August, being the Prince of Wales' birthday, they paraded at twelve, fired a Royal salute, and then proceeded through Balmes and Finsbury Fields to the several marks, from Castle Stone to Balmes Fields and Islington Common; after which they dined together at Highbury Assembly House, at half-past three.\*

The pioneers on this occasion pulled down several parts of the fence of a piece of ground inclosed about two years previously by Mr. Samuel Pitt for gardens and summer-houses, through which breach the Company marched from the mark "Guardstone" to "Arnold," and from thence to Absoly; and then came to a piece of ground lately enclosed with a brick wall by Messrs. Walkers, Ward & Co. (proprietors of the White Lead Mill) between the marks of Bob Peak and the Levant. Here the Company were induced to desist from pulling down or making a breach in the walls,

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\* See also Robinson's History of Hackney, pp. 174-176; Lewis's History of Islington, pp. 18-26; and Nelson's History of Islington, pp. 28, 29.

in order to march through, on account of Mr. Maltby (one of the partners in the White Lead Works) having assured the Commanding Officer of the Battalion that he and his partners, at the time of their making the said enclosure, were ignorant of the Company's right in those fields; and were willing to enter into any reasonable terms of accommodation with the Company for what they had done. One of the Archers' Division was then ordered to shoot an arrow over the said enclosure, as an assertion of the Company's right, which having done they proceeded on their march to several of the other marks, and the members afterwards dined at Highbury Assembly House.

At a Court held on the 29th of August, Mr. Samuel Pitt presented a letter stating that on the 18th of February, 1784, he agreed with the Trustees of the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, for the lease of a piece of ground in Hoxton Fields, behind the "Shepherd and Shepherdess," containing about an acre and a half, for ninety-five years, at £11 per annum, which he enclosed and erected several small buildings thereon. About two years since he was informed that the Company claimed the privilege of passing across a portion of the ground in exercise of their ancient rights, to which he readily submitted, and took down every fence as desired for that purpose. On the 12th of that month they had thought fit to "perambulate their marks in the said fields," by which he had sustained great injury. It being unknown to him when he took the ground that there would be any obstruction to buildings being erected there, he had laid out a large sum of money in improvements, which were nearly completed when the damage was done. He had been obliged to restore the fence, not out of any contempt for the Company, but to secure what remained from plunder. He therefore begged that the Honourable Court would so far condescend as to point out some mode which would satisfy them and permit him to enjoy the improvements he had made, as it was his wish to render the Company every accommodation in his power when they chose to pass over their ground, and he had no objection to a reasonable fine as an acknowledgment of any indulgence they might be pleased to grant him.

Mr. Maltby also presented a letter from Walkers, Ward & Co.,

dated Rosemary Branch, 29th August, assuring the Court that nothing could be further from their intentions than encroaching on the Company's rights by the building they had erected at Rosemary Branch. What they had done was for the convenience of their manufactory, and they were totally ignorant of the Company having any right to go through any part of the premises, or they should certainly not have inclosed the late garden (but then a vinegar yard) without first obtaining the Company's leave to do so. They hoped the Court would put the most favourable construction on what they had done, and they would readily consent to anything in reason that the Company might determine on; and expressed their thanks for the behaviour of the Company on the 12th of August.

**1787**—On the 23rd of May the Estate Committee reported that, in accordance with the instructions from the Court on the 29th of August of the previous year, they had held several conferences with Mr. Samuel Pitt, of Tabernacle Walk, relative to the Company's rights over the fields leading to Balmes, and that he had made the following offer in writing, dated the 22nd of May, viz., that the Company having complained of encroachments he had made on their ancient rights, by enclosing and building on a piece of ground in Finsbury or Hoxton Fields, and he being desirous of an amicable settlement with the Company, offered to pay an annual rent of £5, and also to leave passages about eight or ten feet wide in right lines from each of the Ancient Marks or Stones of the Company which might cross the piece of ground enclosed by him, for the Company to march through whenever they should think proper. Also to fix the Arms of the Company over the entrances of the said avenues or passages. Lastly, he requested that a proper License should be granted to him by the Company on these terms for ninety-two years, from Lady-day last. The Committee recommended that this offer should be accepted, to which the Court agreed.

In July the Estate Committee reported that Mr. Pitt found that by making the lines as proposed, from Guardstone to Arnold, and from thence to Absoly, it would cut through

several small gardens and a brick house, which would cause him considerable damage, and therefore requested that the passages might cross his ground at right angles instead of in an oblique direction, and that he might be allowed to make the two paths in a direct line, at right angles with the east and west sides of his enclosure. The Committee recommended that the stones or marks of the Company in Hoxton or Finsbury Fields should have the initial letters of the Company painted on them, and be numbered, beginning from Castle Stone, near Peerless Pool.

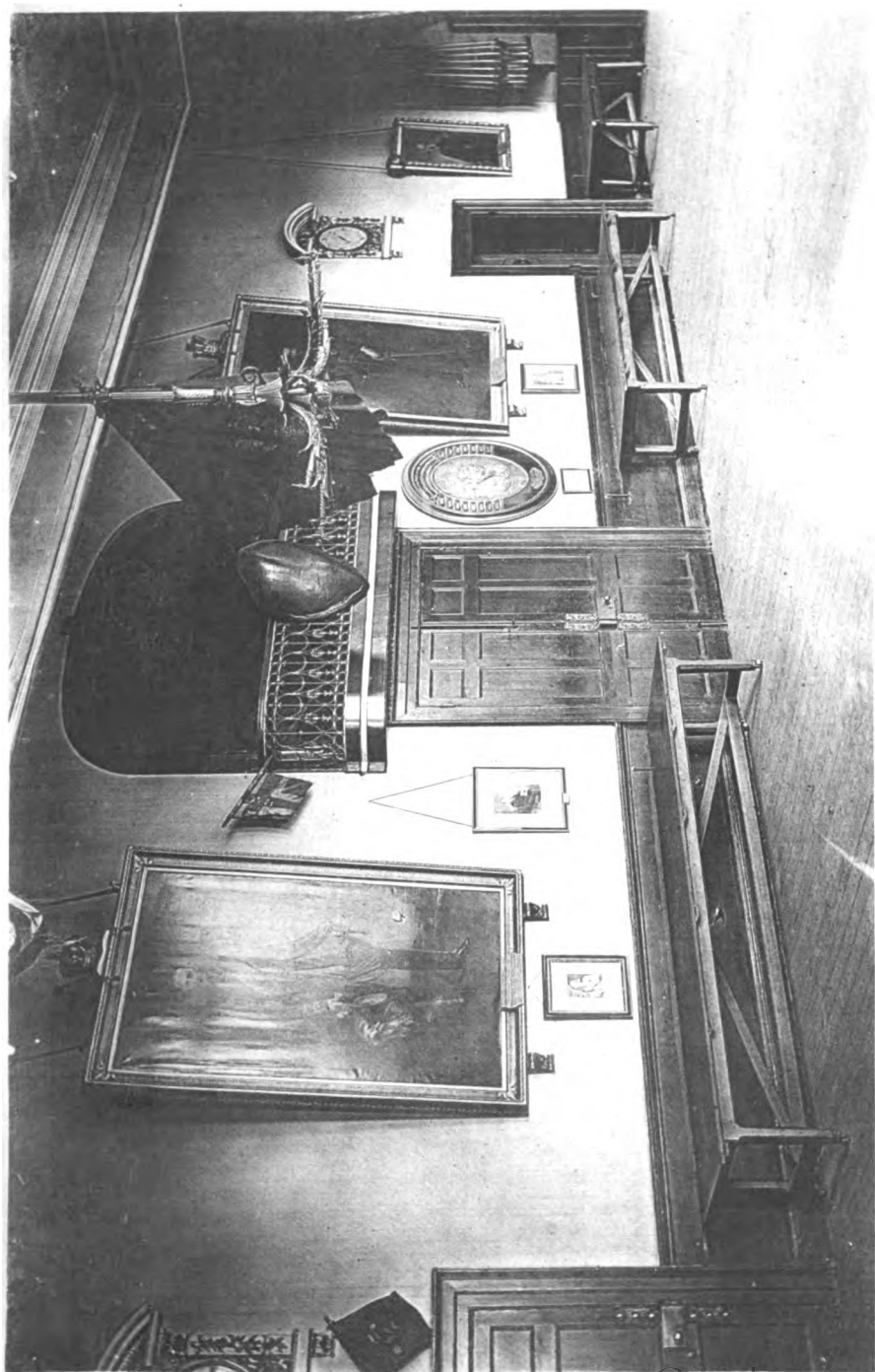
In February it was decided to thoroughly repair the Armoury House, at a cost of £600; the front wall having settled, and dry rot had appeared in the roof. The front wall was taken down as far as the windows, the ceiling of the Great Room raised, and the walls wainscoted, two circular openings made in the gables, the statue on the staircase gilded, and a new music galley erected at a cost of £60. In September the bill for these repairs and alterations, amounting to £871, was ordered to be paid.

The Salary of the Sergeant-Major was reduced from £20 to £10 per annum from Michaelmas.

A Memorial was presented by Hugh Pownall and Lewis Price, of Tooley Street, praying that two of their friends, who had been at "some pains and expense in preparing for an experiment in natural philosophy," might have the use of the Ground for that purpose (to let off two air-balloons), and offered to pay all costs and damages; but the Court decided that their request could not with propriety be complied with.

**1788**—In March, the 3rd Regiment of the Guards, stationed at the Tower, requested leave to drill in the Artillery Ground in the mornings during March and April, but were informed that it could not be granted.

The Estate Committee reported, in May, that the Committee of City Lands had advertised the ground surrendered by the Company (in 1777) to be let on building leases on the 5th of March, and they found it was intended to erect the East gate at the far end of the opening, thus making a recess from the street. After a conference with the Committee of City Lands, and the Right



THE GREAT ROOM IN THE ARMOURY HOUSE, LOOKING EAST.

(Size 59 x 30 feet.)



Rev. Dr. Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Prebendary of Finsbury, the Company's request was complied with, by the gates being placed at the east end of the passage, next the road; and the contractors for the two lots of ground adjoining to the said passage were restrained from making any door or windows from the cellars or ground-floors into the same.

At a Court on the 29th of October it was resolved that as the glorious Revolution of 1688, which secured the liberties of the Country, ought to be remembered, especially by the Company, whose rights and privileges were restored by His Majesty King William, which had been interrupted "under the arbitrary reign of the Stuarts," and it then being the 100th anniversary, that the Company should parade on the 4th of November, at 10 a.m., to march to St. Paul's for divine service, and on their return fire a Royal salute before the Mansion House, and afterwards dine together.

On the 17th of November the Secretary of the Whig Club wrote to the President, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Club at a meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on the 16th of October, for opening a general subscription to erect a Pillar in Runny-Mede in commemoration of the glorious Revolution of 1688, and requesting the countenance and assistance of the Company.

**1789**—The King, who for some time past had been seriously indisposed, having been restored to health, a Proclamation was issued for a General Thanksgiving on the 23rd of April; and at a Special General Court, held on the 30th of March, the Company agreed to the following Address:—

“TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,—

“We, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of your Majesty's Artillery Company of the City of London, in General Court assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Person with the most sincere congratulations on the re-establishment of your Majesty's Health, which cannot fail of impressing the minds of an affectionate people with the



warmest Gratitude to the Supreme Being in restoring your Majesty to the Personal exercise of your royal Authority.

“Under a grateful sense of the many signal and important Blessings which we enjoy through your Majesty’s mild and auspicious Government, it is the fervent wish of our hearts that your Majesty’s Reign may be long, Happy, and Glorious, over a loyal and free People.”

Lord Sydney, the Secretary of the Home Department, wrote to the Chiefs and Field Officers to inform them that he presented the Address to His Majesty on the 13th of April, who was pleased to accept it in the most gracious manner.

The Lord Mayor, being informed that the Company intended to parade on the 23rd of April (the day appointed for the General Thanksgiving), expressed his entire approval, as he thought it would add to the dignity of the procession; and stated that as he was going to present the Address of the Livery of London to His Majesty he would take the opportunity of informing the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Six pioneers were ordered to march at the head of the battalion, in blue coats with red facings, bearskin caps, and armed with “grapling balls.” The officers of divisions (except the Grenadiers and Light Infantry) were to march with swords and without fusils.

The Court of Lieutenancy requested to be informed whether it would be agreeable to the Company to be stationed within the railings of St. Paul’s Churchyard, so as to form “a gallery” from the west gate to the church door for His Majesty to pass through, and whether they would be sufficiently numerous to prevent the populace forcing their way into the Churchyard. The Court of Assistants replied that as it was the ancient custom of the Company when the Sovereign came to the City to attend under arms as a body guard, and as such to precede the Lord Mayor in the procession, the Company could not waive their claim to that honour by accepting any other duty.\*

The Company was ordered to parade at 7 a.m.; with hair dressed without side curls, that of the Grenadiers plaited, the Light Infantry and Hat Divisions clubbed. The Marylebone

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 42-46.

Volunteers asked leave to join them on that day, volunteering to serve under the Artillery Company, but were refused, unless they were admitted as members; this was declined by the Volunteers on account of the distance. The Company afterwards dined at St. Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton Street; and the Officers of the London Militia were invited.

On the 22nd of May, the Court of Common Council passed a vote of thanks to the Company for their services on that occasion.\*

In August, they marched to Highgate Common for ball-firing.

It was decided not to fill the office of Engineer, vacant by the death of John Keene, the post being considered unnecessary; and the stores were handed over to the Quartermaster, by whom the following inventory of the arms and accoutrements belonging to the Company was made, dated the 4th of March :—

	IN POSSESSION OF :			Field Officers and Adjutant.			Present and Former Officers.		Total.
		Quarter-master.							
Silver Gorgets ...	...	8	...	4	...	19	...	31	
Fusils ...	...	5	...	—	...	17	...	22	
Silk Sashes ...	...	8	...	4	...	20	...	32	
Pouches ...	...	4	...	—	...	18	...	22	
Hangers ...	...	2	...	—	...	5	...	7	

In December, the lease of a house in Bunhill Row, next the Gates, being for sale, was recommended to be purchased for the Messenger.

**1790**—In January the Estate Committee recommended that the plot on the south side of the East gate in the City Road should be purchased, on account of the restrictions in favour of the Company. This was accomplished in May, when it was bought for 8s. 8d. a foot, on lease for sixty-one years from Lady-day. It contained about forty-seven feet in front, and as the Company already possessed an adjoining piece of ground, a contract was signed in July for building three houses thereon for £2,495.

The foundation-stone of the new houses was laid by the Adjutant, Stephen Clark, on the 26th of July. A copper plate,

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXI., p. 232.

bearing the following inscription, was laid under the corner-stone of the house next the gates :—

This and the two adjoining Houses southward  
were built by the  
Hon. Artillery Company,  
And the Foundation Stone laid on the  
26th day of July, 1790.  
His Royal Highness, GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES,  
Captain-General.  
BRASS CROSBY, Esq., Ald., President.  
PAUL LE MESURIER, Esq., Ald., M.P., Vice-President.  
Sir WM. PLOMER, Kt., Ald., Treasurer.  
Sir WATKINS LEWES, Kt., Ald., Colonel.  
NATH. NEWNHAM, Esq., Ald., Lieut.-Colonel.  
EDWARD DOWLING, Esq., Major.  
STEPHEN CLARK, Esq., Adjutant.  
RICHD. PEPPYS, Architect.

In December of the following year the houses were reported finished ; £296 was paid for extra work ; making the total cost £2,791 ; and £150 was presented to Mr. Richard Pepys, the Surveyor.

The Clerk's salary was increased by £25 in April.

In consequence of the augmentation of the Invalid Companies, some of the drummers and fifers of the Artillery Company, who were in receipt of Chelsea Hospital pensions, became liable for service. Application was accordingly made, in August, to the War Office that they might be exempted, which was granted.

**1791**—At a Special General Court, on the 15th of March, the Rules and Orders were revised. The Estate Committee reported in May that they had inspected the Marks of the Company in the fields leading to Balmes, and found that the Castle Stone (No. 1) was nearly enclosed by a row of houses then building in the road or passage leading from Old Street to the City Road. Some of the marks had been removed or lost, and others, being very loose, were in danger of being destroyed. At the long butts on the Common the South one was quite destroyed by the Commissioners of the Roads digging for ballast, and the mark fixed there had been entirely removed. To remedy this they recommended that a

detachment of the Company, under the Major or Adjutant, should march as soon as possible to the Castle Stone, or such other mark, as the Commanding Officer should think proper, with directions to remove any obstructions that impeded their march to the marks; and that, to maintain their rights, the whole Company should march on the 12th of August to all the marks. The marks were ordered to be replaced and made good, and the Commissioners of the Roads to be written to, requesting them to replace the marks they had disturbed by digging gravel on Islington Common.

The Archers' Division was granted the use of the Band at Blackheath, on the 27th of May, at a General Meeting of the Archers of Great Britain, to compete for prizes.

In July it was decided to raise £2,200 by £100 Bonds, repayable in seven years, with interest at five per cent., to pay for the three new houses; four members immediately took £500 each, and one £200, thus completing the loan.

In July the guns, tents, and waggons, were lent to the Militia for a field day on Finchley Common.

Although the Archers formed a regular division in the Company, they do not appear to have been quite on the same footing as other members. In August they were granted the use of the House and Ground for twelve months, and this was afterwards periodically renewed; they also received permission at the same time to enclose part of the cellar for their wine.

Mr. George Dwyer took one of the three new houses called 16, Artillery Place, at £70 per annum, from Michaelmas, for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, and paid a fine of £100 on signing the Agreement: Mrs. Lydia Mildred took the next house, No. 17, at £80 per annum for the same term; the corner-house, No. 18, was occupied by the Clerk.

In December, Mr. Richard Pepys, the Surveyor—for whom the Court had on several occasions exerted their interest with the Corporation, the Bank, and the Government, to get him an appointment, in consequence of his having lost an arm in 1781—having received an appointment at Sierra Leone, begged that, instead of his annuity of £30 per annum, they would give him a sum of money. He was voted £150, on condition of

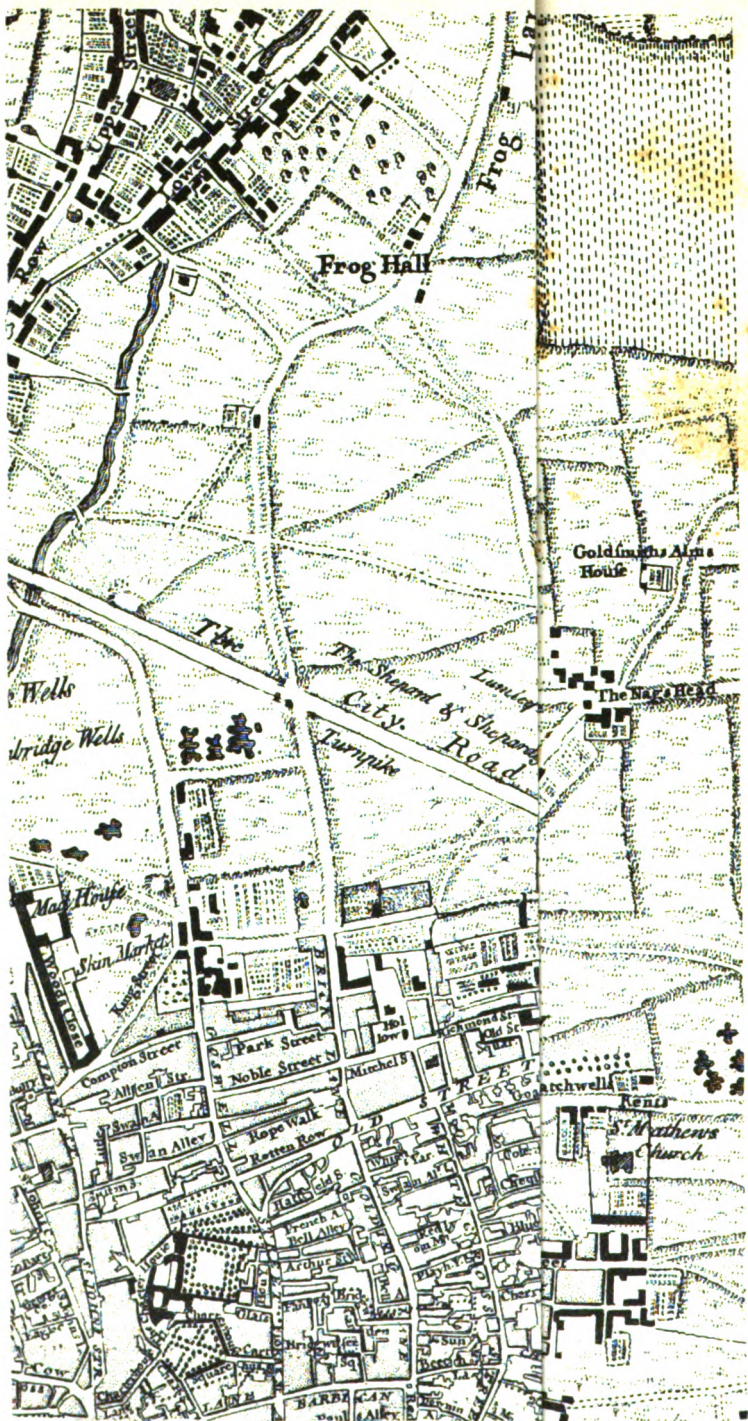
relinquishing all future claims, for which he expressed his thanks for all their favours.

**1792**—In February it was decided, if possible, to take the ground on the north side of the City Road Gate. This was accomplished in April, when it was purchased at 10s. 9d. a foot, on lease, from Midsummer, for sixty-one years—the ground being twenty-three and a half feet in front. On the 18th of May a contract to erect a house, at a cost of £1,200, was signed — and the foundation-stone was laid on the 22nd of June, under which a copper plate was placed with the names of the chiefs and officers, similar to the one used for the other houses in 1790. In January of the following year, this house, No. 19, Artillery Place, was let to Mrs. J. M. MacEvoy, at £100 per annum from the ensuing Michaelmas, for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, and a fine of £100 on signing the lease.

At a Court held on the 1st of March it was resolved—in pursuance of the 10th Article of the Rules and Orders as amended on the 15th of March the previous year—that the City should be divided into four districts, by two lines drawn as near as possible through the principal streets of the Metropolis, viz., south to north, through Queen Street, Ironmonger Lane, Basinghall Street, Moore Lane, Type Street, Bunhill Row, and City Road to Islington; and by a line from east to west, through Whitechapel, Leadenhall Street, Cornhill, Cheapside, Paternoster Row, Fleet Lane, across Fleet Market, New Street, Dean Street, Cursitor Street, across Lincoln's Inn, Clare Market, and up Drury Lane to Oxford Street. The south side of the Thames to be divided by a line from Blackfriars Bridge, along Surrey Road to the Obelisk; the Southwark side to be attached to the South-East District, and the Lambeth side to the South-West District.

On the 26th of May, the Archers' Division went to the Annual General Meeting of the Archers of Great Britain at Blackheath; and in June the Company marched to Highgate Common, for ball-firing. In June application was made to the Committee of City Lands to have the City Road Gate erected; but it was not completed until October of the following year.





As the Ground on each side of the City Road between the Company's Marks of Castle Guard Stone was advertised to be let for building, a March was ordered to take place on the 13th of August to their respective marks in Hoxton and Finsbury Fields. They accordingly paraded on that day, and, after firing a Royal salute in the Artillery Ground in honour of the Prince of Wales' birthday, marched through Finsbury Fields to all the ancient shooting marks of the Company, beginning at No. 9, or Westminster Hall Mark, to the others on the west of the fields up to Islington Common near Balls Pond or Balmes Pond, and returned by the marks on the east side. At each mark they halted, placed the Company's colours on it, and fired a volley. But finding that No. 1, or the Castle Mark, had been greatly encroached upon by the new houses building near Peerless Pool, and that a boarded fence for a garden of one of the houses was being erected close to the mark—they, in order to assert their rights, cut it down, and levelled the fence, and also the fence of an inclosure which obstructed their march from that mark to the road by the French Hospital. The stone marks were soon after ordered by the Court to be painted, restored, and renewed.

In 1811 it is stated that, of two old butts formerly on the common near the Rosemary Branch, only one remained—this was defended with iron plates, for ball-firing, in an adjoining inclosure—but several vestiges of the old marks might even then be traced in the fields adjacent.\*

Tomlins, in his history of Islington, published in 1858, states that there was an ancient drift-way from Peerless Pool, at the back of Old Street, that led to Islington Common; that is to say, by what is now Winkworth Buildings, at the turnpike in the City Road, passing by the end of Hoxton Old Town, and leading to the White Lead Mills, the site of the "Old Rosemary Branch," and so onward to the opening into the road from Balls Pond to Kingsland, opposite the lane called King Henry the Eighth's Walk, in the way to Newington Green.

The Marks consisted of upright stones and posts fixed in the

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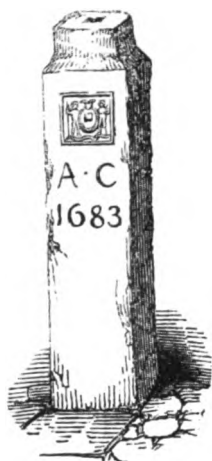
\* History of Islington, by John Nelson, pp. 32, 33.



ground some three or four feet in height; the wooden marks (also called *pillars* and *stakes*) bore on the top a carved device similar to an heraldic crest, and were not unfrequently painted and gilded. Shooting at these distances or lengths was called *Roving*, to distinguish it from shooting "round compass," viz., at a standing mark (as at butts or targets), and the marks or stones were called *Rovers*.

These have long since decayed, but many of the stone rovers existed at the commencement of the present century, and even later, and two of them are still in existence: the one at the end of Dorchester Street, Hoxton, on the east side of the New North Road, near the Canal Bridge; the other is fixed and preserved in the brickwork of the Canal Bridge, above the towing path, on the London (or south) side of the Canal, bearing the inscription SCARLET.

Two other stone rovers have been destroyed within the last fifteen years, viz., one that stood in the Britannia Fields, near the Pathway Canal Bridge, and a few yards northerly from where the porters' resting block recently stood, was, in the summer of 1842, broken up by some carpet-beaters, who made use of the fragments to support their poles. The other stone rover, that stood in what was recently the enclosed field in the New North Road, was either removed or buried about five years since in constructing the buildings at Arlington Square, and the exact place where this rover stood is now the garden of the house, No. 24, in Arlington Street. This rover, on which were discernible the letters "F.G.," and the date 1679, appears to have been called "JEUH"; the name of the other, which had been battered and broken short, and appeared very ancient, could not be made out, nor is it given in the map of 1737. The following engraving represents the mark "JEUH," as it appeared to the pedestrian as he walked from London or Hoxton on the left-hand side of the New North Road, immediately after passing over the Canal Bridge. The rover still standing at the end of Dorchester Street, already referred to, bears the letters "A. C., 1683," surmounted by the arms of the Honourable Artillery Company, in iron, let into the stone, and was formerly called "Whitehall," and is also described in some maps as



ANCIENT MARKS FOR SHOOTING, FORMERLY IN FINSBURY FIELDS  
(BELONGING TO THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY).

*(Fac-simile from Tomlin's "Perambulation of Islington.")*



Welch Hall, or Welch Ball. No more than twenty-four [twenty-seven ?] of these stone rovers appear to have been in existence in 1737, and no wooden marks are alluded to, from which it may be concluded that the use of the *pillar* or *stake* had been even at that time discontinued, and those who critically compare the two maps will be able to ascertain the relative positions of all the stone rovers.\*

The use of the Armoury House, except the Court Room and Store Room, was granted to the Militia for their twelve days' training, with the exception of Wednesdays, Thursdays, and such other times when it might be required by the Company. The Officers wrote to thank the Company, and begged for the loan of the field-pieces to fire a salute to the Lord Mayor and Court of Lieutenancy when they came to inspect them; which was likewise granted.

The New Manual Exercise for the use of the Army, dated Adjutant-General's Office, 20th of April, was ordered to be used for the future.

The Court of Lieutenancy, on the 4th of December, resolved to obtain some drummers and fifers for the exclusive use of the Militia, as those then employed were in fact under the control of the Artillery Company, which, in case of actual service, would be very inconvenient.†

The Court, on the 7th of December, taking into consideration the situation of public affairs and the great reason Government had to apprehend that disaffected and ill-designing persons were endeavouring to excite the people to sedition, drew up the

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\* Tomlins' Perambulation of Islington, pp. 149-156.

For further accounts of the Archery and Shooting in Finsbury Fields, see *Archæologia*, Vol. VII., pp. 46-68, by Hon. Daines Barrington; London, 1783, 4to. *Lewis's History of Islington*, pp. 18-26. *Pepy's Diary*, 12th May, 1677. *The English Bowman*, by T. Roberts (Member of the Toxophilite Society), p. 232. *The Long Vacation in London*, by Sir William Davenant (see *English Poets*, by A. Chalmers, F.S.A., pp. 433, 434). *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, by Thomas Percy, 1767. *A New View of London*, by Hutton (Introduction), p. 38. *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. LXIX., p. 9.

† Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., p. 97.

following paper, which was ordered to be inserted in the newspapers, and copies printed for members to distribute amongst their friends :—

“HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

“At a Court of Assistants of the said Company, held at the Armoury House, on Friday, the 7th of December, 1792, Paul Le Mesurier, Esq., Alderman, and Vice-President, in the Chair, Resolved :

“That anxious as we feel ourselves for the Preservation of the Constitution of this Country, this Corps think it proper to declare, in their Military capacity, that whenever occasion may require, they will be ready to assist the Civil Power in supporting the same.

“At the present Crisis, therefore, this Company think fit to inform the Citizens, Inhabitants, and such Gentlemen as may be resident in or near London, that they are ready to accept, as Members, Gentlemen who are Protestants, and well affected to His present Majesty and our happy Constitution ; and that no Gentleman, through mistaken Ideas, may be prevented from joining this Company, they think it proper to give the Public a short sketch of its Establishment. This Company acts under the Authority of a Warrant from His Majesty, who has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, Captain-General. Its affairs are regulated by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants, consisting of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs (for the time being), Honorary Members, and Twenty-Four Gentlemen, who are annually elected at a General Meeting of the Members.

“Gentlemen desirous of being admitted Members must be proposed by the Captain and Lieutenant of the District in which he resides, or any five Members of the Company.

“The Fees of admission are £2 9s., besides an Annual Subscription of one guinea, which includes every expense.

“This Company is formed into a regular Battalion under the Command of Officers elected by each Division, and the Four Hat Divisions are composed of gentlemen resident in the same District, so that every Member will act with his neighbour.

“That to accommodate gentlemen under age, who have a spirit of military ardour, they may be accepted as Cadets, to exercise with the Battalion, being recommended by their parents, friends, or guardians, and when of age, are eligible to be admitted Members.

“Every Gentleman desirous of becoming a Member, and of further information, may apply to the Clerk of the Company.

“By Order of the Court,

“WILLIAM WHITE, *Clerk.*

“18, *Artillery Place, Finsbury Square.*”

**1793**—At a Court held on the 9th of January, it was resolved that the grateful thanks of the Company should be given to the Court of Lieutenancy for their annual allowance towards providing and maintaining twenty-four drummers and fifers ; but as the Company contemplated making some new regulations in military discipline, they respectfully decline to receive the allowance after Lady-day.\*

All the drummers and fifers except one were shortly after paid and discharged, and the Company applied to the Court of Lieutenancy for £350, due up to Lady-day.

Another loan of £1,200, in £100 bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, and repayable in seven years, was issued in March, to pay for the new house lately erected at the north side of the City Road Gate ; and four Members immediately took £300 each.

In May the lining of the coats of the Matross Division was changed from red to white, and the sergeants were ordered to wear swords, with an epaulet on the right shoulder.

The Court of Lieutenancy having ordered out the Militia in October for six days' duty ; they were granted the use of the House and Ground on the same terms as in the previous year, and also the Great Room and Court Room on the day of inspection.

At a General Court on the 4th of December, the accounts showed the receipts to have been about £1,000, and the disbursements £500, leaving a balance of £500. But as the large sum of £3,400 was still due on the loans for building, it was resolved to pay it off at the rate of £250 a-year.

In consequence of the great inconvenience caused by Officers in the Company holding Commissions in other corps, especially when both were on duty at the same time, it was ordered at the General Court that no officers in other corps should be eligible for any office in the Company ; exceptions being made in favour of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adjutant then serving.

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., p. 106.

**1794**—In order to preserve uniformity an order was issued, in February, for members to drill in white drill jacket with blue facings, and white waistcoat.

At a Court on the 26th of March it was resolved, considering the state of affairs, and the wish of His Majesty's Government to increase the internal strength of the nation for the purpose of repelling any attempt the French might make to invade the country, that an Address similar to that of 1792 should be issued, stating that they were ready to receive as members gentlemen who were PROTESTANTS, and well affected to the King and Constitution.

On the 18th of June the Court gave permission to Mr. James Sydney, of 24, Artillery Place, to rebuild and raise, at his own expense, the wall between the Artillery Ground and Bunhill Burying Ground, extending from the west end of the garden wall of his house to the east end of the kitchen of the Armoury House, in order to secure his premises from attacks by robbers. He afterwards applied for leave to raise, instead of rebuild, six or seven feet of the north wall of the Artillery Ground adjoining his garden, but this was refused.

In July it was ordered that the Grenadiers should be 5 ft. 10 in. and upwards in height, and the Light Infantry 5 ft. 6 in.

The musicians were paid six shillings each for every evening's duty.

A Special Court was held on the 20th of August, to consider a letter received from the Lord Mayor, stating that in consequence of several mobs having collected with the avowed intention of destroying the public-houses where recruits were enlisted for the Army, and, as the civil power was insufficient, he requested the Company to be ready to assist that night in Shoe Lane, with twelve rounds of ball cartridge; and at 5.30 p.m. another letter arrived, calling upon them to proceed at once to the assistance of the civil power. After remaining on duty in Whitecross Street, and other parts, all night, they were dismissed, but ordered to muster again in the Artillery Ground at 5 p.m.

The Duke of Portland wrote to the Lord Mayor, on the 23rd of August, saying that it afforded great satisfaction to the

Government to learn the temperate and active conduct of His Majesty's Guards, and the readiness and spirit displayed by the Artillery Company and Light Horse Volunteers in support of his authority.

The Lord Mayor, in writing to the Court of Assistants, on the 25th of August, said that in consequence of the perfect tranquillity which had prevailed for the last three days he found it unnecessary to ask for their further support. That the services they had rendered during the late riots were such as to command his warmest thanks, and to call for the grateful acknowledgment of the public. By their prompt appearance in Whitecross Street on Wednesday night they had prevented a lawless mob from destroying the houses and properties of the inhabitants, and effectually protected that part of the City from riot and destruction. His thanks were equally due for their service in repelling the mob in Shoe Lane on Thursday night, which was the last effort made by the abandoned miscreants who sought to renew the terrible riots of 1780. On the 4th of September the Court of Common Council passed a vote of thanks to the "Gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company," for their readiness in assisting to suppress the late tumultuous assemblies; "assuring them that the Corporation of London will ever retain a due and grateful sense of their truly patriotic and meritorious services." \*

In August the following Memorial was drawn up and presented to the Honourable His Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London:—

"The Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, for and on behalf of all and every the Members of the said Company, desire the attention of the Honourable Court of Lieutenancy to this their Memorial and Appeal.

"Your Memorialists beg leave to observe to your Honourable Court, that the Artillery Company is a legal Military Corps, not only as immemorially established, but also as authorised by various Royal Warrants, and particularly by a Warrant under the Sign Manual of His present Majesty, wherein His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is appointed Captain-General of the said Company; your Memorialists, therefore, have to claim of your

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXIV., fol. 187.



Honourable Court the same Privileges and Exemptions from any Call or Duty, on account of the Militia of the City of London, that the Members, whether Officers or Privates, of any other legally constituted Military Body are entitled unto.

“Your Memorialists submit that, in strict Justice and Reason, they ought to be allowed the Privileges and Exemptions claimed as their legal Right, inasmuch as the Company have stood forward in the Guard and Defence of the City, upon every occasion of Danger, or apprehension of Riot or Commotion, as the Directors of the Bank, and their fellow Citizens at large, can testify; and the safety of the City, during and since the memorable year 1780, they are bound, upon this occasion to represent, they firmly believe has been owing in a considerable degree to the frequent exertions of the Artillery Company.

“Admitting a discretionary power in your Honourable Court, and it be urged that the Privileges and Exemptions claimed would tend to augment the Artillery Company, and so far diminish the number of Persons upon whom your Honourable Court might otherwise have called in support of the Militia, permit your Memorialists to observe, that the security of the Metropolis, and the intentions of Government, would increase and be answered in the same Proportion, as a strong Body of Men of Character and Property, without Pay or Advantage, would then be ready to act in the immediate Defence of the City, while its Militia might be employed in preventing the approach of an Enemy; and as to any small or uncertain difference in respect to the Militia, it can hardly be a consideration against allowing the Privileges and Exemptions which your Memorialists, for and in behalf of all and every the Members of the Artillery Company, upon the Grounds herein stated, now plead and claim of your Honourable Court.”\*

At a Court on the 26th of September, 1794, the Committee appointed to consider the best means of augmenting the Company, and otherwise promoting its honour and interest, so as to render it as effectual as possible in case of invasion or civil commotion, reported that, having duly considered the importance of the objects referred to their consideration, they judged it expedient to make known the appointment by a circular letter, requesting the sentiments of each individual of the Company, in consequence of which they were favoured with answers from the Major, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

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\* The Court of Lieutenancy took no notice of this Memorial, and it is not entered on their Minute Books.

and several other members, to all of which they had paid the utmost attention.

"1st.—Connecting with the view of our appointment the momentous state of the nation, which so forcibly calls for the active exertions of every true friend of his country ; and that as no time ought to be lost therein, it would be expedient for the Company to give every encouragement to gentlemen to enter, by admitting them to an immediate share of the privileges and honours of the Company, except the limitation of voting, agreeably to the 4th Article, through which participation, feeling themselves equally interested, they might be stimulated to exert themselves for its increase of prosperity : We, your Committee, with this view, do recommend that the words, 'or be chosen into any office,' in the latter part of the 4th Article of the General Rules and Orders, be expunged ; and that the 22nd Article, respecting the election of officers, be rescinded.

"2nd.—Sensible how essential it is to the invigorating of the military department of the Company to have active and able officers, and that it is absolutely necessary, for effecting energy to a Volunteer Corps, to have the gentlemen who act as privates commanded by those who have been raised by their own suffrages, we are of opinion that a speedy election of Division Officers would be proper, that the many gentlemen who have lately joined the Company may have an opportunity of giving their votes for those by whom they wish to be commanded. Another advantage which we conceive would arise from an early election of Division Officers would be, that the officers would have an opportunity, in the course of the winter, to qualify themselves for the duties of their respective stations, and also that the Annual List of the Company would be rendered more complete. For these reasons we, your Committee, recommend that the election of Division Officers take place at the Annual General Court, immediately after the ballot for Chiefs, Field Officers, Court of Assistants, and Servants of the Company, during the scrutiny, and that those engaged upon the Scrutiny be allowed to ballot in their respective Divisions by Proxy ; and that the 7th and 21st Articles of the Rules and Orders be altered accordingly.

"3rd.—In consideration of the qualifications through which Members are elevated to the rank of Field Officers, of the frequent necessity of their presence and advice, and of the indelicacy of subjecting them to a ballot for a situation in the councils of the Company while they are thought worthy of the highest and most arduous stations, we recommend that they be members of the Court of Assistants *ex officio*, and that the 1st Article be altered accordingly.

"4th.—We are of opinion that goodness and uniformity of arms, and a speedy equipment of the members, would be secured if the Company were to provide arms and accoutrements for the new members, and therefore recommend that they be provided accordingly for every new member,

unless furnished with such as shall be approved by the proper officers ; and that the value of the same be added to the fee of admission.

“ 5th.—That it be recommended to the Archers’ Division to adopt some better mode of arming themselves, so as to become more efficient on their joining the battalion on public emergencies.

“ 6th.—Conceiving that the adoption of an undress uniform would be found useful, as likely to make the Corps more generally known, to maintain a proper confidence and zeal in the members, to inspire spirit in young citizens, induce many to join the Corps, and to impress an awe upon the minds of persons disposed to disturb the public peace, we do propose that the following undress be recommended to the several members, viz. :—a royal blue frockcoat, with black velvet collar and yellow uniform buttons of the Company.

“ 7th.—Judging that the title of Secretary would be more suitable to the military character and dignity of the Company than that of Clerk, we do recommend an alteration accordingly.

“ 8th.—In the great view of augmenting the Corps, and otherwise promoting its honour and interest, so as to render it as useful as possible in case of invasion or civil commotion, we do recommend that an address to the principal inhabitants of London, explanatory of the constitution of the Corps, and the public benefits that may be derived from it, and exhortive to citizens to join the members in their patriotic intentions, be printed and circulated as generally as possible.

“ Other matters have been suggested to us by several members, in answer to our circular letter ; but the advantages proposed, we believe, will naturally follow the adoption of the general alterations, which we now respectfully submit to the consideration of your honourable Court.

“ *Armoury House, 20th September, 1794.*”

The above Report was approved and confirmed.

In September the Grenadiers were ordered to wear Grenadier caps ; and the Battalion divisions to wear white feathers in their hats.

The Light Horse Volunteers were granted permission to parade in the Artillery Ground on Thursday, the 24th of July, when they marched to the Tower to receive their Standards, which had been deposited there at the peace of 1783. In September they again applied for leave to assemble in the Artillery Ground on particular occasions, a liberty which they would be cautious in using. They were informed that in case of emergency the Company would afford them every accommo-

dation, but they could not give them a general liberty at their discretion.

At a Special General Court, held on the 8th of October, the following alterations of the Rules and Orders, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the best means of augmenting and otherwise promoting the interest of the Company, dated the 20th of September, were agreed to :—

“1st. That the words in the latter part of the 4th Article, ‘or be chosen into any office,’ be expunged.

“2nd. That the 22nd Article be rescinded.

“3rd. That the latter clause of the 7th Article shall be—‘That no business be permitted at the Annual General Court after the Ballot is commenced, except declaring the Ballot, and also the election of Division Officers.’

“4th. That the 21st Article shall be—‘That the Division Officers be chosen separately by Ballot by the respective Divisions, at the Annual General Court in December, immediately after the Ballot for the Chiefs, Field Officers, Court of Assistants, and Servants of the Company, during the Scrutiny, and that those engaged upon the Scrutiny, be allowed to ballot in their respective divisions by proxy. And that two gentlemen be returned by each Battalion Division to the Military Committee, from whom they shall choose four Ensigns.’

“5th. That the 1st Article shall be—‘That this Company be governed by a Court of Assistants consisting of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City of London for the time being. Twenty-four elective Assistants, and those who are now Honorary Assistants by vote of General Court for eminent services, or otherwise.’

“6th. That there be added to the 13th Article, ‘And also the Value of Arms and Accoutrements unless already provided therewith to the satisfaction of such person as the Court of Assistants may appoint from time to time to inspect the same.’

“7th. That the word or denomination of Secretary be substituted instead of Clerk, in the several Articles of the Rules and Orders, and in all future proceedings of the Company.”

In the same month the turn-backs of the skirts of the coats were ordered to be stitched down, the facings to be of royal blue cloth, and silver vellum lace.

The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel having accepted Commissions as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel in the City Militia,

raised under the New Militia Act, the Court expressed their opinion that such posts were incompatible with their duties in the Company; and at the General Court in December they were not re-elected.

Three leaders of the Corresponding Society, a body which professed sympathy with France—Hardy, Thelwall, and Horne Tooke—were brought to trial on a charge of high treason, but were acquitted. The trial of Hardy began on the 28th of October and continued till the 5th of November. A great crowd assembled about the Old Bailey during the trial, repeatedly disturbing the proceedings of the Court, and insulted the judges and magistrates on the first evening at their departure. The Lord Mayor applied to the Company to assemble at Surgeons' Hall, on the 4th and 5th of November; but that place being occupied by the Jury, they took up their station at the London Coffee House, on Ludgate Hill. The Lord Mayor and Judges afterwards expressed their thanks to the Company for their services; and the Duke of Portland, writing from Burlington House, on the 7th of November, to the Lord Mayor, desired him to express his grateful sense of the countenance and support they had again afforded to the Civil Magistrates, and the protection they had given to the due administration of justice. The trial of Horne Tooke followed on the 16th, and continued until the 22nd November, when the Company again assembled to be in readiness if required; but he being acquitted all passed off quietly, and they were dismissed about half-past nine in the evening. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs wrote to thank them, saying that they would never trouble them excepting on urgent cases when it was unavoidable. In December the other prisoners were put upon their trial; but the Attorney-General declared that as the evidence would be the same as against the former prisoners, who had been acquitted, he should decline going into it, upon which they were discharged.

The Matross Division was ordered to have twelve drills from the Master-Gunner of the Tower, who was paid the same as the Sergeants of the Guards who drilled the Battalion.

It was decided not to print the names of the members in the Annual List, as it would be impolitic to let the public know the

strength of the Company, and in times of tumult the places of abode being known might prove inconvenient. A large number of new members were admitted during the year.

**1795**—The Tower Hamlets Volunteers applied in February for permission to use the Artillery Ground twice a week, but were informed that their request could not be complied with.

The Military Committee recommended that, conformably with the Regulations of the Army, the Fusil should be abolished and a sword substituted for the Officers, viz., the Captains and Lieutenants.

“The sword for the Battalion Officers to be straight-bladed with black grips and a silver medallion thereon, and mounted with steel ; the Grenadier and Light Infantry Officers to wear scimitar-bladed swords ; the Grenadiers to be three inches longer than the Light Infantry ; the swords of the Matross Division to be same as the Battalion, except with white and gilt mountings.

“The hair to be dressed close at the sides and clubbed, with leather roses ; the hair of the Grenadiers to be plaited and turned up under the cap.

“Ribbed leather stocks edged with black velvet to be worn, the shirt not to appear above the stock.

“The shirts to be worn with frills and without ruffles, the waistcoat and breeches to be white kerseymere, the waistcoat without flaps—white buttons.

“Stockings plain white thread or cotton, with whole gaiters of black cloth as high as the knee, with flat black leather buttons ; the Officers to be permitted to wear military boots.

“The turn-back of the skirts of the coat edged with a slip of blue cloth and stitched down ; a stand-up collar edged with white at top and bottom, and the fringe of the shoulder strap to be half an inch wide.

“The epaulets of the Field Officers according to pattern, the Captain and Lieutenants to wear one only. The Battalion to wear cocked hat with loop of straw vellum lace.

“The Matross Division to wear a round hat  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the brim with a bearskin over it same as Infantry caps, the button loop and cockade on the left side, the loop of straw vellum lace with a small button.

“The muskets of the Matross Division to be same length as the Light Infantry, with a white flap to pouch instead of a black one.”

A contract was accepted to make the muskets for the Battalion and Light Infantry, false breeched, for £2 15s. and accoutrements at 17s. a set for the Battalion, and £1 3s. 6d. for the Light Infantry.

The Committee appointed to consider the best way to augment the Company, issued a large number of their late Address to the public, and had 250 copies covered with pink India paper, with gilt edges, for the Aldermen and Directors of the Bank of England and East India Company, and other public characters, and some bound in red morocco for the Prince of Wales and Secretaries of State.

A Special General Court was held on the 13th of March, to consider an application from the Light Horse Volunteers to use the Ground on Saturday, the 21st instant; but it was resolved that the Artillery Ground was intended solely for the accommodation of members, and that any application to use it for any other service could not be complied with.

The Light Infantry Division was ordered to wear close pantaloons in summer, of white Indian dymity, and a buff pouch in front, with a row of tin tubes to hold nine rounds of ammunition, and ornamented with a horn.

The Company paraded on the 4th of June, the King's birthday, and marched to the residence of the Colonel, in Walbrook, where Mrs. Le Mesurier, in the following speech, presented them with a pair of Colours richly painted with the Arms of the Company :—

“Gentlemen,

“I have the pleasure to present you with this pair of Colours, and am happy in this opportunity to express the grateful sense I entertain of the many services which your gallant Corps have rendered to your Country, and of the Spirit and Loyalty with which you have come forward at all times for the protection of your Fellow-Citizens, and in support of Civil order and good Government.

“As I am sensible that these Colours will never be displayed but in the cause of your King and Country, I hope that under them you will continue to improve the high Character you have so justly acquired; and you may be assured that my best Wishes and fervent prayer shall ever be offered for the Honour and Prosperity of your very Meritorious Corps.”

At a Court on the 18th of June, it was resolved—

“That the thanks of this Court be given to the Lady of Colonel Paul Le Mesurier, for the very handsome pair of new Colours presented by her to this Corps on His Majesty's last Birthday, in the place of the old ones of the

Company, so much worn by time and service ; Likewise to assure her that the Court cannot but sensibly feel, not only the importance of the valuable present with which she has honoured the battalion, but must ever recollect, with the most grateful and pleasing sensations, the kind and flattering expressions which accompanied the same."

A letter was received from Mr. Gillman, the Collector, stating that the Commissioners of the Stamps had laid a case before His Majesty's Attorney- and Solicitor-General, as to the members of the Artillery Company being exempt from paying the hair-powder duty, who gave the following opinion :—

" Having seen a copy of the Letter of Licence of the 4th of March, 1766, by which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is constituted Captain-General of the Artillery Company, it appears to us that the Artillery Company is a Voluntary Association under His Majesty's Licence, and cannot, therefore, be deemed Militia within the meaning of the Act ; and it appears to us that the Artillery Company is not a Corps within the meaning of any of the exceptions of Military Corps.

" JOHN SCOTT.

" 6th June, 1795.

" JOHN MITFORD."

Lord Portland wrote to the Lord Mayor, on the 28th of June, stating that a number of persons, calling themselves the " London Corresponding Society," had advertised that a General Meeting would be held the following day, at two o'clock, and suggested " the propriety of requesting the gentlemen composing the Artillery Company," and the London Volunteer Cavalry, should be in readiness to assist the civil power if called upon for that purpose. At the Lord Mayor's request the Company assembled at Head-quarters at two o'clock, and remained under arms until half-past ten, when His Lordship sent to say that they were no longer required.

The Duke of Portland wrote to the Colonel on the 30th of June, saying that their alacrity in the support of peace and good order never could be doubted, and that he was pleased to find that their numbers would make them of real importance if their assistance should be required at any future time.

Riots having occurred in St. George's Fields on the 13th and 14th of July, and further disturbances being apprehended in the neighbourhood of Finsbury, the Company was assembled



under arms on Wednesday the 15th, and remained there until a late hour ; but their services were not required.

At a Court on the 16th of July—in consequence of several tumultuous meetings for the previous three nights (particularly in Westminster and St. George's Fields, where some of the houses of rendezvous for enlisting recruits for the Army had been attacked, and the furniture destroyed), and there being strong indications of the mob intending to persist in these meetings—it was resolved, that in the existing critical situation of the Metropolis, every member should repair to Headquarters on the first appearance of riot in any part of the Metropolis, and that a guard should be posted at the Armoury House every night. The guard, which consisted of half of each division in turn, was posted every night at 8 p.m., and remained there till 3 a.m., but after the 8th of August they were discontinued.

On the 18th of July they again received letters of thanks from the Duke of Portland, expressing a hope that a continuance of their vigilance and spirited conduct would materially contribute to prevent any riots in future ; and on the 22nd of July the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department wrote saying it would give his Grace much concern to abuse the zeal they had always displayed for the public service, and he was therefore glad to hear “that it is in contemplation to propose to them a relaxation of that attendance.”

A new edition of the Rules and Orders was ordered to be printed on the 29th of July.

The Accounts and Stores Committee reported, in September, that, as the Company was £500 in debt, the expenditure should be reduced by having private drills instead of weekly field days, which cost upwards of £12 each ; and proposed that the grand field day on the 22nd of September should be omitted, which would save £50 ; and that the guard at the Armoury House, which cost £9 a month, should be reduced.

Colonel Herries, of the London Light Horse Volunteers, requested the Company to look after their stables in Worship Street, as, in consequence of the meeting of the London Corresponding Society in the fields adjoining Copenhagen House, near

Islington, they were ordered to assemble at their stables in Gray's Inn Lane.

At the request of the Under Secretary of State, the Company assembled on Thursday, the 29th of October, when the King was going to the House of Peers, as the Corresponding Society had called a meeting, and it was feared that an attempt might be made to disturb the public peace.

The Duke of Portland wrote to the Colonel on the 27th of October, "It is impossible for me to suppress the acknowledgments which are due to the Artillery Company for their uniform, zealous, and unremitting services;" and he was anxious to convey to them "the sentiments of respect and gratitude which I must ever bear to them."

## CHAPTER IV.

THE DISPUTED RIGHT OF THE MILITIA TO THE  
ARTILLERY GROUND.

FROM MAY, 1795, TO MAY, 1800.

CONTENTS.—Conference between Lieutenancy and Company.—Offer of Company accepted.—The new London Militia Bill.—Petition to House of Commons.—Petition to Prince of Wales and Home Secretary.—Proceedings in Parliament.—Compromise suggested by Government.—Guarantee of Common Council.—Letter to Prince of Wales.—Claims of Lieutenancy refused.—Terms proposed by Common Council.—Another offer from Company.—Petition of Inhabitants.—Refusal of Common Council to interfere.—Proceedings of Lieutenancy.—Militia ordered to take possession of Ground.—Refused admittance.—The clause in the Lease.—Opinion of Counsel.—Trial at Guildhall, 1797.—Proceedings in King's Bench, and Chancery.—Memorial of Company to Common Council.—Their Report.—Terms agreed upon, 1799.—The Militia admitted, 1800.

**1795**—The exclusive right of the Artillery Company to their Ground has been disputed by the City Volunteers on more than one occasion during the last few years; but the great legal struggle between the Company and the Corporation, which commenced in May, 1795, and was carried on for five years, is of such importance that it deserves more than a passing notice. The Militia of the City of London, who had then been lately reorganised, claimed to be the representatives of the Ancient City Trained Bands, and as such to be entitled, as a right, to use the Artillery Ground. On the 22nd of May the Court of Lieutenancy appointed a Committee of five to meet an equal number of members of the Court of Assistants to confer on the

subject; the Lieutenancy expressing their desire that such an arrangement might be come to between them as should be mutually agreeable and convenient to both parties.\*

The first Conference was held at the Guildhall, on the 28th of May, when the Commissioners of Lieutenancy stated their right to the general use of the Artillery Ground, at all times, for the purpose of drilling and exercising the two new regiments of London Militia about to be raised; under the Covenant in the Company's Leases from the Corporation of London, relating to the mustering and exercising of the Trained Bands in the Artillery Ground. They also claimed a right to the use of the Armoury from the circumstance that the Lieutenancy had subscribed or contributed the sum of £500 towards building it in 1734, respecting which they caused several of their minutes to be read.

The Committee of the Artillery Company denied the construction of the covenant in the lease to give that general and unlimited use of the Ground to the Militia which was claimed; but at the same time expressed the disposition of the Company to grant every accommodation that they could with propriety, on the urgent necessity for embodying and disciplining the new Militia.

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy expressed a hope that the Company would do so; and on being asked what accommodation they wished for, replied, generally, all that the Company could give.

On the 30th of May the Lieutenancy wrote to say that, for a considerable time, it would be necessary to have the use of the House and Ground daily; but having a strong desire to inconvenience the Artillery Company as little as possible, they would abstain from using it for such part of two days in each week as the Artillery Company should wish to use it for their own purpose; but that this proposition was made without injury to, and leaving out of the question, the rights of the Court of Lieutenancy to the Ground and Armoury House.

The Court of Assistants thereupon resolved that they could

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 260, 261.

not in any degree admit the claims of the Lieutenancy to the Armoury House and Ground, being sensible that to concede to the London Militia the occupation claimed would end to render totally useless, and virtually to annihilate, the Artillery Company.

On the 5th of June another conference was held, when the above resolution was communicated to the Lieutenancy, who then proposed, in order to bring matters to an amicable understanding, that all claims of right on either side should be waived for the time, even though it might be afterwards considered necessary to ascertain it in a Court of Law; and therefore desired to know what degree of accommodation the Company could afford the Militia.

The Secretary of the Company wrote, on the 9th of June, to offer them the following conditions :—\*

“That the London Militia should have the use of the Ground, and of the Hall, and Room adjoining, in the Armoury House, on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays, from such an hour in the morning to such an hour in the evening as the officers should fix, except on the appointed field days of the Artillery Company.

“That on the other days of the week the London Militia should not have access to the Ground.

“That the keys of the Ground and House should remain in the possession of the persons belonging to the Artillery Company.

“That the Members of the Artillery Company should have free access at all times into the Ground, and to such rooms in the House as are not occupied by the London Militia.

“That no Booths or other erections should be made in the Ground, and that no arms, ammunition or stores should be deposited in any part of the House or Ground.

“That the Court of Lieutenancy be answerable for all damages which may arise to the premises from the admission of the London Militia, and for the expenses which the Artillery Company may incur thereby.

“That no drummers or fifiers be taught or drilled in the Ground.”

Another conference was held the same day, at which the Lieutenancy accepted the use of the Artillery Ground and House on these terms, but waiving the consideration of the

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 293, 294.

question of right, and on the 15th of June sent a letter to the Company saying that in the Lease by which the City of London granted the Ground to the Artillery Company, a reserve was made for the use of the London Militia Trained Bands as often as they might have occasion for it, and under that clause (considering the present establishment of the London Militia as the Trained Bands amended) the Court of Lieutenancy concluded that both regiments of the London Militia had the unquestionable privilege of occupying the Artillery Ground as often as might be necessary for their Training and Exercise. But as that claim was resisted on their part, and the necessary process to bring it to a judicial decision would occupy a considerable portion of time, the Court accepted the offer made for their immediate wants upon the terms proposed, considering at the same time that their claim was not in any degree vitiated or lessened by their acceptance of this temporary accommodation.

On the 18th of June the Court of Assistants replied saying that, from the respect they had to the Court of Lieutenancy, and for the good of the Service, they would have been happy to have accommodated the London Militia with the use of the Ground, as stated in their letter of the 9th inst., but that their reply thereto conveyed a claim to the unqualified use of the Ground in such strong terms that the Court of Assistants begged to know if the Court of Lieutenancy intended to contest the claim by an immediate suit at law, as in that case they would feel it incumbent on them to refuse the accommodation required for the London Militia, and await the result.\*

**1796**—Here the dispute was allowed to rest until the 10th of February following, when the Court of Assistants appointed a Special Committee to watch the proceedings of the Court of Lieutenancy, who had caused a new Militia Bill to be brought into Parliament which might affect them. In July, 1794, an Act (34 Geo. III., cap. 81) was passed to amend the *Militia* of the City; the establishment being fixed at 1,200 men, formed into two regiments, and trained for twenty-eight suc-

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 293, 294.

cessive days every year, which force virtually superseded the ancient Trained Band, the provisions established for the New Militia being very similar to those of the English Militia generally, retaining only the Court of Lieutenancy. In April, 1795, another Act (35 Geo. III., cap. 27) was passed amending the previous Act; the two regiments being named the East and West Regiment respectively, with 600 men each, who, instead of being raised by ballot, as ordered in the first Act, were ordered to be raised at a bounty not exceeding £10, to serve for five years, and the Wards to pay a fine of £10 for every man wanting to complete the quota; but neither of these two Acts referred to the Trained Bands by name. The New Militia Bill (which was finally passed in May, 1796, as the 36 Geo. III., cap. 92), was stated in the preamble to be for the purpose of amending and reducing into one Act the two previous Acts, and for the further regulating of the Trained Bands or Militia of the City, the words *Trained Bands* being introduced for the first time. A clause was also inserted (the sixty-second) setting forth that as the Militia was an amendment of the Ancient Trained Bands of the City of London, the Militia raised under the Act should possess and enjoy all and singular the Rights and Privileges which were possessed and enjoyed by the Ancient Trained Bands, which were "not varied, altered, or taken away by this Act."

At a Court of Assistants, held on the 17th of March, the Special Committee reported that the Court of Lieutenancy had brought a Bill into the House of Commons, which had been read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed. The Committee were persuaded that the assumption of the name of Trained Bands in the New Bill, which was introduced in the London Militia Acts of 1794 and 1795, was for no other purpose than to give them the unrestrained occupation of the Company's Ground and premises, under the proviso in the Leases from the Corporation for permitting the Trained Bands to be mustered and exercised there. They therefore thought that the Bill should be opposed, as interrupting or depriving the Company of the use of the Ground would virtually tend to its annihilation. The Bill was to be considered in Committee of the whole

House the following day, and they therefore prepared the following Petition :—

**“TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.**

**“The Humble Petition of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the Members of the said Artillery Company.**

**“Sheweth—**

**“That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill is depending in this Honourable House ‘For amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament two several Acts passed in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth years of the Reign of His Present Majesty, for the better Ordering the Militia of the City of London, and for the further regulating of the Trained Bands or Militia of the said City.’ That the said Bill contains certain Powers and Provisions, which if carried into a Law would be highly prejudicial to the said Artillery Company and the Members thereof.**

**“Your Petitioners therefore, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the said Artillery Company, humbly pray this Honourable House, that they may be heard by themselves, their Agents or Counsel, against such parts of the said Bill as may affect them and the Interests of the said Company. And that such sufficient Provision may be made in the said Bill for protecting their Rights, as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.”**

At the same time the following Memorials were also agreed to, and ordered to be presented :—

**“TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, &C., &C., &C., CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.**

**“We, your Royal Highness’s most Dutiful and Loyal Servants, the Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company of London, on behalf of ourselves and the other Members of the said Company, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the most sincere and respectful Veneration for your Royal Highness’s person, and with the most fervent wishes for your Health, and that of your Royal Consort and Family.**

**“Happy as we feel ourselves in the high Honour of having your Royal Highness as Captain-General of our Corps, we have felt it our Duty, in a late Memorial, humbly to lay before Your Royal Highness the Grievance with which we are threatened by a Clause in a Bill now before the Hon. the House of Commons, for the better regulation of the London Militia.**

**“We beg leave again to submit to the consideration of your Royal Highness, as an avowed and certain fact, that the sole object of the Clause is to give to the London Militia a Claim which, they are conscious, they do not possess by the existing Laws, to the occupancy of the Artillery**



Ground, the effect of which, if carried into execution, would be to exclude the Artillery Company from their place of Exercise, and thereby oblige them to discontinue their Military functions, which would tend virtually to the annihilation of the Corps.

“We presume to state to your Royal Highness, that by the Acts passed in the last and preceding Sessions, the London Militia, thereby established, is a Corps totally different and distinct from the Ancient Trained Bands of the City of London, and that the latter are not done away either by those Acts or by the present Bill, but may, on the contrary, on any Emergency, be called and claim the right of Exercise in the Artillery Ground, and that no reason is assigned in the present Bill for giving to the New Militia the Rights and Privileges which belonged to the Trained Bands, and are only appropriate to such a Corps. We therefore humbly pray that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to extend your protection to your Artillery Company, and to obtain such Modification of the Bill, as will secure to them the same undisturbed possession of their Grounds and Premises which they have enjoyed for upwards of one hundred and fifty years.

“By Order of the Court,

“WILLIAM WHITE, *Secretary*.

“*Armoury House, 24th March, 1796.*”

“TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, HIS MAJESTY’S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

“The Memorial of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London :

“Sheweth—

“That a Bill is now depending in the Honourable House of Commons for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament the two several Acts for regulating the Militia of the City of London, in which is introduced for the first time a clause (page 29) declaring the said Militia to be an Amendment or Regulation of the Ancient Trained Bands of the City, and enacting that the said Militia shall possess and enjoy all and singular the Rights and Privileges which were possessed and enjoyed by the Ancient Trained Bands of the City of London.

“That the avowed Intent of this Clause is to put the Militia in possession of the Armoury House and Ground belonging to the Artillery Company, which they have possessed and enjoyed since the year 1640, without any interruption, under a Lease, renewable for ever, from the Corporation of London.

“Your Memorialists have to observe that in the Lease granted to them by the City of London, there is a clause reserving to the Captains of the Trained Bands and their Companies free liberty of Ingress and Egress and Regress into and out of the Artillery Ground, for the purpose of Mustering, Training, and Exercising the Trained Bands.

“That the liberty thus reserved has occasionally been exercised ; but

from the nature of that Corps it has seldom occurred oftener than six times in the course of every three years, which has very little interfered with the Exercise and Duties of the Artillery Company ; but that it is the evident design of the Militia, if the proposed clause should pass, to make such constant use of the Ground as would make it impossible for the Artillery Company to continue their Military Functions, and would tend to the total annihilation of the Corps.

“That the Artillery Company is the most Ancient Volunteer Corps in Great Britain ; is entirely composed of respectable Inhabitants resident in the Metropolis, who are clothed and armed without any Expense to the Public, and have invariably exerted themselves in the support of Government, and in aid of the Civil Power, of which they presume they have given repeated proofs.

“That the Artillery Company has subsisted in its present form from the Reign of King James the First, having been sanctioned by many Royal Warrants granted by their Sovereigns and by His Present Majesty, who, under His Royal Sign Manual, declared His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Captain-General of the Artillery Company.

“Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly Pray that your Grace will take this case into consideration, and they trust they may look up to Government for Protection, to prevent their being deprived of, or having any encroachment made on, their Rights and Privileges by the Bill now depending.”

The Petition to the House of Commons was presented by Colonel Le Mesurier, on the 18th of March, and leave was granted for the Company to be heard by Counsel against the New Bill.\*

A deputation from the Company presented the Memorial to the Duke of Portland, who received them with great politeness, and promised to pay due attention to the Company's case.

Lord Cholmondeley, Groom of the Stole, wrote from Carlton House, on the 21st of March, stating that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would be glad to receive a deputation from the Company on the Saturday or Monday following, at half-past twelve, who were to bring their wishes in writing.

On Monday, the 28th of March, the Colonel, accompanied by three Members and the Secretary, with the Vellum Book and Royal Warrants, attended at Carlton House at one o'clock, and presented the Memorial to His Royal Highness, together with a copy of their Address issued in 1794 to the inhabitants of

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\* Commons' Journals, Vol. LI., p. 525.

London, handsomely bound with the List of Members, which His Royal Highness received very graciously. Having perused the Memorial, and asked several questions respecting the state of the Company and its right to the Ground, he expressed himself fully satisfied of the justice of their opposition, and promised to interest himself as Captain-General with His Majesty's Ministers, to prevent any encroachment being made on its rights. His Royal Highness then signed the Vellum Book, and expressed his intention of reviewing the Company during the summer.

A few days after this interview the Colonel received the following letter from the Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales:—

“Sir,

“By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I yesterday waited upon the Duke of Portland, and I have the satisfaction to inform you there is the strongest ground to imagine the City Militia Bill in its present form will not pass into a Law. His Royal Highness further desires me to assure you He shall not see with indifference any attempt made to encroach on the Privileges of so respectable a Body as the Artillery Company; and upon this, as well as every other occasion, will be happy to lend His support for their Protection.

“I am, Sir,

“Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

“THOMAS TYRWHITT.

“*Carlton House, 31st March, 1796.*”

The Committee appointed by the Company attended at the House of Commons on Monday, the 21st of March, with Mr. Graham, who was retained as their Counsel, and the Secretary, with the various books and papers considered necessary to be produced; but, on a motion of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, the Committee of the whole House on the New London Militia Bill was adjourned to Monday, the 11th April. On that day they again attended at the House of Commons, when an overture was made on the part of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, in order to conciliate matters, to introduce a clause into the Bill to save the Rights of the Artillery Company; which being assented to by the Company's Committee, it was agreed that the drawing of the clause should be left to the counsel and solicitors on both sides, subject to the approval of the Law

# Book

such Gentlemen as :  
haue bene admitted into  
the Artillerie Garden  
Vondon since y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>  
of Aug 1631. and were sworn to the  
in 1635.

Pages

1631-15

Phillip Hudson  
After Chosen Serjeant of the  
Company

Robert Suxes ::::

Samuel Artoijs

Richard Robins ::  
1631-15

Thomas Savoyet

Robert Greenbush

Nicholas Drexing

William Middleton

Richard Coates

John Browne



Officers of the Corporation. For the purpose of giving time to adjust the proposed clause, it was moved that the House should adjourn the report on the Bill to Tuesday, the 15th, which was accordingly done.\*

In the interim the Colonel received the following note from Sir Watkin Lewes :—

“Sir Watkin Lewes presents his compliments to Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier, and informs him he had some conversation with the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Lushington yesterday respecting the London Militia Bill, when it was agreed that it would be very desirable that two or three Gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company, the same number of the Committee of Lieutenantcy, and the same number of the Committee of Common Council, should meet the members for the City at two o'clock to-morrow, at the King's Arms, to prevent, if possible, any dispute between the citizens of London in Parliament ; it will be for the Mutual Interest of all Parties this matter should be amicably adjusted.

“*Parliament Street, 14th April, 1796.*”

To show their readiness to attend to everything that might tend towards an amicable adjustment, the Committee of the Company accordingly met at the House of Commons on Friday, the 15th of April, at an early hour, when Sir Watkin Lewes came to them and informed them that the Committee of the Corporation of London had come to an unanimous resolution not to enter into any treaty with the Company, and therefore the conference he wished for could not take place.

A clause was then drawn up by Mr. Graham, and approved by the Committee, to save the rights and property of the Company, and the Colonel was requested to move to have it inserted in the New Militia Bill ; but the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt moved for postponing going into a Committee of the House on the Bill, to Tuesday, the 19th inst., as His Majesty's Ministers had not had time to look into the subject. It was again postponed in consequence of a letter from Mr. Pitt to Sir Watkin Lewes expressing his wish that the London Militia Bill might be deferred to the following week ; Sir Watkin Lewes accordingly moved the adjournment of the Committee to Tuesday, the 26th of April.†

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\* Commons' Journals, Vol. LI., pp. 532, 567.

† Idem, pp. 581, 588, and 623.

Mr. Pitt having expressed a desire in his letter for an interview with some of the Committee of the Corporation and Lieutenancy on the Friday following at his house in Downing Street, the Committee of the Company thought it expedient to request the Colonel to solicit an interview also with Mr. Pitt to counteract any impression that might be made on his mind to the prejudice of the Company by the Committees of the Corporation and Lieutenancy.

On Tuesday, the 26th of April, the Committee attended again at the House of Commons, when the Colonel acquainted them that he had held a conference that day in Downing Street with Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas. That Mr. Pitt expressed himself very desirous that the difference between the Militia and the Company should be adjusted, and that the Artillery Company should not press for Counsel to be heard against the Bill, nor give any further opposition to it, but that there should be an honourable understanding between all parties. That the London Militia would consider five days in the week (including Sundays) a very sufficient accommodation, and he thought the Artillery Company might agree to it, without any material inconvenience to themselves. That the Government wished the Bill should pass in its present form, and it was their intention to have the London Militia embodied as soon as possible. The Colonel then proposed that a clause should be inserted in the Bill to save the Company's Rights; but Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas professed the utmost reliance on the disposition of the Court of Common Council and the Court of Lieutenancy to pay respect to the Artillery Company, and wished that a Public Bill of importance, which they conceived the Bill in question to be, should not be clogged with any clause respecting private rights.

The Committee—seeing from the Colonel's report the Ministers' disposition, and that it was not probable the House of Commons would hear Counsel on behalf of the Company—thought it expedient to waive for the present the Company's opposition to the Bill, in consideration of the Committee of the Corporation having pledged themselves that the Court of Common Council should enter into an engagement binding themselves by a resolution, that if matters could not be amicably adjusted, this Act

should not be pleaded in prejudice of any of the rights of any of the parties at law or in equity. They then withdrew their opposition to the Bill, which passed through Committee, and received the Royal assent on the 14th of May.\*

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 28th of April, their Committee appointed on the 1st of March to promote the new Militia Act presented the report, stating that, finding the Artillery Company opposed the Bill, and had presented a Petition against it, they thought it necessary to employ Counsel in support of the Bill, and had inspected the Records of the City and the Leases of the Artillery Ground granted by the Court of Common Council to the Company; and at the desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Secretary Dundas they had a conference with them, when they recommended that the objections of the Company to the clause recognising the present modification of the Militia as an amendment of the Ancient Trained Bands, by which they were entitled to exercise in the said Ground, should be amicably adjusted. A conference was therefore held with several members of the said Company, and the following resolution was agreed to, viz. :—

“That if an amicable arrangement of the subsisting dispute respecting the use of the Artillery Ground and Armoury House should not be affected between the Corporation of London and the Artillery Company, the rights of the respective parties to the use of the said Artillery Ground and Armoury House shall remain in the same state as if such Act had never been passed, and that no clause, matter, or thing therein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect such rights, nor shall the same be given in evidence for either party in relation to such right either at law or in equity.”

This report was agreed to, and referred back to them to arrange terms with the Company, and report the result to the Court.†

On the 2nd of May, the Company's Committee had a conference at the Guildhall with the Committee of the Corporation respecting an amicable adjustment of the claims of the Militia,

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\* Commons' Journals, Vol. LI., pp. 649, 651, 688, and 785.

† Journals (Court of Common Council), Vol. LXXVI., fols. 194, 195.



pursuant to what passed at the House of Commons on the 26th of April.

The Colonel, on the part of the Company, presented to Mr. Deputy Bulcock, Chairman of the Committee of the Corporation, copies of the letters which passed between the Court of Lieutenancy and the Court of Assistants, dated the 9th, 15th, and 18th of June, and proposed that the terms contained in the Company's letter of the 9th of June should form the basis of any future agreement; assuring them that there was on the part of the Company every disposition consistent with their own rights and convenience to afford them every accommodation. The Committee of the Corporation said they would call a meeting of their Committee to take these letters into consideration. It was asked if the Company relinquished all further intentions of opposing in Parliament the London Militia Bill; to which the Company's Committee replied that they were not authorised to answer; but the Committee of the Corporation being informed that the Court of Assistants would meet the following evening, pressed for an answer to be given to that question.

At a Court of Assistants, held on the 3rd of May, it was resolved that the Court, relying on the honour of the Court of Common Council as pledged in their resolution of the 28th day of April last, "do **DECLINE** giving any further opposition to the passing of the said Bill through Parliament."

At the same Court, the Special Committee having recommended that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be made acquainted with the proceedings of the Company respecting the London Militia Bill, the following letter was drawn up and ordered to be presented:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c., &c.

"We, your Royal Highness's Most Dutiful and Loyal Servants, the Court of Assistants of your Artillery Company of London, penetrated with the most lively sense of your Royal Highness's condescending Goodness, humbly beg leave to present our most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the protection which your Royal Highness has graciously been pleased to extend to us, in consequence of the attack on our Rights and Privileges with which we were threatened by the London Militia.

“We take the liberty to lay before your Royal Highness the Proceedings which have taken place relative to the Bill in Parliament for Amending the Laws relative to the London Militia, and to communicate to your Royal Highness, that finding it to be the wish of His Majesty's Ministers that the Bill should pass in its present form, and that no opposition should be given to it by the Artillery Company, we have felt it our Duty as loyal and good subjects to acquiesce in the wishes of Government, and to give no further opposition to the Bill, under the Engagement entered into by the Corporation of London, that such acquiescence on our part should not be pleaded in Infringement of our Rights in any Suit at Law or in Equity.

“We further beg leave to lay before your Royal Highness the Minutes of the offer made by us last year to the Court of Lieutenancy respecting the accommodation to be given to the London Militia, and their answer, with our reply thereto, considering that our Propositions contained everything which it could be expected the Artillery Company ought to concede, and that we still think this is as much as the London Militia can possibly expect from our Corps.

“That in conformity with these sentiments we have had a Conference with the Committee of the Corporation, and have renewed the offer of the same accommodation to the London Militia which we made to the Court of Lieutenancy, and which they have promised to take into consideration.

“We most humbly beg leave to offer our fervent wishes for your Royal Highness's Health and Happiness, and to pray that you will be pleased to continue your Favour and Protection to your loyal Artillery Company of London, and permit us to approach your Royal Highness at some future occasion, with the Report of such Proceedings as shall take place on the present subject, so interesting to the Artillery Company as a Military Corps.”

A letter was received from the Clerk of the Court of Lieutenancy, dated Barbers' Hall, 24th of May, stating that at a Court held at Guildhall, on the 18th of May, three of the Commissioners were appointed to confer with the Honourable Artillery Company on the use of the Artillery Ground and Armoury House for the Officers and Privates of the two Regiments of London Militia, and requesting that an early day might be named for that purpose, as the Committee were required to make their report at the next Court of Lieutenancy, to be held on the 10th of June.

The Court of Assistants replied they would with pleasure meet the gentlemen of the Court of Lieutenancy, but thought that they could not do it with propriety pending the negotiations then being carried on between the Company and the Cor-

poration on the subject, which it was hoped would be brought to a speedy and amicable termination.\*

On the 22nd of June the Town Clerk wrote to say that the Committee appointed by the City desired to hold a conference with the Company at the Guildhall on Thursday, the 30th of June, at one o'clock, respecting the future use of the Artillery Ground and Armoury House.

The Committee of the Corporation then informed them that the Court of Lieutenancy required the use of the Artillery Ground for the London Militia five days a week, Sundays included, and free access on those five days to the Ground and such parts of the Armoury House as should be afterwards decided, and also for twenty-eight successive days once a year.

The Company's Committee thereupon referred the Committee of the Corporation to the proposition for an amicable adjustment which had been made by the Company to the Lieutenancy the previous year as the basis of any future arrangement, and upon the details of which the Committee expected that they had been called to settle. The Committee of the Corporation declined entering into the consideration of what had already passed between the Lieutenancy and the Company, or the terms and stipulations which the Company considered necessary to be settled before the Militia could be permitted to enter the Ground; and said they desired to know whether the Company would grant the accommodation then required. The Committee of the Company replied that they could not recommend the Court of Assistants to give up more than four days in the week, Sunday included, but added that they would lay their requisition before the next Court. They were then given to understand that the Corporation made this requisition as an absolute demand, and insisted on it as a matter of right, the question of which right they would not give up, or even for the present waive or accept the accommodation as a favour on any consideration whatever. That the London Militia would expect to have the full use of the Armoury House, as well as the Ground, as they would want it to deposit their Arms and Stores, and for

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., p. 344.

other purposes. The Company denied the right so claimed, yet declared their readiness to leave open the question of right upon that occasion if an amicable understanding could be arrived at, otherwise they were ready to meet the question in course of law in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and as to making the Armoury House a depôt for Arms and Stores, it was contrary to an express Rule of the Company, and could not on any account be admitted.

A few hours after this Conference the Committee of the Corporation sent them the following extract from their proceedings on the 22nd of June, containing the substance of the requisition on the part of the Corporation:—

“An abstract of the Correspondence between the Court of Lieutenancy and the Honourable Artillery Company was read, stating the readiness of the latter to accommodate the London Militia with the use of the Ground, the Hall and room adjoining, on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays, except on the appointed field days of the Company.

“Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Commissioners, stated that it was their wish that the use of the Ground should be amicably adjusted. That if five days in the week were allotted to the Militia it would be highly satisfactory, including Sunday as one of them; and that the two days for the Company, it was the Commissioners’ desire, should be fixed upon by them, that they may be such as will prove most agreeable and convenient to the Company. That they wish to have free access on those five days to the Ground and such parts of the Armoury House as shall be hereafter appointed, and for twenty-eight successive days once a year, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Parliament.”

That notwithstanding the repeated offers to grant to the City Militia every accommodation that the ancient Trained Bands had at any time enjoyed, or could in their opinion have required, the Company’s Committee saw with regret that there was little probability of an amicable arrangement taking place, in consequence of the extensive demands made on the Company, and for the following amongst other reasons:—

“1st.—Because, considering the requisition of the Committee of the Corporation as explained at the Conference to be a claim of Right and not the

request of a favour, a compliance therewith by this Court would amount to a dereliction of the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of the Artillery Company to an extent to which your Committee conceive this Court as the appointed Guardians and Trustees of and for the whole Artillery Company, could not be justified in going.

“2nd.—Because, independent of the question of right, the said requisition, in its extent, would amount to a total exclusion of the Artillery Company itself, from the possession as well as the use, not only of the Ground for their Military purposes, but also of the Armoury House, for the Meeting of the Court of Assistants, and other the Civil concerns of the Company. Whereas your Committee humbly submit to this Court, that it was not, nor could have been, in the contemplation of either party at the time of granting the Lease of the Artillery Ground and premises by the Corporation of the City of London to the Artillery Company, and ought not now to be required, that the Lessees should ever, during the term thereof, at any one time be wholly deprived of the use and enjoyment thereof even for a single hour, much less of the absolute possession for such an unreasonable time as five days in a week and twenty-eight days successively once a year. But the Committee humbly conceived that the utmost extent of accommodation for the Ancient Trained Bands, intended by either party and justifiable upon principles of common understanding and rules of right, was only at any time to admit into the Ground, for the purpose of being trained to the use of Arms, such a number of the Ancient Trained Bands as would still leave ample room for the Members of the Artillery Company to exercise and perform their Military and Civil functions in the Ground and in the House without molestation or interruption.

“3rd.—Because the said requisition is not for the introduction of such a limited number only of the City's Militia to exercise in the Artillery Ground from the morning until evening of particular days, as might still leave room and accommodation for the Members of the Artillery Company themselves to exercise and perform their Military and Civil functions on the same day if they saw fit, but is couched in general terms which may be construed to extend to such a number of the Militia as would occupy the whole Ground; and this construction seemed the more by the expression following in the said requisition or demand of ‘free access to the Ground and House’ on the days therein mentioned.

“4th.—Because the Artillery Ground, as lately reduced in size for the accommodation and improvement of the City's estates in the vicinity of Finsbury Square, is found by experience insufficient to form more than Three Hundred Men, so that it is practically impossible to exercise with convenience half, much less the whole, of the City's Militia, taking for the purpose even the whole of the Artillery Ground; and therefore as the Court of Lieutenancy must, of necessity, procure some other place for a part of their Militia to be trained and exercised in, your Committee were of opinion they might procure a place at once sufficient for the whole together,

the advantages of which to both officers and men must be sufficiently apparent : whereas to occupy the whole of the Artillery Ground with a part of the Militia only would be doing the Artillery Company irreparable injury, without rendering the Corporation of the City any very essential service, but would greatly tend to disturb the City and lead the lower class of people from their duty.

“5th.—Because there are fields and places around the City to be procured, within the distance limited by the Act, of sufficient extent and convenience for the Mustering, Training, and Exercising the City’s whole Militia, and that without much annoyance to the City’s more respectable inhabitants. Whereas the Mustering, Training, and Drilling a large body of Recruits in the Artillery Ground, and there teaching the Drums, Fifes, and other Martial Music, would become an insufferable nuisance to the surrounding tenants, both of the Artillery Company and the Corporation of the City ; particularly as the respectability of the neighbourhood of the Artillery Ground had lately so much increased by the addition of the City’s Estates in Finsbury Square and Artillery Place.

“6th.—Because the said requisition, as explained at the Conference, goes to make the Artillery House a dépôt for Arms and Stores, which is contrary to an express order of the Court of Assistants, and which order was made upon great deliberation from full conviction that the place is insufficient, insecure, and altogether improper for such a purpose ; and because in case of sudden intestine commotion such deposit of Arms and Stores there would have a tendency too obviously fatal to the repose of this City to need further explanation.

“7th.—Because the operation of the said requisition may tend to exclude the members of the Artillery Company from the enjoyment of the Ground and Armoury House, and, if not to annihilate the Company altogether, at least to suspend its Military functions or blend it in one undistinguished mass with the City’s Militia; forgetting or not choosing to make the palpable difference betwixt men who are to be paid for temporary services yet to be performed, and a Volunteer Corps of great antiquity and honourable distinctions, tried, sanctioned, and approved by succeeding Sovereigns of these Realms to the present day, whose ranks are formed of gentlemen of character, consequence, and property in the City, clothed, armed, accoutred, and trained at their own expense; whose grand object is to be always in readiness to join in supporting the Civil Authority and defending the Metropolis ; and whose services in this respect to their fellow-citizens, it cannot be deemed arrogant on this occasion to remark, have been too many and too recent to afford the pretence of being either unknown or forgotten.

“And lastly,—Because (the utility of the Artillery Company being allowed) it is necessary to promote and preserve a good understanding and harmony between them and the City’s Militia, so that they may, if occasion should require, co-operate effectually in the service of the City, which it is found by experience will best be promoted by the places of Exercise of

each Corps being separate and apart, so that neither shall have the opportunity to infringe upon the other, and so as that individuals of each may not be placed in a situation unintentionally to offend or give umbrage to each other.

“For which reasons and others the Committee were of opinion that the Company should not accede to the said requisition of the Committee of the Corporation of the City of London.” \*

The Court of Assistants (on the 30th of June) agreed with this report, and ordered it to be communicated to the Corporation; at the same time directing their Committee to hold themselves in readiness to receive any other proposal for an amicable adjustment, or to defend the rights of the Company at law, or otherwise, as there should be occasion.

Directions were also given to have the locks of the Armoury House and Gates properly examined, and such other precautions to be taken as should be deemed expedient for the security of the Company's premises.

The Court of Lieutenancy wrote to the Company on the 10th of August, stating that His Majesty had been pleased, by Royal Warrant, dated the 29th of June, to order the London Militia to be embodied forthwith. They had immediately proceeded to put His Majesty's commands into execution, but experienced great difficulty and inconvenience for want of a proper place to muster and train the men. They thought it incumbent upon them expressly to state to the Court of Assistants that the withholding the Artillery Ground and House from its ancient purpose greatly impeded them in the discharge of their duty, and was consequently highly detrimental to the public service, and the interests of the City of London.†

On the 12th of August the Court of Lieutenancy requested the Lord Mayor to call a Court of Common Council to consider the subject; but his Lordship declined doing so on the plea that nearly all the members were out of town.‡

At a Court of Common Council,§ on the 15th of September, the Committee appointed on the 28th of April to arrange terms

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., p. 367.

† Idem, p. 396. ‡ Idem, pp. 400-402.

§ Journals, Vol. LXXVI., fols. 286-288.

with the Honourable Artillery Company, presented their Report, dated the 11th of July, stating that they had held several conferences with a Committee of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, and also with a Committee of the Court of Lieutenancy, and were of opinion that the following arrangements were not only reasonable but absolutely necessary for the public service :—

“1st.—That the London Militia should have free access by the South and East Gates into and complete use of the Artillery Ground and such parts of the Armoury House as may be necessary at such times as the said Militia or any part thereof shall be embodied or called out under the provisions of the Act, four working days in every week, for the purpose of Mustering, Training, and Exercise.

“2nd.—The Artillery Company to have the exclusive use of the said Ground and of the whole of the Armoury House the two other working days in each week while the said Militia or any part thereof are embodied.

“3rd.—That the London Militia, when so embodied or called out, and the Artillery Company, to have the use of the House and Ground alternately on Sundays.

“4th.—When the Militia is not embodied, but only out for Training and exercise for twenty-eight days in the year, the Militia to have the use of the House and Grounds for the twenty-eight successive days.

“5th.—The Artillery Company should at all times have the exclusive use of the West Gates of the said Ground, and also have free access to such parts of the Armoury House as are not to be occupied by the Militia to assemble therein for civil purposes. But that the Company should not have the power of Training and exercising in the said Ground on the days appointed for the Militia, and not even to Muster the Company on such days except on special and pressing occasions.

“6th.—The Company to have the exclusive use of the Ground and House on their appointed field days in every year.

“7th.—The Keys of the Ground always to remain with the Company or their Officers or Servants.

“8th.—No Booths or other erections to be permitted in the Ground.

“9th.—No Arms, Ammunitions, or Stores belonging to the Militia, to be deposited in the said Ground or House, except at such times as the Militia are in the actual use and possession thereof.

“10th.—The Court of Lieutenancy to be answerable for all damages done in and to the said Ground or House, while in possession of the Militia.

“11th.—No drummer or fifer to be taught or drilled in the Ground.”

The Committee of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company appointed to confer with them (the Com-



mittee of Common Council) respecting the accommodation to be granted to the London Militia in the Artillery Ground, replied that, having considered the proposed arrangement, with a view to the public service, they had resolved to recommend the Court of Assistants to grant the following privileges, on the terms specified :—

“ 1st.—That the London Militia when embodied or called out for Training and Exercise should have the use of all that part of the Ground on the south side of the road leading across between the East and West Gates, and the use of the Hall or Great Room on the ground floor of the Armoury House together with the room adjoining at the West end on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from sunrise to sunset, except on the General stated field days of the Company.

“ 2nd.—That when the Militia is not embodied, but only called out for twenty-eight days’ Training, then they shall have the use of the House and Ground as before mentioned for twenty-eight days successively, except the afternoons of Wednesdays and Thursdays, and the field days of the Company.

“ 3rd.—That the London Militia during the days and times allotted to them to have free ingress, egress, and regress to and from the said Ground through the South Gate only.

“ 4th.—That the Keys of all the Gates and of the Armoury House at all times to remain in the custody of the Company, their Officers, or Servants.

“ 5th.—That the members of the Company will not drill on any part of the Ground South of the said road, or use any part of the Hall, or Room adjoining at any time whilst so given up to the use of the Militia.

“ 6th.—That no Booths or erection shall be put up or made in the Artillery Ground by the Militia, and that no arms, ammunition, or stores, or other things shall be left or deposited by them after Training in any part of the House or Ground ; and if left the Company be at liberty to remove them.

“ 7th.—No drummers, fifers, or musicians, are at any time to be taught or drilled by the Militia in any part of the Armoury or Ground.

“ 8th.—The Artillery Company to be re-imbursed the extra expense of the messenger or other person employed by the Company to attend on the days when the Militia have the use of the Ground and Armoury, and also all expense or damage as may arise in consequence of the Militia having the use thereof ; in case of any dispute as to such expense or damage it shall be referred to arbitration.

“ 9th.—That in case any other piece of ground shall any time hereafter be procured for the use of the Militia, or in case the Militia shall infringe upon the terms, or act contrary to the stipulations as above proposed, then the privileges hereby proposed shall cease.

"It is provided in all the Negotiations between the two Committees, that if amicable terms should not, contrary to the wishes of the Artillery Company, be agreed to, the propositions on both sides shall be considered as totally without prejudice to the rights of either party.

"By Order of the Committee,

"WM. WHITE, *Secretary*.

"*Armoury House, 19th July, 1796.*"

At a Court of Lieutenancy, held on the 19th of July, a Committee appointed by them to consider the regulations proposed by the Committee of Common Council, presented their report, in which they agreed to some of the propositions of the Committee of Common Council, but objected to others as insufficient and curtailing their rights. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 11th Articles were agreed to, but the others were not.\*

The Court of Common Council, upon considering these answers of the Artillery Company and the Court of Lieutenancy, and comparing them with the arrangements proposed by their (Common Council) Committee, thought it necessary to inspect the Artillery Ground and Armoury House, which they visited on Tuesday, the 26th of July, for that purpose. Another conference was there held with a Committee of the Company, who would not specify the number of field days they required, but declared the same must remain unlimited at the discretion of the Company, and also declined complying with the opinion of the Committee of the Common Council in respect to the proposed arrangements further than as expressed in their answer; observing at the same time that it was a matter of favour of the Artillery Company to admit of any participation, and positively denying the right of this City's Militia to the use of the said Ground and House or any part of it. Finding their earnest endeavours to obtain an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Court of Lieutenancy and Artillery Company ineffectual, they were unanimously of opinion that the public service requires that the City's Militia should have free access to and immediate use of the Ground for the purpose of mustering,

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVI., fols. 288-290; and Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., p. 379.

training, and exercise ; and therefore recommended that the Lord Mayor should be requested (in exercise of the power vested in his Lordship by the leases of the Artillery Ground) to obtain the same.\*

At the same Court of Common Council, on the 15th of September, the Petition of the Inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Artillery Ground (presented to the Court on the 4th of August, and ordered to lie on the Table until the above report had been presented,) was then read :—

“That the Petitioners have heard with great concern that it is in contemplation to allow the City Militia to be mustered and exercised in the Artillery Ground, which, if carried into effect, will very much annoy and interrupt the peace, quiet, and comfort of the Neighbourhood, not merely by the noise attendant on Military operations, but also by its attracting the idle and dissolute rabble of the Metropolis to that quarter, by which the respectability and value of the circumjacent premises will be much reduced. That large ground-rents were paid, and considerable sums of money had been expended, in improving that part of the City’s estate in expectation it would continue that tranquil and in some measure retired residence which had induced many respectable inhabitants to select it for their abode. They therefore rely on the wisdom and honour of the Court, and humbly pray that by their interference they will prevent such annoyance, which would otherwise ultimately be very prejudicial to those parts of the City’s estates.”

This was signed by the inhabitants of Finsbury Square, Artillery Place, City Road, Chiswell Street, and Bunhill Row, upwards of sixty in number.

After this the clause in the lease granted by the City to the Artillery Company reserving the use of the Artillery Ground for the training, exercising, and mustering of the Trained Bands, and that the Lord Mayor, with the Trained Bands, should have free access to the said Ground, was read. A motion was then made, and question put, to agree with the Committee in their report, to which an amendment was moved, and, on a division, was carried by a majority of fifteen ; there being two Aldermen and forty-five Commoners, besides the two tellers for the affirmative, and four Aldermen and twenty-eight Commoners, besides the two tellers for the negative. Whereupon it was

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVI., fols. 290, 291.

“Resolved that this Court are of opinion that it will be highly inexpedient in them to interfere in the question relative to the exercise of the London Militia in the Ground upon Lease to the Artillery Company from this City, being in no way as a Corporation connected with the accommodation of either Military Corps.” \*

The Court of Lieutenancy, at a meeting held on the 20th of September, resolved—in consequence of the resolution passed at the Court of Common Council, declining to interfere in the dispute between the Lieutenancy and the Artillery Company—to appoint a Committee to confer with the Company on the subject.† A copy of this resolution was sent to the Company, which was acknowledged by the Clerk on the 22nd, stating that it would be laid before the next Court of Assistants on the 6th of October. The Commissioners, however, feeling it of great importance to their future proceedings, and anxious to receive a definitive answer before they changed the ancient place of mustering and training the London Militia, wrote to the Company, on the 6th of October, stating that, in order to prevent the public service sustaining further inconvenience, they would accept the immediate use of the Artillery Ground for the London Militia upon the terms (as to accommodation) contained in the answer of the Company to the proposals lately made to them by the Corporation. The Commissioners conceived that this mutual arrangement might take place without affecting or drawing into discussion any question of right, either between the Corporation and the Artillery Company, or between the latter and the Court of Lieutenancy, and flattered themselves that the Court of Assistants, being fully apprised of the urgency of the occasion, would feel the necessity of coming to an immediate decision upon this application. ‡

On the 7th of October, they received a copy of a Resolution passed at a Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company on the previous day, that, having taken into considera-

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVI., fols. 291, 292.

† Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., p. 436.

‡ Idem, pp. 439, and 451-460.

tion the proceedings of the Court of Lieutenancy of the 20th September, and their letter above quoted, they declined to comply with either of the requisitions contained therein.

The Lieutenancy concluded that from so brief and decisive a resolution, declining even a conference on the subject, all hopes of accommodation were at an end, and feeling that they owed it to the Corporation and themselves to demand admittance into the Artillery Ground according to the clause in the lease, resolved—"That the Artillery Company having declined all amicable arrangement for the accommodation of the London Militia in the Artillery Ground and Armoury House, immediately adopt measures to ascertain and establish the right of the London Militia to those premises. Ordered that the two Regiments of London Militia be mustered, trained, and exercised in the Artillery Ground of this City, according to ancient custom. That the Captains of the Grenadier Companies of the East and West Regiments of London Militia, with their Companies, be ordered to demand of the Trustees of the Artillery Ground admission for themselves and men into the said Ground, for the purpose of training and exercise, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock, and march their men there for that purpose."\* The Clerk was directed to prepare a notice immediately, and, when signed by the Captains, to serve the same on the Trustees.

The Court of Lieutenancy, on the 20th of October, ordered that the late Surgeons' Hall and Theatre in the Old Bailey, should be purchased and called "The London Militia Head-quarters."

Meanwhile the Court of Assistants, on the 6th of October, ordered that the Address to the Inhabitants of London, dated the 4th of November, 1794, explaining the constitution of the Company, should be sent to each Alderman and member of the Court of Common Council, together with the following letter:—

*"Armoury House, 6th October, 1796.*

"Sir,

"The Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, in behalf of that Body, beg leave to express their satisfaction at the determi-

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 445, 446.

nation of the Court of Common Council, on the 15th September last, not to interfere in the difference between the London Militia and the Artillery Company.

“ The insinuations that the Company, by withholding the use of the Artillery Ground from the new London Militia, act in a manner prejudicial to the public service, because they could not, in all this time, find any other spot within a short distance of the Metropolis, to muster and train their men, scarcely deserves observation, especially when it is known that the Honourable, the East India Company, who have so recently determined to raise, train, and arm an equal number of men, are now in treaty for a piece of ground of greater extent than the Artillery Ground, and within five minutes’ walk of that place. And we beg leave to declare, that the stand which we found it incumbent to make to the demands of the new London Militia, did not arise from any wish to impede the organization or disciplining of that Corps, but from a conviction that those demands, if acceded to, would operate to annihilate the Artillery Company, and, in struggling for its preservation, we trust we have rendered a service to the City in retaining to it so valuable an appendage.

“ If objections are made to the paucity of our numbers on public days, it should not be forgotten that men of business cannot find it practicable always to attend Military Parade, and that it never has been yet found, in cases of real Emergency or calls for Public Service, that our musters have been few, or our strength inefficient.

“ No pains have been spared by the Artillery Company to rouse the spirit of their fellow citizens to join them in the public service ; for this purpose the enclosed Address, which is submitted to your perusal, has been freely circulated.

“ We consider ourselves, in our Military capacity, Trustees for the inhabitants of London, and feel ourselves bound for them to keep the Ground unoccupied by any other Military Corps, and open to receive them whenever they may choose to act in the volunteer ranks of this Company, or mustered in the Ancient Trained Bands of the City, should the exigency of the times render the assistance of that body necessary.

“ The Court of Assistants beg leave most solemnly to assure the Members of the Corporation that they have the most ardent wish not to violate their Covenants, but to maintain and perform the Engagements on their part, not merely according to the strict legal interpretation, but according to the true spirit of their Lease. With this view they have repeatedly declined to accommodate any other Military Corps with even a temporary use of the Ground, always considering it their duty to avoid, as much as possible, everything that might tend to annoy the respectable inhabitants of that part of the City’s improved estates.

“ By Order of the Court of Assistants,

“ WILLIAM WHITE, *Secretary.*”

A Special Court of Assistants was called on the 22nd of October, in consequence of a rumour that the London Militia intended to take forcible possession of the Ground. The Colonel, informed the Court of Assistants that the Court of Lieutenancy, in order to assert the right of the London Militia to exercise in the Artillery Ground, had ordered the Grenadier Company of each of the two new regiments of Militia to march there to exercise, on Saturday morning, the 29th of October.

Another Special Court was ordered to assemble on the 26th inst. Notices dated that day were received, addressed to the surviving Trustees of the two Indentures of Lease, dated the 25th and 26th days of February, 1777, made between the Corporation and the Company, and an Indenture of Assignment of the said Lease, dated the 24th of December, 1777, accompanied by the following letter :—

“ *Guildhall, 26th Oct., 1796.*

“ Gentlemen,

“ I hereby inform you that I shall attend on Saturday next, the 29th inst., at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, with my Company (being the Grenadier Company of the East Regiment of Trained Bands or London Militia) at the East Gate of the Artillery Ground, for the purpose of being admitted therein for the Mustering, Training, and Exercise of my said Company, at which time I shall require free admission for that purpose.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your Obedient Humble Servant,

“ J. T. JENNINGS,

“ *Captain of the Grenadier Company of the East Regiment  
of Trained Bands or London Militia.*”

A similar letter was also enclosed by the Clerk of Lieutenancy, signed “Christr. C. Porter, Captain of the Grenadier Company of the West Regiment of the Trained Bands, or London Militia.”

It was therefore ordered that the members should be immediately summoned to appear, completely armed and accoutred, on that day at ten o'clock in the morning; and they were earnestly desired not to fail to attend as they valued the dignity and welfare of the Corps.

Being informed that in the Lords' Militia Bill, before Parlia-

ment no express exemption was made in favour of the members of the Artillery Company, the Court ordered application to be made to the Lord Mayor, as President, the Vice-President, and Treasurer (all of whom were in Parliament), to endeavour to obtain such exemption inserted in the Bill.

On Saturday, the 29th of October, the battalion having assembled under arms, the gates were locked, and Captain Hooper (with the Grenadier Division) was posted at the East Gate; Captain Gibson (with the Light Infantry Division) at the West Gate; and Captain Glennie (with the South-East and South-West Battalion Divisions) at the South Gate; the other divisions remaining as a reserve with the Field Officers in front of the Armoury House, at the angles of which the Matross Division was stationed with the field-pieces.

Between twelve and one o'clock Captain Jennings, of the East Regiment of London militia, with his sword drawn, and at the head of a party of militia, with bayonets fixed and drums beating, presented himself at the East Gate of the Artillery Ground, and demanded of the sentries admittance to exercise the London Militia or Trained Bands. Sergeant Kidston, of the Artillery Company, was sent for, to whom Captain Jennings made the like demand. Sergeant Kidston informed him he would communicate his demand to his Captain; when Captain Hooper, being sent for, came to the gate, to whom a similar demand was made. Captain Hooper asked Captain Jennings his name; to which he replied he was Captain Jennings, of the East Regiment of London Militia or Trained Bands. Captain Jennings asked Captain Hooper his name; to which Captain Hooper replied: "Captain Hooper, of the Grenadier Company of the Artillery Company." Captain Hooper then informed him his demand could not be complied with. Captain Jennings asked "Why?" Captain Hooper said, such were his orders. Captain Jennings asked, "From whom?" Captain Hooper said, "From the Court." Captain Jennings asked, "What Court?" Captain Hooper said, "The Court of the Company." Captain Jennings asked, "What Company?" Captain Hooper said, "The Artillery Company."

Captain Porter of the West Regiment of London Militia,



came to the same Gate and made a similar demand, to which Captain Hooper returned the same answer.

Captain Jennings then returned, and demanded an answer in writing of the sentries. Captain Hooper was again sent for, to whom the same demand being made, said to a verbal demand a verbal answer only would be given; if the demand was in writing, perhaps they might receive a written answer. Captain Jennings said, "Is that my answer?" Captain Hooper said, "Yes."

Captain Porter returned and again demanded entrance, to which Captain Hooper said, an answer had been already given.

The Colonels of the two regiments sent the following reports of these proceedings, which they received from the Captains employed on this duty, to the Court of Lieutenancy :—\*

*"London, 31st Oct.*

"Sir,—Conformable to Order, on Saturday, the 29th inst., I marched the Grenadier Company of the West Regiment of the London Militia to the East Gate of the Artillery Ground, and demanded admittance for the purpose of exercising the said Company of Militia or Trained Bands, but was refused by a gentleman within the gate, who called himself Captain Hooper, and who further informed me he had absolute orders from the Court of the Artillery Company for so doing; consequently, agreeably to my instructions, I withdrew peaceably with my men, and marched them back to the usual place of parade and there dismissed them.

"I have, &c.,

"CHRISTOPHER C. PORTER,

"Colonel NEWNHAM.

*Captain Grenadiers W. L. M."*

*"Head-quarters, 31st Oct., 1796.*

"Sir,—Conformably to Regimental Orders, on Saturday, the 29th inst., I marched my Company of the East Regiment of London Militia to the East Gate of the Artillery Ground, and demanded admittance to exercise the said Company, to which demand a refusal was made by Captain Hooper, in the Artillery Company; and who further informed me that he had directions from the Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company for so doing. Agreeably to instructions, I returned with my Company to the parade in St. George's Fields.

"I have, &c.,

"J. T. JENNINGS,

"Lieut.-Colonel WILSON.

*Capt. Gren. Comp. E. L. M."*

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol XII., pp. 448, 449; and Journals, Vol. LXXVII., fol. 162.



ENTRANCE TO THE ARTILLERY GROUND—THE EAST, OR  
CITY ROAD GATE.

*(The other two entrances are similar, viz., the West Gate in Bunhill Row, and the South Gate in Artillery Court.)*



The Committee of the Court of Lieutenancy now thought they had taken every means in their power to obtain the necessary accommodation for the London Militia in the Artillery Ground, and had pursued throughout the most conciliatory line of conduct, and that it remained for the Corporation to decide whether to abandon their ancient rights, or to seek restitution in a Court of Law.

The following paper, entitled "Observations on the Opposition to the London Militia Bill," was printed by order and on behalf of the City of London, for the use of the Members of the House of Commons :—

"The Artillery Company having presented a petition against the London Militia Bill, it is thought necessary to state that the Trustees for the Artillery Company hold under lease from the City of London part of the Artillery Ground, containing about four acres and a half, with forty-two houses built on the south and west sides thereof (being part of the houses in Chiswell Street and Bunhill Row) for sixty-one years from Lady-day 1780, at £5 per annum, for the first thirty years of the term, and at £20 per annum for the remaining thirty-one years ; and which lease is renewable fourteen years, upon payment of a fine of £100."

"N.B. The forty-two houses comprised in this lease now produce the Artillery Company about £600 per annum."

"And the said Trustees for the Artillery Company hold under another under lease from the City of London the other part of the Artillery Ground containing about the same quantity of land as the former lease) with the Armoury House built thereon, for eighty-three years from Lady-day, 1780, at £10 per annum, and which lease is renewable from time to time without any fine."

"Leases of this ground were originally granted about the year 1640 upon the application of divers Captains of the City Militia and other persons exercising Arms as a private society for the better training and exercising themselves and the Trained Bands of the said City ; in consequence of this application, and from an earnest desire to promote the public service, the City of London granted leases, and have continued to renew the same for the almost nominal considerations above stated, although comprising an estate worth from £1,000 to £1,500 per annum. The City always and uniformly reserving for the purposes before stated the rights set out in the following clauses :—

"And the said Peter Longes and James Hannam, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and for every of them do also covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, their successors and assigns, by these presents, that they the

said Peter Longes and James Hannam, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall not, nor will at any time or times hereafter during the said term hereby granted, convert, dispose, or employ the said piece or parcel of ground hereby demised and now remaining unbuilt upon, or any part or parcel thereof to any other use or purpose whatsoever than for the said Society or Company to exercise Arms in, and for the mustering and exercise of the Trained Bands of the said City of London, and also that all and every the Captains of the Trained Bands of the said City for the time being shall and may from time to time, and at all times during the said term when and so often as it shall seem good to the Lord Mayor of the said City for the time being, or to the said Captains or any of them, have free liberty of ingress, egress, and regress, together with the said Trained Bands or any part thereof into and upon and out of the said piece or parcel of ground hereby demised and now remaining unbuilt upon, and every or any part thereof to muster, train, and exercise the said Trained Bands, or any part thereof, in and upon the said ground without any charge or expense for the same, and without any let, suit, trouble, denial, or interruption or disturbance of or by the said Peter Longes and James Hannam, their executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, or of or by any other person or persons whatsoever, claiming or to claim by, from, or under, or in trust for them or any of them, or by their or any of their act, means, consent, privity, or procurement.'

"It is to be observed not only that the words Trained Bands and Militia are synonymous terms in the English language, but that they are indiscriminately applied in the Act of 13th and 14th Charles II.; and the assessment of £4,666 13s. 4d. per annum charged on the citizens by that Act, is still levied under those amended Acts for the purpose of maintaining the London Militia in its amended state; the framers of those amended Acts not conceiving that a doubt could arise upon terms which they believed to be synonymous, pursued the precedent of the General Militia Act, 26 Geo. III., by using the term Militia only; but attempts having been made to take advantage of the omission of the term Trained Bands, and as further attempts upon the same principle may be made to divest the citizens of London of their ancient privileges, it was thought expedient to continue to them their ancient description in this Act.

"The City of London in addition to their former liberal grants gave the Artillery Company £500, and the Commissioners of Lieutenancy (who have the government and direction of the London Militia or Trained Bands) gave the said Company a further sum of £500 towards the building or repairing of the said Armoury House, upon their memorial and petition setting forth that the said Armoury House would be a great accommodation to the Officers and soldiers of the Trained Bands, upon their General muster days, and other public occasions.

"The Artillery Company have denied the right of the City to exercise their Militia in the Artillery Ground under the pretence of their being

altogether a new Military establishment, and not an amendment of the ancient Trained Bands, a construction as new and unexpected to the citizens of London, as it is unwarranted by the preceding Statutes alluded to, and contradictory to their general usage.

"It is therefore submitted that there is no just ground for the opposition to this Bill on the part of the Artillery Company.\*

**1797**—The following Queries were laid before Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. Recorder of London, and Randle Jackson, Esq., on the first and second Acts for better regulating the London Militia, with their opinion thereon; and on the 1st of February they were laid before the Court of Lieutenancy, who, on the 8th, ordered them to be presented to the Court of Common Council.

*Query 1.*—Whether the present London Militia under the Acts referred to are not to be considered as an amendment only of the Trained Bands, and as such entitled by virtue of the clauses in their favour in the leases from the City of London to the Artillery Company, and by custom to the use of the Artillery Ground for their training and exercise, and to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Trained Bands with respect to the same?

*Opinion.*—We are of opinion that the present London Militia, under the Stat. 36 Geo. III., c. 92 (which is the Act now in force, the former Acts being thereby repealed), is to be considered as an amendment only of the Trained Bands, and as such entitled by virtue of the clauses in their favour in the Leases from the City of London to the Artillery Company, and by custom to the use of the Artillery Ground for their training and exercise; and to all the rights and privileges of the Trained Bands with respect to the same.

*Query 2.*—If you are of opinion that the London Militia are entitled to the use of the Artillery Ground for their training and exercise to what extent may they use it? May they under the terms of the lease have ingress, egress and regress at all times, or by what rule must that use be limited?

*Opinion.*—It appears to us that the London Militia are entitled to the use of the Artillery Ground for their training and exercise to the same extent as the Trained Bands have used it, under the terms of the Proviso in the lease from the City of London to the Artillery Company, and that they may for the purpose aforesaid have free ingress, egress and regress at all times, limited only by the discretion of the Commissioners, to be expressed through the Lord Mayor, or the Captains of the said Militia.

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 451-460; and Journals, Vol. LXXVII., fols. 163-165.

*Query 3.*—Are the London Militia entitled to the use and accommodation of the Armoury House?

*Opinion.*—Though the Covenant in the lease from the City of London reserving the use of the Artillery Ground to the Trained Bands for mustering, training and exercise does not expressly and in terms extend to the Armoury House, yet under all the circumstances stated, from the constant usage, from the language of the memorials of the Artillery Company respecting the Armoury House, the sum subscribed towards the building by the Lieutenancy, &c., &c., it appears to us that the Trained Bands have always enjoyed, and been entitled to, the use of the Armoury House, as well as of the Ground at such times as it was necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and we have already expressed our opinion that the present Militia are entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Trained Bands.

*Query 4.*—What are the legal steps necessary to be taken by the Lieutenancy of London to establish their right to the use of the Artillery Ground and Armoury House for the training and exercise of the London Militia? Will not the Artillery Company by refusing the use of the Ground to the London Militia forfeit their leases under the clauses of re-entry, and is not the City of London the proper party to prosecute in this case? And on the whole what steps would you advise?

*Opinion.*—We are of opinion that the most advisable mode of trying this question will be by an action of Covenant in the name of the Corporation of London, the Lessors, who, upon a proper representation of facts so important to the safety and defence of the City and the honour of the Corporation will undoubtedly either take upon themselves the suit, or authorise the Court of Lieutenancy to proceed in their name.\*

“(Signed) J. ADAIR.

JOHN WILLIAM ROSE.

RANDLE JACKSON.”

“26th January, 1797.

Their opinion was also taken on the new Act for the better regulating of the London Militia, viz. :—

*Query*—Whether the steps already taken by the Court of Lieutenancy are regular and sufficient to ground a legal process on against the Lessees of the Artillery Ground? And whether, if the Corporation of London should still decline to interfere in the question, and should also refuse to permit the Court of Lieutenancy to sue in their name, the latter can adopt any legal mode on behalf of the London Militia to ascertain their right to the use of the Artillery Ground and House under the clause in their favour in the Lease?

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 499-502 and 505; and Journals, Vol. LXXVII., fol. 166.

*“Opinion.*—In case the City should unexpectedly refuse either to prosecute or authorize the Commissioners of Lieutenancy to use their name for that purpose, we are of opinion, considering the near political relationship of the City of London—the Lessors, to its Military force—the London Militia, for whose benefit the clause in question was evidently introduced, that an action on the case might be maintained by the Commissioners, or any one of their Captains against the Artillery Company. But perhaps the shortest way of proceeding would be to take possession of the Ground for the purposes mentioned in the lease (provided it can be done without violence) and put the Artillery Company to their action of Trespass. If however the Artillery Company are, as it has been intimated to us, disposed to try the question in an amicable way, a slight trespass may be committed and the question brought to a speedy issue; in either of these cases the notices already given will be sufficient.

*“Query*—Whether the before-recited clause in the present Act for better regulating the London Militia is not conclusive in their favour and must of necessity be made use of in a Court of Law notwithstanding the before-mentioned agreement or understanding to the contrary?

*“Opinion.*—We have before noticed the force of this clause. We apprehend the Act in question being a public Act the Court will feel bound to notice it, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. The agreement alluded to is known between the Artillery Company and the City of London. The Commissioners of Lieutenancy are not parties to it, and therefore can in no respect be bound by it.

“*(Signed)* J. ADAIR,  
JNO. WM. ROSE,  
RANDLE JACKSON.” \*

“26th January, 1797.

The Committee of the Lieutenancy, in their report of the 1st of November, stated that the Lieutenancy, having taken the subject into consideration, were of opinion that these proceedings highly concerned the dignity and honour of the City of London, and were sensible that the Court of Lieutenancy neither could nor ought to divest themselves of the most lively interest in whatever might affect a Corporation with which they had been so long and so intimately connected.

The Court of Lieutenancy did not feel at liberty to accept of any limited or qualified accommodation from the Artillery Company, lest they might inadvertently and unintentionally commit the Corporation, or in any degree affect that right of ingress,

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XII., pp. 499-502; and Journals, Vol. LXXVII., fol. 167.



egress, and regress, which they conceived to be most undeniably reserved to the City of London by the clause already quoted inserted in all leases granted by the City to the Company since 1640.

At a Court of Common Council held on the 31st of March, a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Lieutenancy, dated the 1st of November, and the proceedings of the Court of Lieutenancy thereon on the 15th of November (containing a full account of the foregoing proceedings and the opinion of Counsel), was read. A letter from the Lieutenancy was also presented, requesting the opinion of the Corporation as to the expediency of prosecuting the right of the City of London to the use of the Artillery Ground for the Militia, and whether the Corporation would undertake the same, or prefer the suit being carried on by the Court of Lieutenancy in the name of the City of London.

The Court of Common Council resolved that the Commissioners of Lieutenancy should be authorised to prosecute the City's right to the Artillery Ground for and on behalf of the City's Militia for the purpose of mustering and training, in the name of the City of London, but at the expense of the Lieutenancy.\*

A suit was brought against the Company by the Court of Lieutenancy, and writs were served in an action against the Trustees in the Court of King's Bench, on a plea of breach of covenant, to try the right of the new London Militia to the use of the Ground and Armoury House. Mr. Garrow, Mr. Law, and Mr. Erskine were retained as Counsel on behalf of the Company, and Mr. Vandercom as Solicitor.

A declaration having been delivered, Mr. Vandercom pleaded thereto, that the New London Militia were not the Trained Bands of the City of London, to whom the right of mustering, &c., in the Artillery Ground was reserved by the Lease. The cause came on for trial before Lord Kenyon and a special jury, at the Guildhall, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, when, after the Plaintiff's counsel had fully opened their case, Lord Kenyon

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVII., fol. 168.

expressed his opinion that the question put in issue by the pleadings—whether the present London Militia are the Trained Bands of the City of London, and as such entitled to the right in question—being matter of law, should be reserved for the opinion of the Judges on a special case to be stated; and, the Counsel on both sides concurring in the same opinion, his Lordship directed the jury to give a verdict, with nominal damages, for the Plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, which was done accordingly. The case therefore remained for argument at Michaelmas Term in Westminster Hall, it being left open to the parties meanwhile to come to an amicable arrangement.

**1798**—At a Court of Assistants, held on the 1st of February, the Solicitor of the Company reported that the special case for the opinion of the Judges had been prepared by the Plaintiffs' Attorney in Michaelmas Term last, and sent to him for approval. He found the case very partially stated, and therefore made many alterations and additions, and returned it to the Plaintiffs' Attorney, who objected to the alterations. A meeting of the Junior Counsel on both sides was held to adjust the case, who admitted the additions made; but the business was thus so much delayed that the Judges ordered it to stand over for argument to Hilary Term. Copies of the briefs and observations were laid before Mr. Erskine, Mr. Law, and Mr. Garrow, the Company's Counsel; but, when the case came on, the latter gentleman requested the Court to let it stand over for a few days (not having prepared himself for the argument). The Judges replied that they had looked into the case, and the single point being whether the present Militia were the Trained Bands of London, which they thought they were, should give judgment then for the Plaintiffs, *nisi*; but if at a future day Mr. Garrow felt himself able to argue the contrary they would hear him. In consequence of this decision Mr. Garrow desired to have a consultation with Mr. Erskine and Mr. Law, which accordingly took place on Tuesday, the 30th of January, at which the Select Committee of the Company and the Secretary attended, with the Solicitor; and, after full and deliberate con-

sultation, it was determined not to attempt the argument; Mr. Garrow declaring, and the other Counsel concurring, that there was no chance of successfully combating or altering the opinion expressed by the Judges. Mr. Vandercom, the Solicitor, also stated that, having discovered some defects in the Plaintiffs' pleadings on the record, particularly respecting the *venue*, which ought to have been laid in Middlesex, and not in London, inasmuch as this action (being against the Trustees of the Company for breach of covenant as assignees of the original Lease) was a local action, and ought to be brought in the county where the lands lie, he had given instructions to Counsel to move the Court in arrest of judgment, which he had good reason to hope would succeed, and, if so, the Plaintiffs would take nothing by the present judgment.

On the 1st of March the Clerk of Lieutenancy wrote to the Company, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Lieutenancy on the 28th of February, when it had been resolved to request the Lord Mayor, at the next meeting of the Court of Common Council, to ask leave to proceed in an action of ejectment in the name of the City of London, in order to recover possession of the Artillery Ground for the use of the City Militia, in case the Honourable Artillery Company should still withhold the said possession.\* On the 4th of April the Lieutenancy decided to take the necessary steps to obtain the Artillery Ground, being of opinion that they were fully authorised by the Court of Common Council to prosecute the City's right.†

A motion in arrest of judgment was made in the Court of King's Bench, and a rule granted, against which the Plaintiffs' Counsel, not having shown cause or argued, it stood enlarged until Easter Term; all proceedings, of course, being stayed until that time.

On the 24th of May the Company presented a Petition to the Court of Common Council, giving an account of the proceedings which had taken place, and stating:—‡

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XIII., pp. 159-161.

† Idem, pp. 180, 181. (See also Vol. XII., p. 346.)

‡ Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fols. 19-27. (This Petition is not here given quite verbatim, but the alterations are very slight and of no importance.)

That, in the year 1775, the Corporation having it in contemplation to improve their Estate near the Artillery Ground, a treaty was set on foot between their Committee for letting the City's Lands and a Committee of the Artillery Company respecting the surrender of their subsisting Lease of the Artillery Ground, and for a renewal thereof; and an agreement for that purpose was accordingly entered into between the two Committees, and which was afterwards reported to, and adopted by, the Court of Common Council, on the 25th of October, 1775, to the following effect:—  
“That the Company should immediately surrender to the City, for the purpose of executing the proposed Buildings and Improvements, so much of the Artillery Ground as runs parallel with and extends ninety-one feet six inches in depth from the outside of the wall on the east side, the whole length of the said Ground, and also three Messuages or Tenements and the ground and buildings thereunto belonging at the north-east corner of Chiswell Street, next Moorfields, subject nevertheless to their underleases, and so as not to prejudice their right to receive the rents payable for the same during the continuance of such leases.

“That they should also deliver the possession to the City at Lady-day, 1780, of all the Messuages or Tenements and Buildings, with their appurtenances, fronting Chiswell Street and Bunhill Row, and standing on that part of the said Ground which was held under the Prebendary of Finsbury, the City indemnifying the Company and their Trustees from the covenants entered into by them with their under-tenants of a small part of the said Premises for lengthening their respective terms to 61 years upon the Company renewing with the City; and that the Company, at their own expense, should repair the then Iron Gate and Stone Piers on the east side of the Artillery Ground, or rebuild the same if required by the Committee for letting the City Lands in manner therein mentioned; it being provided that if the expense thereof should exceed the sum of £100 such exceedings should be paid out of the Chamber of London. In consideration whereof the sum of £500 should be paid by the City to the Company towards the repair of the Armoury House, out-houses, buildings, walls, gates, and fences belonging to the said Company.

“Secondly, that a Lease should be granted by the City to the said Company of so much of the ground and all the Messuages or Tenements, with their Appurtenances, which are the City's Freehold, for 61 years from Lady-day, 1780, at the clear yearly rent of £5 for the first 30 years, and the clear yearly rent of £20 for the Residue of the term, and such Lease to be renewable every 14 years for ever, on payment of a Fine of £100 upon every renewal. The said Covenant for renewal to be made void in case application should not be made for such renewal, and the Fine paid into the Chamber within six months after the expiration of every such 14 years.

“Thirdly, that another Lease should be granted to the Company of the Armoury House and Buildings thereto belonging, together with so much of

the said Ground as was held under the Prebendary (not thereby proposed to be surrendered), and also the several avenues thereto, for 83 years from Lady-day, 1780, at the clear yearly rent of £10, with a Covenant for renewal at the same rent, without any Fine for the term of all future Leases to be taken by the City (except the four last years); and that provisoes should be inserted for vacating the same in case the said Ground or any part thereof should be used for any other purpose than the Exercise of Arms and mustering the Trained Bands of the City. And it was by the said Committee of the Corporation also reported to the Court of Common Council that, after mature deliberation of the several Terms and Conditions aforesaid, the said Committee were unanimously of opinion that it was for the honour and interest of the City to accept and carry the same into execution."

That it was afterwards, on the 1st day of December, 1775, ordered and resolved by the Court of Common Council that a surrender of the then existing Lease to the Trustees for the said Company should be accepted, and that the new lease of the Ground and premises comprised in the former lease (except so much of the Artillery Ground as is in the said report mentioned as running parallel with, and extending ninety-one feet six inches in depth from the outside of the walls on the east side of the said Ground and three messuages and tenements at the north-east corner of Chiswell Street, in the said report mentioned, and except the houses with their appurtenances in the said report mentioned fronting Chiswell Street and Bunhill Row, and standing on that part of the said Ground which was held under the Prebendary of Finsbury) should be granted to the Trustees of the said Company upon the terms mentioned in the said report.

That, in consequence thereof, the Trustees for the Company soon afterwards surrendered the then existing Lease of the said premises, and by an Indenture, dated the 25th of February, 1777, the Corporation demised, leased, and granted unto Peter Longes and James Hannam, Trustees for the Artillery Company, all that part of the Artillery Ground, with forty-two messuages or tenements and buildings erected on part thereof therein particularly mentioned and described, being that part of the Ground and premises contained in the former lease as were freehold—to hold unto the said Peter Longes and James Hannam, their executors, administrators, and assigns from Lady-day, 1780, for the term of sixty-one years, paying the rent therein mentioned. And the said Peter Longes and James Hannam, amongst other things, covenanted not to convert, dispose of, or employ the said piece of Ground to any other use or purpose whatsoever than for the said Society or Company to exercise Arms in, and for the mustering and exercising of the Trained Bands of the City. And also that all the Captains of the Trained Bands should at all times when it should seem good to the Lord Mayor for the time being, or to the said Captains or any of them, have free liberty of ingress, egress, and regress, together with the said Trained Bands, or any part thereof, into and upon

and out of the said Ground then remaining unbuilt upon, to muster, train, and exercise the said Trained Bands, or any part thereof in and upon the said Ground, without any charge or expense for the same, and without any let, suit, trouble, or denial. And the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, did thereby covenant that they would at the end of every fourteen years, to be computed from the commencement of the term thereby granted, execute a new Lease of the premises at and under the same rents and covenants therein contained for a term of sixty-one years, and so from time to time for ever at the end of every fourteen years, the Company paying for such renewal into the Chamber of the City, £100 by way of fine, together with all arrears of rent, and executing a counterpart of every such renewed Lease.

That, by another Indenture, dated the 26th February, 1777, the Corporation demised unto the said Peter Longes and James Hannam all that part of the Artillery Ground, together with the Armoury House and buildings erected on part thereof, which are mentioned and described as leasehold, and held by the City of the Prebendary of Finsbury (except the Ground, Messuages and Premises which, as is herein before mentioned, it was agreed should be exempted thereout and absolutely surrendered), to hold unto the said Peter Longes and James Hannam, their executors, administrators, and assigns, from Lady-day, 1780, for the term of eighty-three years, paying the rent therein mentioned. And in the said Lease were contained, amongst others, the like covenants, as hereinbefore mentioned, to be contained in the said Lease of the Freehold part of the said Premises. And also a Covenant for renewal to the Company in case the Corporation or their successors or assigns should at any time take a New Lease or Leases of the Premises from the Prebendary of Halliwell and Finsbury, or other owner thereof, and that without any fine, and at and under the like yearly rent and covenants.

That the first fourteen years of the said Lease, dated the 25th day of February, 1777, expired at Lady-day, 1794, and such of the Trustees of the Artillery Company as were then living applied to the Committee for letting the City's Lands for a further term by way of renewal of the said Lease; and the said Committee accordingly agreed to grant them the same. And the said Trustees executed a Deed of surrender of the said former Lease of the 25th day of February, 1777, and delivered the same, together with the said Lease to the Comptroller, and paid the sum of £100 as a Fine for such renewal, with all arrears of rent then due, into the Chamber of the City, and also paid to the Comptroller his charges for preparing the said Lease. But the Company, although they have frequently applied for such New Lease, have not been able to get the same nor to get their Old Lease renewed to them; but they have continued to pay their rent for the said premises comprised in the said Lease, and also of the premises comprised in the said other Lease of the 26th day of February, 1777, up to the last day for the usual payment thereof.

That, in the year 1777, when such leases were granted to the Trustees for the Artillery Company, and for a long time previous thereto, and until the time of making and passing the Acts of Parliament in the reign of His present Majesty hereinafter mentioned, the Trained Bands of the City of London consisted of the resident merchants, traders, artisans, and other householders of the City, or an indefinite number of them, from time to time, and on special occasions only, armed, arrayed, and mustered, in their proper persons, or by approved substitutes, residing in or near the division or beat to which the person whom they represented belonged, under the control of the Lord Mayor, and were listed and levied from muster to muster only. By an Act of 13th and 14th Charles II., entitled, "An Act for ordering the forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom," it was declared and enacted that the general muster of the Regiments should not be above once in a year; the training and exercising of single companies not above four times a year, unless special directions should be given by His Majesty or his Privy Council; and that such single companies and troops should not at any one time be continued in exercise above the space of two days; and that at a general muster and exercise of Regiments no officer or soldier should be constrained to stay above four days together from their respective habitations.

That, in fact, such Trained Bands, at the time of granting the Leases, in 1777, had been but very seldom mustered, or trained, and exercised, in the Artillery Ground.

And by an Act of 34 George III., and another of 35 George III., it was enacted, that His Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London should have power, and were thereby required, to call together, array, and cause to be trained and exercised, such persons as were therein directed, once every year, and to appoint persons to command the same, and that the number of private men to be raised by that Act was to be 1,200, to be formed into two regiments; and the alderman or deputy, and common council men, of the several wards, or the major part of them, were authorised and empowered to give any sum not exceeding £10, for each man, to serve in the Militia, for each ward, and that such men were to be enrolled and serve for five years; and that the Militia, or at least half thereof, should be trained and exercised once in every year for twenty-eight days together; and that during such time the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men should be subject to the Act which should be then in force for punishing mutiny and desertion. That in all cases of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in all cases of rebellion and insurrection, it should be lawful for His Majesty to draw out and embody the Militia, or any part thereof, which should from the time of their being drawn out until disembodied, be subject to all the provisions of the Mutiny Act; and that, when so embodied, His Majesty might put one regiment under command of general officers, and direct it to be led into any parts of this kingdom,

for repelling and preventing any such invasion, and for suppressing any rebellion or insurrection, not exceeding the distance of twelve miles from the City, or nearest place of encampment.

That soon after the passing of these Acts, the Militia constituted thereby began to be embodied; and the Court of Lieutenancy, and the Commanding Officer of the Militia, without having obtained leave of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, demanded possession of, and ingress and egress, into and out of, the said Artillery Ground and Armoury House, for the purpose of training and exercising their men therein, as being the Trained Bands of the City of London. The Company, being very desirous to do everything in their power which might assist the Commanders and Officers of the Militia in the more speedy training and disciplining their men, and rendering them more fit for actual service, were ready and willing, and made many offers to the Commanders of the Militia and the Court of Lieutenancy, as a matter of favour, but not of right, to permit the Commanders of the said Militia to have the reasonable use of the Artillery Ground for that purpose, when it was not wanted for the use of the Company. The Court of Lieutenancy, and the Commanders of the Militia, insisted on having the daily use of the Ground and Armoury House, giving to the Artillery Company leave to use the Ground for part of two days in each week only, and that such permission should be without injury to the right claimed by the Court of Lieutenancy to the Ground and House. The Petitioners being advised that the said Militia were not the Trained Bands of the City of London within the meaning of the Covenants and provisoes in the Lease; and such claim of the said Court of Lieutenancy being entirely destructive of all use and enjoyment which the Company could have of the Ground and House, the Company refused to permit the Militia to have such use of the Ground.

No attempt was made at this time to enforce, by process of law, the right claimed by the Militia, to muster, train, and exercise, in the Artillery Ground; but in the year 1796 a Bill was brought into Parliament, intituled, "An Act for Amending and Reducing into one Act of Parliament, two several Acts passed in the 34th and 35th years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better ordering of the Militia of the City of London, and for the further regulating the Trained Bands, or Militia of the said City," whereby the said former Acts of the 34th and 35th of his present Majesty were repealed, but which Act resembled the former Acts as to the mode of raising, training, exercising, paying, disciplining, and calling out the said Militia, as hereinbefore mentioned. But in the said Act of the year 1796 is the following clause: "And whereas the said Militia, being an amendment, or regulation, of the ancient Trained Bands of the City of London, Be it enacted, that the said Militia already raised, and to be raised by virtue of this Act, shall possess and enjoy all and singular the rights and privileges which were possessed and enjoyed by the



ancient Trained Bands of the City of London, and which are not varied, altered, or taken away by this Act."

That, previous to the passing of the last-mentioned Act, and whilst the Bill was depending in Parliament, the Artillery Company, objecting to the above clause, petitioned the House of Commons to be heard by their counsel against the said Bill passing into a law; and they had every reason to believe that, the House on hearing their case, would not have passed such a Bill into law, without securing the rights and privileges of the Company from being infringed by the said Act; but, an amicable adjustment of the business being recommended, a committee of the Court of Common Council, appointed to prosecute the said Bill in Parliament, proposed to a committee of the Artillery Company that they should give up their opposition to the said Bill on the following terms:—

"That if an amicable arrangement of the subsisting dispute respecting the use of the Artillery Ground and Armoury House should not be effected between the Corporation of London and the Artillery Company, the rights of the respective parties to the use of the Artillery Ground and Armoury House should remain in the same state as if such Act had never been passed; and that no clause, matter, or thing, therein contained, should extend, or be construed to extend, to affect such rights, nor should the same be given in evidence for either party, in relation to such rights, either at law or in equity."

This proposal was reported to the Court of Common Council on the 28th of April, 1796, and agreed to, and the resolution of the Court was transmitted to the Artillery Company, signed by Mr. Rix, the Town Clerk.

It was represented to the Petitioners, that it was very material to the public good, that the Bill should be immediately passed into law, and that much delay would be occasioned by any opposition to it; and the Artillery Company relying on the assurance of the Court of Common Council did, on the 3rd of May, 1796, come to the following resolution: "That relying on the honour of the Court of Common Council, as pledged in their resolution of the 28th of April, this Court decline giving any further opposition to the passing of the said Militia Bill through Parliament;" which resolution was transmitted to the said Town Clerk, the opposition to the Bill was accordingly dropped, and the Bill passed into law.

That according to the true intent and meaning of the said agreement between the Committee of the Artillery Company and the Committee of the Court of Common Council, the Petitioners begged permission to say, that no action, grounded on the said last-mentioned Act of Parliament, ought to have been brought against the Artillery Company for any refusal to permit the Militia to muster, train, or exercise, in the said Ground; because, whatever may have been the effect of the said Act in transferring the privileges of the Trained Bands to the present Militia, as constituted by the

said Act, the said Militia previous to the passing of the said Act were not the Trained Bands of the City, nor entitled to any privilege under the provisoes in the said Leases as such Trained Bands ; and this is manifest by the clause, claiming such privileges, being added in the said last-mentioned Act ; for had such privileges existed before, there could have been no occasion to claim them by this Act, and therefore, according to the express stipulations of the said agreement between the Court of Common Council and the Artillery Company, no advantage should have been taken of the said Act, passed in the thirty-sixth year of His present Majesty, as giving any privilege to the Militia constituted thereby in respect of the said premises demised to the Company.

But in fact, soon after passing the Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92, two captains of the said Militia, as constituted by that Act, with their men under their command, demanded entrance into the Artillery Ground, for the purpose of training and exercising their men : and that entrance having been refused to them by the Company, an action, in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in the name of the Corporation, was brought against the Petitioners by the Court of Lieutenancy, in Easter Term, 1797, for a breach of Covenant in the Leases ; and the Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92, was in open violation of the before-stated agreement, given in evidence against the Artillery Company at the trial ; and the Court being of opinion that the Artillery Company could not have the benefit of the agreement made with the Court of Common Council in that action, the Act in question being a public Act, and calling the Militia the Trained Bands, the Court was bound to decide that they were so ; a verdict was given against the Petitioners. The Court of Lieutenancy, again acting in the name of the Corporation, and taking advantage of the pretended breach of the said covenants, by which they allege the said Leases have become forfeited, have since brought an action of ejectment against the Trustees of the Artillery Company in the Court of King's Bench, and were proceeding therein to recover possession, not only of the Ground, but to turn the Company and their tenants out of all the messuages and premises demised to them by the said Leases. The Petitioners submitted to the Court, that although they could not have any benefit of the said agreement with the Court of Common Council at law, as the same could not be pleaded to an action for a breach of covenant, yet they conceived that they were entitled to the benefit of the said agreement in honour and conscience, and that the Court of Lieutenancy ought to be restrained by the Court of Common Council from proceeding further at law, according to the true meaning of the said agreement and resolution, as the Court of Common Council were bound not to take any advantage of the said Act of Parliament, and therefore ought not to permit or authorise any other persons to use their name for a like purpose.

That the said covenants are not, in equity, to be considered as broken, nor any forfeiture accrued, inasmuch as the said Militia, created and consti-

tuted by the said Acts of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty, were a body entirely separate, distinct, and different from the Trained Bands of the City.

That the said provisoes in the Leases relating to the said Trained Bands did not relate to, or apply to, the said Militia ; nor had the said Militia, nor the captains thereof, any right of ingress, egress, or regress, into, upon, or out of the said demised premises, when the said agreement was made before the passing of the said Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92 ; and the Petitioners begged leave to repeat, that the Court of Common Council having expressly agreed that the rights of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and the Artillery Company, to the Artillery Ground and Armoury House, should be in the same state as if the Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92, had never been passed ; and that no clause, matter, or thing therein contained, should extend, or be construed to extend, to affect such rights ; and that the same should not be given in evidence for either party, in relation to such rights, either in law or equity ; the Corporation is bound by the said agreement and resolution of the Court of Common Council ; and that it would be a fraud upon the Petitioners, after they had been induced to withdraw their Petition against the Bill, upon the faith of the said agreement, to refuse to perform the same. The argument made in the name of the City, that the said Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92, is a public Act, and that the Militia constituted thereby are to enjoy all the rights and privileges of the ancient Trained Bands of the said City, and therefore that such agreement is void as being contrary to the said Act, ought not to be set up, because it is taking an unfair advantage of circumstances, against which their own agreement was expressly intended to guard the Artillery Company ; and because such an advantage being taken by the City, would tend to destroy all faith in the Corporation in future, and would operate in the minds of all good men as a scandalous violation of good faith and common honesty in society.

That even the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His present Majesty was not intended to give any further or other rights or privileges to the Militia constituted thereby than what the Trained Bands were entitled to under the said provisoes ; and, all the rights of this Corporation being preserved by the said Act, this Court may carry into effect the said agreement and resolution of the Court of Common Council, by refusing permission to the Militia to enter upon, muster, train, or exercise in the said Artillery Ground, or by restraining them from bringing actions against the Petitioners, for the breach of covenant in refusing to permit such Militia to enter upon, muster, train, or exercise in the same, or taking advantage of any forfeiture supposed to be committed by such breach of covenant ; and which the Petitioners contend the Court of Common Council ought to do according to the true intent and meaning of the said agreement, and particularly that the Corporation ought not to derive any advantage

to themselves, in express contradiction to their own agreement, under pretence of any forfeiture committed by the Petitioners. Nor ought it to be contended on the part of the City, that the Militia, created, constituted, and appointed, by the said Acts of 34 Geo. III., cap. 81, and 35 Geo. III., cap. 27, were the ancient Trained Bands of the City of London, within the meaning of the provisoes in the Leases; for the Trained Bands of the City, before the passing of the said last-mentioned Acts, consisted, as hereinbefore stated, of an indefinite number of resident merchants, traders, artisans, and other resident householders of the said city, serving by themselves or their approved substitutes who could only be called upon to muster and serve at the times and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and who were not subject to the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion; whereas the Militia, as constituted by the Act of 34 Geo. III., cap. 81, and as altered and amended by the Act of 35 Geo. III., cap. 27, consists of men hired in manner hereinbefore mentioned, by money to be raised, and to serve for five years certain, who are also liable to the laws which may be in force for punishing mutiny and desertion; and also differ from the Trained Bands of the City in various other respects as hereinbefore mentioned.

That inasmuch as the Militia were, by the last-mentioned Acts, liable to serve as before mentioned, and are also liable to serve in the same manner by the Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92, and would, in case they were to have the unlimited use of the Artillery Ground, entirely prevent the Artillery Company from having any use or enjoyment thereof; and, besides, the Court of Lieutenancy and Commanders of the Militia, when the Petitioners were willing as a matter of favour to permit them to have the use of the Artillery Ground, insisted that they would have the daily and constant use of the Armoury House, although it is clear, by the terms of the said Leases, that the Trained Bands had no right reserved to them to enter into the Armoury House, but only upon the Ground, for the purpose aforesaid; which conduct of the Court of Lieutenancy and of the Commanders of the Militia left the Petitioners no room to doubt of an intention to exclude them from every part of the said Ground and Armoury House, or to render it so inconvenient for them to perform any military operations as very much to injure and prevent the increase of the Company, and in effect to render their Leases of little or no advantage to them, if not totally to annihilate the Company as a military corps.

That frequent mustering, training, and exercising of the Militia there would, besides, be a great inconvenience to all persons, who, upon the faith of the former Leases to the former Trustees of the Company, have built houses upon the Ground, which now is, or formerly was, demised to the Trustees of the Company, and would much injure the property of the Company in such houses.

That it ought not to be contended, as it has been on the part of the City, that the said Leases, granted in 1777 to the Trustees of the Company, were

entirely voluntary Leases, and that, therefore, the Petitioners are not entitled to any relief, in case they have not strictly complied with the terms thereof ; for it must be remembered, that, besides the rents reserved by the said Leases, the same were granted in consideration of the surrender of a former Lease, and that the messuages and premises which were part of those included in the said former lease, and which had been built whilst the said premises had been in lease to the said Trustees for the Company, and upon the faith of the then existing Lease, and of the covenants for renewal therein contained, and which were in the said year 1777 absolutely surrendered to the Corporation, and not re-demised to the said Trustees for the Company, were of the yearly value of about £500, subject only to certain leases from the Trustees of the Company, most of which soon afterwards expired ; and so it appears from the report made to the Court of Common Council in the year 1775, as is hereinbefore mentioned.

That the Petitioners conceived the only authority the Court of Lieutenancy ever obtained from the Court of Common Council respecting the Artillery Ground was to try the right of the present Militia to muster, train and exercise in the Artillery Ground, independent of any right given to them by the Act of 36 Geo. III., cap. 92, which Act the Court of Common Council had, by their agreement, expressly and solemnly undertaken to waive ; and therefore the Petitioners begged leave to say that it was not right of the Court of Lieutenancy, in the name of the City, to make that Act, as they did then, the very ground-work of the actions at law against the Petitioners.

But the Petitioners more particularly beg leave to declare, that the said authority, so given by the Court of Common Council to the Court of Lieutenancy, ceased as soon as the trial of the right was over, whether that trial did, or did not, establish the said right in question ; and therefore they contend that the further proceedings by the Court of Lieutenancy were altogether unauthorised by the Court of Common Council and therefore improper ; particularly the bringing a new action against the Artillery Company, by ejectment, to turn them out of possession of their estates, granted to them by lease from the City, under pretence of their having broken the covenants, and forfeited their lease ; whereas, if the Petitioners had acted wrong, they conceived that no persons ought to have presumed to set about inflicting a punishment on them but the Court of Common Council ; and under all existing circumstances of the times they conceive the Court of Common Council would not themselves have proceeded to inflict so severe a punishment on the Artillery Company as the disposing them of their Ground, and all their houses thereon, so long enjoyed by the Company, and thereby totally to annihilate a Corps, consisting of many hundred persons, whose numbers were daily increasing, and whose object is, at their own expense, to assist the civil power of this City, and contribute to the protection of the Metropolis, by their voluntary and personal exertions to the utmost of their power.

That the Petitioners thought it right to lay these facts and circumstances before the Court of Common Council, and hope and trust that the steps they have been compelled to take, in filing a Bill in Equity for an injunction to restrain the violent proceedings of the Court of Lieutenancy, in the name of the Corporation, and to prevent them from destroying the Company, will not be considered as a measure hostile to the Corporation, or to the interests of the City, of which the Petitioners consider themselves as a branch, and with whom they ever had, and did then most cordially and earnestly wish to be on the most friendly terms, not doubting but that whilst the Court of Common Council acts itself as the guardian of its own honour, the rights of the Artillery Company will not be violated.

They therefore prayed that the Court of Common Council would order a renewal of the Lease of the 25th February, 1777, so long ago surrendered for that purpose, to be sealed and delivered to the Trustees, and that they would disavow the new proceedings against the Company for their ejectment as being commenced without their authority, and order all further proceedings to be suspended.

After the above Petition had been presented and read, the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court of Common Council that he had been served with a subpoena to appear in the Court of Chancery, on a Bill filed by the Artillery Company for an injunction to stay further proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, on the Writ of Ejectment brought by the Court of Lieutenancy against that Company. It was resolved to refer to the Committee appointed on the 28th of April, 1796 (to arrange with the Artillery Company the manner in which the Ground and Armoury House should be in future used by this City's Militia and the said Company), to examine the allegations of the Bill in Chancery filed by the Artillery Company, and report to the Court what in their opinion ought to be done therein. The Committee were also instructed to inquire whether the Commissioners of Lieutenancy in their legal contest with the Artillery Company had exceeded the powers granted to them by the Court of Common Council.\*

The motion made by the Company in arrest of judgment against the verdict had stood over for some time, and in the

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fols. 19-27.

interval the Court of Lieutenancy, without any fresh authority from the Corporation, proceeded to bring an action of ejectment against the Company, grounded on the supposed breach of covenant in refusing the Militia the use of the Ground ; and they threatened by such proceedings to turn the Company out of possession of the Ground and Armoury House, and their tenants out of their houses.

The motion made by the Company in arrest of judgment came on before the Court of King's Bench in Easter Term, and was ably argued by Mr. Erskine, and the other Counsel for the Company, and opposed by the Counsel for the Lieutenancy in the name of the Corporation, and the Judges decided against the Company ; as, though the land was stated to have been formerly part of a field called Bunhill Field, in the Parish of St. Luke, in the County of Middlesex, yet that the demise and assignment were made at London. All these facts, with others, were put in issue, and, upon the authority of Bulmer's case (7 Co.), the Court determined, that where matter in one county is dependent upon matter in another county, the plaintiff may lay his action in either.\* To prevent the verdict being carried into execution, which would have subjected the Company to the payment of the Plaintiffs' costs to a large amount, a Writ of Error was brought ; and finding that the Lieutenancy were proceeding in the ejectment, served in the name of the Corporation, and appeared resolved to carry their enmity to the last extremity, as if determined to annihilate the Company *in toto*, the Company decided to file a Bill in the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain the Corporation or the Court of Lieutenancy, in their name, from proceeding further at law against the Company, either by ejectment or otherwise. A Bill in Chancery was accordingly prepared stating the facts and circumstances of the Company's case, and particularly the Agreement between the Company and the City respecting the London Militia Act, and the subsequent proceedings of the Lieutenancy in direct opposition and violation of this agreement, and praying the Court of Chancery to grant an injunction

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\* Highmore, pp. 493, 494 ; and 7 Term Rep. 583.

to restrain the City and all others in their name from further proceedings at law against the Company. The Court of Chancery granted the injunction prayed for, by which all further proceedings at law against the Company were effectually stopped.

**1799**—On the 23rd of May the Company presented the following Petition to the Court of Common Council :—\*

“TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

“The Humble Petition of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company.

“Sheweth,

“That your Petitioners are informed your Honourable Court has it in contemplation to grant a License to the Artillery Company to admit any of the Companies of Volunteer Corps or Ward Associations of this City to exercise in the Artillery Ground without incurring a Forfeiture or Breach of Agreement of their Lease, and that the said License shall extend to the last day of October next.

“Your Petitioners being anxious to terminate the long-existing differences respecting the use of the Artillery Ground, beg leave to submit the following proposition for that purpose to the consideration of your Honourable Court, viz., That the Company shall take a new Lease, omitting therein the clause respecting the Trained Bands, and substituting in lieu thereof another, authorising the various Volunteers of London (serving without pay) to exercise in the Artillery Ground under such Regulations as may be arranged with your Honourable Court.

“In support of this measure the Company beg to observe that, in their apprehension, it embraces the original object of agreement between the Corporation and the Company, that of reserving the use of the Ground for the Inhabitants of London in their Military Exercises who formerly acted under the denomination of the Trained Bands, and of whom the present Volunteer Associations being the actual Inhabitants of London appear to be a continuation. The Committee of the Company, in a late conference with the Militia Committee, made this offer, but were answered, perhaps very justly, that they could only consider of Arrangements for the Militia.

“The Company, therefore, are now induced directly to apply to your Honourable Court, whose competency cannot be doubted, not only with a hope that it may terminate a contest into which the Company has been forced, to preserve its existence, but also to evince their readiness to promote the public service by participating with the other Volunteers the

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fol. 264.



accommodations which they possess as the strongest proof in their power that they are not actuated by selfish or contracted principles.

“Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable Court will take their said proposal into consideration, and act therein as to your Wisdom shall seem proper.

“And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

“By Order,

“WILLIAM WHITE, *Secretary.*”

It was referred to the Militia Committee to examine these allegations and report their opinion to the Court; and also to consider the propriety of waiving such part of the Leases granted by the Corporation to the Artillery Company as tended to restrain, or were supposed to restrain, them from permitting any other military body than their own Company and the Trained Bands of the City from exercising in the Ground, and of granting license to the Artillery Company and Volunteer Corps, or Ward Associations of the City, to exercise in the Ground without incurring a forfeiture, or breach of covenant, of their Leases, and of this license extending to the last day of October.\*

On the 18th of July, the Court of Common Council requested the Lieutenancy to inform them what they required, as the Artillery Company had made overtures for an arrangement; the Lieutenancy thereupon appointed a committee to make terms with the Company.†

At a Court of Common Council on the 11th of October, the Militia Committee (appointed on the 28th of April, 1796, to arrange the terms on which the Armoury House and Ground should be used by the City Militia) reported that they had held various conferences with the Court of Assistants and Lieutenancy, and, after due consideration, were of opinion that the following arrangement, which had been agreed upon by all parties, should be sanctioned.‡

“1st.—That the London Militia, when embodied, or called out by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as directed by the Militia Act, shall have the

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fol. 264.

† Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XIII., pp. 306, 309, and 310.

‡ Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fols. 331, 332.

exclusive use of the Artillery Ground four days in each week, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday ; the Artillery Company to have at all times free ingress to their House, and to any other building that may hereafter be erected by the said Company for Military purposes, on the ground abutting east and west of the said House.

“2nd.—That the Artillery Company shall have the exclusive use of the Ground on the other two days in each week, viz., Wednesday and Thursday.

“3rd.—That the Militia and the Artillery Company shall have alternately the use of the Ground on Sunday ; the Artillery Company on the first Sunday after their new lease shall have been sealed and delivered.

“4th.—That the Militia, when not embodied, shall have the exclusive use of the Ground for twenty-eight days, for Training and Exercising.

“5th.—That the Artillery Company shall have the exclusive use of the Ground on the following days, viz., The King’s Birthday, The Prince of Wales or Captain-General of the Company’s Birthday, The King’s Ascension, The King’s Coronation.

“6th.—That the Militia shall have free ingress and egress at the West Gate of the said Ground on the days appointed to their use until they shall have another entrance.

“7th.—That the Artillery Company do give up all that piece or parcel of ground (part of the Artillery Ground) situate lying and being in the north-west corner thereof, containing in length from south to north on the west side, abutting on premises belonging to the Manor of Finsbury, in lease to the City of London, one hundred and twelve feet six inches, of a size little more or less, and in breadth from west to east at the north end abutting on Bunhill Fields Burying Ground sixty-four feet, of a size little more or less, and in length from north to south on the east side, abutting on the other part of the said Artillery Ground, one hundred and ten feet, of a size little more or less, and in breadth from east to west at the south end abutting also on other part of the Artillery Ground, sixty-four feet, of a size little more or less.

“8th.—That the Door in the new wall be made double, one to open inwards for the use of the City Militia, and the other outwards, to be locked by the Artillery Company at such times as the Company shall have the use of the Ground.”

The Committee were further of opinion that all law proceedings between the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Court of Lieutenancy and the Artillery Company should cease on each party bearing their own expenses ; that the Bill filed in Chancery by the Company against the Corporation for an injunction to stay proceedings at law should be dismissed ; that the Company should be permitted to surrender their present Lease, and that

a new Lease should be granted to them in conformity with the said agreement. The Committee had taken into consideration the request of the Honourable Artillery Company, presented to the Court on the 28th of May, to be empowered to admit the Volunteer Corps to train and exercise in the Ground, but the Company had represented that, in consequence of the proposed arrangement with the London Militia they could not accommodate the Volunteer Corps.

The Court of Common Council agreed with the Militia Committee in their report, and referred it back to them to carry it into execution.\*

At a Court of Assistants held on the 17th of October, their Special Committee reported that they had held several conferences with the Militia Committee of the Corporation and Court of Lieutenancy; and being highly sensible of the great inconvenience the Company would suffer by granting the use of the House and Ground to the Militia to the extent required, they tried every means in their power to avert it, and to that end proposed that the Company should take a new Lease of the premises, leaving out the clause giving the City Trained Bands the right to use the Ground, for which the Company would pay a sum of money or an annual fine. They also proposed, in lieu of admitting the Militia, to admit the various London Volunteer Corps serving without pay to exercise in the Artillery Ground; but both these proposals were rejected by the Corporation. They then found themselves under the necessity of accepting as the basis for an agreement the propositions of the Court of Common Council, dated the 11th of July, 1796, the greatest difficulty in which appeared to arise from the probable interference of the two corps in the participation of the Armoury House. To obviate this it was suggested that the Company should give up about 60 feet in depth of the Artillery Ground at the back of the houses in Bunhill Row, north of the gate, on which to erect premises for the accommodation of the Militia. For the surrender of this piece of ground the Company

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVIII, fol. 332, and Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XIII., pp. 378-380, and pp. 519, 520.

thought they might reasonably look for some compensation, and with that view proposed that the Company and Court of Lieutenancy should each bear their own law expenses incurred in the contest. These points being agreed to, they held a conference with the Militia Committee of the Court of Common Council, at the Guildhall, on the 30th of September, and mutually agreed to the articles above recited, subject to the approbation of the Court of Assistants and Court of Common Council.

These terms having been ratified by the Court of Common Council, and also by the Court of Lieutenancy on the 21st of August, were ratified by the Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company on the 17th of October.\*

**1800**—On the 30th of April the Court of Lieutenancy ordered the Militia to assemble in the Artillery Ground.

On Monday, the 5th of May,† the Committee of the Court of Assistants attended to formally admit the London Militia to the Ground, according to the agreement in the new Lease.

All the gates were locked, and at a quarter to eleven the West Regiment of London Militia, under the command of Colonel Newnham, presented themselves at the gate in Bunhill Row, and, on declaring who they were, the Committee ordered the Messenger to open the gates, when they marched in. A few members of the Court of Common Council attended as spectators.

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XIII., pp. 508 and 511.

† Ibid, pp. 539, 553, and 562.

## CHAPTER V.

## FIRST FORMATION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

FROM 1795 TO 1802.

CONTENTS.—The Riots in November.—Address to the King.—Application of East India Company for Use of Ground.—Address to the Public.—New Uniforms, 1797.—Formation of Military Associations.—Subscription to the War Fund, 1798.—Increase of Members.—Bank of England apply for Use of Ground.—Review in Hyde Park.—General Orders.—Letter from the Prince of Wales.—Inspection by the King in City, 21st of June.—Rules and Orders revised.—Militia admitted to Ground.—Review in Hyde Park, 1800.—Address to the King.—The Riots in September.—Cost of the Lawsuit.—Uniform of Band.—Presentation to Colonel Le Mesurier.—Proclamation of Peace.—Vote of Thanks from Lords and Commons.—Two Field-pieces presented by Sir W. Curtis.—Prizes for Shooting proposed.

**1795**—On the night of the 2nd of November the Under Secretary of State wrote to request that the Company would be in readiness to assist the civil power, it being reported that another meeting of the same seditious tendency as the one held on the 29th of October, was to be held the following day, at Copenhagen House, by the London Corresponding Society. The Company was accordingly assembled the next morning and remained under arms until seven o'clock, p.m., when they were dismissed, the meeting not having come off.

They again assembled under arms, at the request of the Duke of Portland, on the 5th November, but their services were not called for. At the urgent request of the Lord Mayor, seconded by the Duke of Portland, the Company were called out on Lord Mayor's Day, and at eleven o'clock marched through the City

to Blackfriars Bridge, where they remained until the procession, which went by water, had passed. At two o'clock they took post at Temple Bar, and soon after three o'clock the Duke of Portland, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas, entered Fleet Street. The City Marshal was engaged in Bridge Street in getting the Lord Mayor and Aldermen into their carriages, and the Under Marshal in escorting the Lord Chancellor, Judges, and Serjeants-at-Law, from Serjeants' Inn to the Guildhall. The carriages of the Cabinet Ministers, being left with little or no protection from the civil power, were soon stopped by the crowd of other vehicles. The Artillery Company came to the rescue by forming on each side of the procession, and thus escorted them to the Guildhall, where they arrived without injury, but an hour and a quarter was occupied in this short journey. The Company remained in King Street until the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had arrived, and then marched to Coopers' Hall, where the Lord Mayor had provided a cold collation for them. They were dismissed at 11 p.m., having been fourteen hours on duty. On the 12th of November the Duke of Portland again wrote to thank them for their services.

On the 29th of October an attempt was made to assassinate the King when he was proceeding to the House of Lords to open Parliament.

At a Court of Assistants, held on the 11th of November, the following Address was agreed to:—

**"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Officers and Body of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, in General Court assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with the most profound Veneration, and the most lively sentiments of our steady and respectful attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government.

"We beg to express our Indignation and Abhorrence of the late most atrocious and diabolical Outrages committed against the Sacred Person of your Majesty, in defiance of all Laws and Authority, and at a Time when your Majesty was about to discharge one of the most important functions of your exalted station.

"We are struck with Horror at the Recollection of a Deed, which, but

for the interposition of Divine Providence, might have robbed the world of the brightest Example of every Royal and Social Virtue that can adorn a Throne, and have spread Horror and Dismay throughout the British Empire.

“With Hearts full of Gratitude to the Almighty for the gracious Preservation of a Life so dear to our Country, we humbly tender our sincere Congratulations upon this Act of his Divine Mercy, extended to us and our fellow subjects.

“As a Volunteer Corps, existing from ancient time under the Authority of your Royal Predecessors, confirmed by your Majesty’s Royal Warrant, we trust, that we have ever been found ready in Aid of the Civil Power, for the Preservation of the Peace of the Metropolis, and in Defence of the Property of our Fellow Subjects ; and we most humbly beg to tender to your Majesty our most faithful Services in the Protection of your Majesty’s sacred person and your Illustrious Family, and that your Majesty will be assured that we shall always continue to support, at the Hazard of our Lives, and with our Fortunes, the happy Constitution under which we live, through which we have enjoyed all the Blessings of social Order and Civil Liberty, in a more complete and extended Manner than has fallen to the Lot of any other Nation.”

This Address was presented on the 18th of November, by the Field Officers ; and on His Majesty inquiring the strength of the Company he was informed that it numbered about 250. It was remarked that at the palace all the guards “carried arms,” a compliment which they were not seen to pay to any Militia or Volunteer Officer.

Late in the evening of the 20th of November the Under Secretary of State wrote to say that he had just been with Mr. Pitt, who had received a most inflammatory hand-bill from the Lord Mayor, announcing a meeting of Weavers at Bethnal Green for the next day, and requesting the Company to assemble. This they complied with, but were dismissed at half-past six in the evening, all being quiet.

The Company again assembled on Monday, the 7th of December, at the request of the Duke of Portland, in consequence of the Corresponding Society holding their postponed meeting in Marylebone Fields, where they voted an Address to the people, and another to the King, but afterwards separated without tumult.

At the General Court, on the 4th of December, it was decided to appoint a Physician, and John Yelloly, M.D., was thereupon elected.

**1796**—The 4th of June being the King's birthday, the Company paraded at eleven, armed and accoutred, with hair clubbed, except the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, who wore it plaited and turned up behind. Tickets for the dinner which was afterwards held were 7s. 6d. each, or 10s. 6d. for those who were not on parade.

At a Court of Assistants, held on the 18th of August, a Memorial was presented from the inhabitants of Great Tower Hill and neighbourhood, setting forth that a great number of idle and dissolute persons infested the place in the daytime, and that frequent robberies were committed there by night, which might be remedied by enclosing and improving the open space there. The Constable of the Tower (to whom it belonged, as Crown property), had expressed his readiness to consent to this being done, on condition that the battalion at the Tower should be permitted to exercise in the Artillery Ground for an hour or two early in the morning for a few days in each year when required; which favour they begged might be granted. The Court replied that, although they would be happy to acquiesce in any measure that might tend to benefit the public, they were unable to comply with their request, being prohibited by a clause in their Lease, which had obliged them to decline similar requests from the Officers of the Guards in 1749, and in 1788.

On the 15th of September, Mr. D. Scott, the Chairman of the East India Company, wrote to the Court of Assistants, stating that, having decided to raise two regiments of Volunteers from their own establishment, to protect their property and suppress riots, they begged the favour of the use of the Armoury House and Ground when they were not required by the Company. The Court replied, that they were greatly pleased with their loyal and spirited resolution, and should be happy to give them every support and assistance, but were unable to comply with their request on account of the clause in their Lease, which had already obliged them to deny other applicants.

At the General Court, on the 7th of December, the sum of £2,800 was reported still owing, and the expenses up to Christmas



were estimated at £450 ; the strictest economy was therefore recommended.

On the 22nd of December it was proposed that every member recommended by the Captain and Lieutenant of his Company as an exercising member, and approved of by the Colonel, should be entitled to a parchment certificate of membership from the Court, with the date of admission, sealed with the Company's seal, and signed by the Secretary. A fee was to be charged for the cost, and the certificates were to be renewed annually at Michaelmas, by endorsement, otherwise to be void. The subject was adjourned for further consideration.

An Assistant-Surgeon was appointed at the General Court on the 3rd of December, Jeremiah Armiger being elected to that office.

**1797**—Wednesday, the 8th of March, being appointed for a General Fast, the Company paraded at nine o'clock, in full uniform, with black gaiters and side-arms, to go to St. Paul's.

On the 8th of February, the Court, being sensible of the duty of all good citizens, particularly those of a military character, to assist in the defence of the country against foreign or domestic foes, resolved to offer the services of the Company to the Duke of Portland to perform such duties for the defence of the Metropolis as should be required.

The following Address to the Public was agreed to at a Court held on the 4th of March :—

“HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

“At the present and most important Crisis, when every exertion is necessary effectually to resist the hostile and insidious attempts of the Enemies of our Country, the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company feel a lively satisfaction at the eagerness of the spirited and loyal Citizens of London, to become enrolled among its Members ; and in order to encourage, as well as to carry into effect, this laudable ardour, the Court has resolved to sit every Thursday, or oftener if necessary, at the Armoury House, for the Admission of Members, until further notice.

This Company is of great antiquity, and is sanctioned by Royal Authority, having for its Captain-General His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and amongst its Members the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for

the time being. Its chief object is, the tranquility and protection of the Metropolis ; for which purpose its Members are always ready at a moment's warning to aid the Civil Power, and render their assistance in repelling any danger. Its advantages of ground for Military purposes, in the very centre of the Metropolis, with an Armoury House, and other conveniences, are such as no other Volunteer Corps in any other part of the kingdom enjoys. It chooses its own Officers, from amongst its Body, annually ; and its Rules and Regulations are entirely of its own forming. The revenues of the Company are appropriated solely to the discharge of its expenses. The Battalion is divided into companies, by Districts, according to the residence of its Members ; so that every gentleman may feel additional pleasure and confidence in acting by the side of his neighbour.

“ The circumstances of the times demand extraordinary exertions ; and the Court of Assistants earnestly invite all good Citizens, who justly appreciate the enjoyment which Religion, Reason, and the Laws afford, to hasten to the standard of a Corps that offers efficient and constitutional support in all cases of emergency.

“ The British Constitution is not the capricious work of a day, but the result of wisdom, matured by observations upon innumerable events, which ages only could evolve.

“ Let the sincerity of men who profess to hold it in veneration appear in readiness effectually to stand forth in its support, and in defence of their King and Country.

“ By Order of the Court,

“ WM. WHITE, *Secretary*.

“ *Armoury House, 4th March, 1797.*

“ N.B. The Company's Rules and Orders, and every other particular relative to the admission of Members, may be had of the Secretary, No. 18, Artillery Place, Finsbury Square.”

In reply to the above offer of service, the Duke of Portland wrote from Whitehall on the 3rd of March, stating that it was with peculiar satisfaction he acknowledged the very handsome offer of the Company, and assured them of the confidence with which Government must always rely upon their exertions whenever the interests of the public were at stake.

The Lord Mayor also declared, in a letter of the same date, that he placed full confidence in them as a united body of citizens on whom he could depend.

On the 30th of March new dress regulations were adopted, and for the future it was agreed that all the Divisions or Com-

panies should be dressed strictly alike, according to the following pattern :—

**"JACKET.**—Breast Buttons of plated metal with the Prince of Wales's Crest and the words 'Hon. Artillery Company.' Jacket of superfine scarlet cloth, lined with white kerseymere or shalloon. Lappels, cuffs and collar Royal Blue, stitched down. Cuffs round, three inches deep. Lappel three inches at the collar, decreasing to two-and-a-half at the waist. Silver straw vellum lace, loops eight in each lappel, four on each cuff by twos. A slash pocket with 4 by 2. The hips and behind to be laced in form of a hollow diamond. A turnback of white cloth from the lappel to the bottom with a loop. Wings laced all round, same lace as loops, put on zigzag in six returns, with white edges and half-inch silver fringe at bottom. The collars to stand up. White cloth lining to appear all round the edges with a loop at each end. White cloth edges also to lappels and cuff. Cost from Twelve to Twenty Shillings.

**"HELMET.**—That the Divisions to all wear a leather Helmet, chained across the crown, black bearskin. White and red feather on the left side. Plated Prince's Plume on the right side, Edged with plated metal, and the words 'Arma Pacis Fulcra' in the front. The cost £1 11s. 6d.

**"PANTALOONS.**—That the Divisions do all wear white Pantaloons, tongued, made of white kerseymere. The cost about 12s. to 15s. The Matross Division to wear a blue Jacket, faced and trimmed as the present coat, and a helmet cap as above described, except a yellow edging and red feather."

No person was, on any pretence whatever, to be admitted into the Company who was under the height of five feet three inches.

The Company was ordered to parade in the new uniform on Wednesday, the 3rd of May, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

At a Court on the 20th of April, the Committee of Accounts and Stores reported that there would be a deficiency at Michaelmas of about £600, which sum it was agreed to borrow from members by issuing bonds of £50 each. A special subscription was also opened to defray the expenses of the lawsuit with the Corporation.

In May an order was issued that the members, when under Arms, should wear their hair plaited, tied close to the head, and turned up under the cap with a flash, as little hair as possible showing at the sides. All the Officers to wear wings and scimitars.



UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY DIVISION, 1797—1822.



On the 18th of May a detachment of the Company assembled under Arms to be in readiness to assist the civil power if required, as, in consequence of the wedding of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Wurtemberg, a general illumination was likely to be attempted, which it was anticipated might lead to a riot. All having passed off quietly they were dismissed at about half-past eleven, the Lord Mayor expressing his high sense of their promptitude and services, and invited all the Officers to dine with him on the 5th of June; but it being the King's birthday, they were obliged to decline on account of their parade on that day.

On the 22nd of June, the Court being informed "that Mr. Thomas Lawrence held opinions inimical to the present Government of the country, and which rendered his admission into this Company highly improper, it was—on a motion duly made and seconded—resolved that the Order for balloting for the admission of Mr. Lawrence be discharged. He was thereupon called in and acquainted with the determination and reasons of the Court, and admonished as to his future conduct."

The Company again assembled on the 31st of July, at the request of the Lord Mayor, in consequence of the General Meeting of the London Corresponding Society, which was advertised to be held in a field near the Veterinary College, St. Pancras, for the purpose of passing an Address to the Nation, and a Remonstrance to the King, &c. They were dismissed at five o'clock in the afternoon, when the City Marshal brought a message from the Lord Mayor that the meeting had dispersed tranquilly.

At a Court of Common Council on the 6th of June a requisition was presented to the Court to take measures for securing the peace of the City, and the King's Proclamation of the 31st of May, for the suppression of the mutinous and treasonable proceeding of the crews of certain of His Majesty's ships at the Nore, was read. It was resolved that the Aldermen and Common Council of the City should assemble meetings in their Wards, and prevail on the inhabitants to sign a declaration to use their utmost endeavours to protect the lives and

property of the City. Such as were able to provide themselves with firearms, and enrol themselves under such officers as a Committee of their Ward should direct; and the others to provide staves and serve as special constables. On the 8th of February the following year, a resolution (dated the 31st of January) of the Cornhill Military Association, was laid before the Court, stating that in consequence of the above order a meeting was held on the 10th of June, 1797, when fifty-three respectable inhabitants signed the roll; but as no other Associations had been formed and as they could be no use alone they intended to disband unless others were started.\*

The drills in the Ground were suspended from the 13th of September, but ordered to be continued during the winter in the Armoury House, on Wednesday evenings, from six to eight o'clock.

The 19th of December was fixed as a General Thanksgiving for the victories obtained by His Majesty's fleets over the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, and as His Majesty had expressed his intention of going to St. Paul's, and it being the ancient custom of the Company to attend on such occasions, they were ordered to parade at seven o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Court of Assistants the following letter was sent to the Prince of Wales:—

“May it please your Royal Highness,

“It being the ancient usage of the Hon. Artillery Company to attend their Sovereign on his coming into the City, I am directed by the Court of Assistants to acquaint your Royal Highness that the Battalion of the Company will be under Arms on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to receive His Majesty at Temple Bar, and intend with your Royal Highness's permission to fall into the Procession immediately before the carriage of your Royal Highness as their Captain-General.

“I have the Honour to be, &c.,

“W. WHITE, *Secretary.*”

To this letter the Prince's private secretary replied as follows:—

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVII., fols. 195, 196, 353 and 354.

"To WM. WHITE, Esq.,

"Secretary to the Hon. Artillery Company.

*"Carlton House, 16th Dec., 1797.*

"Sir,

"I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th inst. It is with great regret His Royal Highness will not have it in his power to avail himself of the marked and flattering attention intended to him by the Artillery Company as their Captain-General, on the 19th inst. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with His Royal Highness's attendance on that day, as the arrangement established by Government for his affairs in July, 1795, precludes His Royal Highness from appearing with the State and dignity indispensably attached to the character and person of the Heir Apparent of these Realms upon all public occasions. His Royal Highness desires me to add His assurances of the sincere Regard He entertains for the Members of the Artillery Company, and for the Interest of the Corps.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

"THOS. TYRWHITT."

The Company paraded in the Artillery Ground at seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th of December, to the number of 213, all ranks, and, in accordance with orders received from the Lord Mayor, marched at eight o'clock to the Mansion House. On his lordship getting into his carriage, they moved off in open columns of subdivisions before the procession to Temple Bar, where they drew up in line, and halted eastward of St. Dunstan's Church, their line extending down Fleet Street. After the Lords and Commons, and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Gloucester had passed, they formed into open column of companies and preceded the royal carriage to St. Paul's, where they halted and wheeled backwards by subdivisions into two lines, through which their Majesties and the Princesses passed to the gate of the Cathedral. They then filed off to the north side of the Churchyard, and halted during divine service, at the conclusion of which they moved to the east side of the Cathedral, and marched back to the Mansion House in columns of subdivisions, where they formed line and saluted the Lord Mayor, at whose request they returned to the Armoury House, and remained under arms until midnight, to



be ready in case of disturbance, when, all being quiet, they were dismissed, after having been seventeen hours under arms. Robberies at this period were so frequent that the inhabitants of the east side of the Ground again applied to have a patrol at night, in consequence of frequent burglaries.

**1798**—A full dress parade was ordered for the 7th of March, at nine o'clock in the morning, to attend divine service at St. Paul's; that day having been appointed for a General Fast.

The Court of Assistants, on the 15th of February—taking into consideration the necessity for all ranks and descriptions of the people to come forward in aid of the public service at that existing important crisis, when the country was threatened with invasion by an inveterate enemy, to defeat whose hostile and destructive designs every effort was necessary—resolved unanimously that a subscription should be immediately entered into for the purpose of contributing to the public exigency, and that each individual member of the Company should be invited to join in the same. In consequence of this resolution the following sums were received from 164 members, in sums of from two guineas to fifty pounds each:—

				£	s.	d.
4	Chiefs and Field Officers...	...	...	152	6	0
1	Archers Division ...	...	...	3	3	0
11	Matross do. ...	...	...	59	17	0
37	Grenadiers do. ...	...	...	297	11	0
20	North-East do. ...	...	...	76	15	0
38	South-East do. ...	...	...	187	4	0
12	South-West do. ...	...	...	37	16	0
11	North-West do. ...	...	...	53	6	0
25	Light Infantry do. ...	...	...	113	8	0
5	Staff ...	...	...	18	18	0
Total ...				£1,000	4	0

The four shillings were paid into the poor-box of the Company, and the remainder into the bank; the following receipt being received:—

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS  
FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

C

No. 4409

This is to certify, that *The Honourable Artillery Company of London* has this day paid into the BANK OF ENGLAND the sum of *One Thousand Pounds*, which is placed to the Credit of the COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY, on account of the Supplies granted by Parliament for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the Thirty-Eighth Year of His Present Majesty's Reign, Chapter 16.

Witness my hand, this 17th day of April, 1798.

T. THOMPSON.

£1,000.

On the 19th of April Colonel Le Mesurier reported to the Court of Assistants that, at the request of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the War Department, he attended on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at His Royal Highness the Duke of York's office, and there met Colonels Sir Watkin Lewes and Newnham, of the two regiments of London Militia; Colonels Beaufoy and Smith, of the two regiments of Tower Hamlets Militia; Colonels Scott and Inglis, of the Royal East India Volunteers; Colonel Aubert, of the Islington Volunteers; Colonel Forster, of the St. George's Volunteers; Major Robertson, of the Royal Westminster Volunteers; and Captain Williams, of the Hackney Volunteers, together with Colonel Herries, of the Light Horse Volunteers. They were all called into His Royal Highness the Duke of York's presence, soon after twelve, and found His Royal Highness, attended by the Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Harrington, and Mr. Secretary Dundas, who acquainted them that, in consequence of the menaces of the French that they would speedily invade this country, Government had felt it to be their duty above all things to provide for the security of the capital, and for that purpose to make such allotment of military force as they deemed sufficient for its protection, and to assign to each Corps such station and rota of duty as would be most likely to prevent disorder and confusion, and thereby render it probable that business would continue in every part of the metropolis the

same as at present. That the Corps which they respectively commanded, together with four Battalions of the Foot Guards, the Life Guards, Blues, and Enniskillen Regiments, with a part of the Surrey Volunteer Cavalry, would compose the said force; and that His Royal Highness had appointed the Earl of Harrington to command the whole as head of the London Staff. That when occasion arose they were to follow his Lordship's orders. A plan had been laid down of the disposition of the said force (which would amount in the whole to 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry), and the different stations noted in the map of London, a copy of which would be sent to each of those present, together with such instructions as would be found necessary for their guidance. Mr. Dundas, after expatiating more fully on these several subjects than it is material to notice, concluded by assuring them that they might depend on every assistance in his power, as also on the favourable attention of His Royal Highness, and that of Lord Harrington; and that they were to look on themselves as part of the regular military force of the country particularly allotted for the defence of the Metropolis.

The Honourable Artillery Company were set down as nearly 300 strong, and the posts allotted to them were the Armoury House and New River Head; and whenever they were ordered to their posts it was expected that one-third would always be under arms.

As the Earl of Harrington had been appointed to the command, the Colonel requested his Lordship to review the Company; which he expressed himself ready to do as soon as convenient to them, and expressed himself in terms of the greatest esteem for the Honourable Artillery Company.

The Court resolved that the Company would willingly undertake the duty named, and engaged to consider themselves as part of the regular military force destined for the defence of the Metropolis.

At the same Court upwards of forty candidates were proposed as members; on the 3rd of May seventy-seven members and ten cadets were admitted; and at the next Court, a week later, eighty-one more.

Drills were ordered to take place every Tuesday, Thursday,



*Jos. Green, Del.*

*Hill and Hopwood, Sc.*

UNIFORM OF THE MATROSS (ARTILLERY) DIVISION,  
1797—1822.



Friday, and Saturday morning, at seven o'clock; and every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evening, at six o'clock, under the sergeants of divisions, assisted by one sergeant of the Guards in the morning, and two in the evening; and a night guard was established. The Court expressed their satisfaction at the great addition of new members, but enjoined all members to be very circumspect and attentive to the respectability and appearance of the candidates they proposed, in order to prevent any intrusion which improper or designing men might attempt, as they would be expelled as soon as discovered, as well as the member proposing them.

At a Court of Common Council, on the 19th of April, it was reported that the Duke of York had inquired how many armed Associations had been formed, and it was found that the only one was the Cornhill Association; who had passed a resolution that, considering the alarming state of affairs which had taken place since their last meeting, they unanimously resolved not to disband. A letter was read from Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated the previous day, recommending that, for the safety of the City, Military Associations should be formed. Another letter of the same date was read from the Directors of the Phoenix Fire Office, offering the services of their Corps of firemen to be trained at their expense as Artillerymen, or for any other military service, and to be attached to the Volunteer Corps of the City.\*

On the 17th of May the Governor and Court of Directors of the Bank of England wrote, stating that they were about to form a regiment for the defence of the Bank, and requested the Company to grant them the use of the Ground. To this application the usual answer was returned, viz., that a clause in the Company's Lease put it out of their power to comply with their request. Forty members and five cadets were admitted at this Court. In consequence of the great increase of members the flank companies were authorised to elect an additional lieutenant and two extra sergeants each.

On the 28th of June, Lord Harrington wrote to the Colonel stating that the Commander-in-Chief proposed to inspect the

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fols. 7, 8.

Company on Friday, the 6th of July, at such place and hour as should be most convenient. The Artillery Ground not being considered large enough to manœuvre so large a number, they applied for permission to parade in Hyde Park, which was immediately granted; the Adjutant-General writing from the Horse Guards, on the 4th of July, that a detachment of the Foot Guards and some Cavalry would be ordered to keep the ground.

The members assembled soon after five in the morning; and at seven they fell in, and marched off shortly before eight to Hyde Park. The Battalion was formed into eight companies, besides the Artillery, the total number under arms being 461. Lieutenant Chapman, of the North-East Division, and Lieutenant Bacon, of the South-East Division, commanded the two additional companies; besides which there was a numerous division of new members who had not passed drill, and were formed up in rear. His Royal Highness the Duke of York appeared on the ground at about half-past ten, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Harrington, General Sir William Fawcett, the Adjutant-General; General Dundas, and several other officers. There was a large concourse of spectators. On His Royal Highness arriving on the ground, the Company presented arms, then shouldered arms, whilst the Duke, accompanied by his Staff, rode down the front of the line and back by the rear. They then wheeled back by companies, marched past in slow and quick time, then formed line, and were put through the manual exercise by the Major; the Colonel then took command, and the Battalion went through the following evolutions:—

Formed Column on the 1st Company, Right in front.

Deployed into Line.

Fired by Companies from Right to Left.

Formed Column on the 8th Company, Left in front.

Deployed into Line.

Fired by Companies from Left to Right.

Counter-marched on the centre by files.

Advanced in Line (to the Rear).

Formed Column on the 1st Company, Right in front.

Counter-marched the Column to the Right.

Formed Column of Grand Divisions.

Formed Line on the 4th Grand Division.

Advanced in Line and in Echelon by Companies to the Left.

Wheeled back into Line and formed by Companies from centre to flanks.

Fired and Retreated by alternate Companies.

Advanced by files from the Right of Companies, the Light Infantry covering the advance.

Formed Line to leading files, and fired by files from right of Companies.

Retreated in Line, the Light Infantry and Artillery covering the retreat.

Fired by Wings.

Fired a Volley, and Charged Bayonets.

A royal salute closed the exercise, when their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester came forward and were pleased to say that the Corps had performed remarkably well, and during the review they made several remarks on the fine appearance of the "Gentlemen under Arms." They seemed very agreeably surprised at the number, respectability, and excellent discipline of the Company. The Commander-in-Chief particularly observed when the Grenadiers passed him that he did not recollect a Corps with so many fine, tall men. Both their Royal Highnesses complimented the Colonel on the exactness and strength of the Matross Division, and expressed their surprise at the steadiness and perfect manner in which the whole line behaved, particularly when they were informed that about half of them had only joined within the last six or eight weeks. "They must (said the Duke of York) have had very great pains taken with them." Lord Harrington, and the Adjutant-General, also expressed themselves much pleased to the Colonel.

The review being over at twelve, the Company marched back to the City. At the Mansion House the Lord Mayor and his household appeared out of compliment to them as they passed. They proceeded through Bishopsgate Street to the Artillery Ground, where they were dismissed at about three o'clock.

Colonel Le Mesurier, in his report to the Court, says that it was a glorious day for the Corps, which every member present would always be pleased to recollect. It was a day which justified every assertion made of the efficiency of the Corps, and



which would convince every one, as it had the Commander-in-Chief, that they were competent for any service which could be required of them.

The Adjutant-General intimated that it was the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that they should furnish him with monthly returns of their strength, so that in case of emergency he might know how many might be depended upon.

On the 13th of August a field day was held at Blackheath. The Loyal Greenwich Volunteers, the Blackheath Cavalry, the Deptford Infantry, and Deptford Cavalry, having all expressed themselves much pleased to keep the ground, the offer of the West London Regiment of Militia was declined as unnecessary. The Company assembled at the Elephant and Castle early on Monday morning, where they were joined by the Artillery, Grenadiers, and a detachment from Head-quarters with the Colours. They arrived at Blackheath at half-past nine, and, after being equalised in eight companies, besides the Artillery, marched to the ground, where a considerable number of spectators were present, amongst whom was the Lord Mayor, and went through a number of manœuvres.

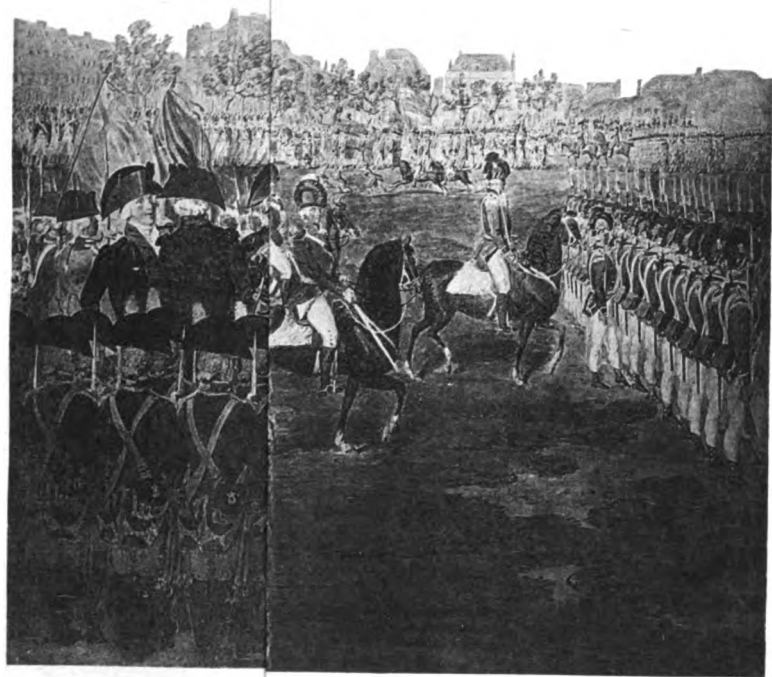
At two o'clock they had a collation at the Green Man, and afterwards marched back to town by Peckham, Camberwell and Walworth, and were dismissed at the Artillery Ground soon after six.

The Guildhall Volunteer Association, who were to receive their Colours near White Conduit House on the 10th of October, were granted the use of the Company's tents for the occasion.

On Thursday, the 29th of November, the Company attended at St. Paul's, it being the day fixed for a General Thanksgiving for Lord Nelson's victory of the Nile.

The Lord Mayor, Sir R. C. Glyn, applied to be informed what strength the Company could muster if required to quell disturbances, and in reply was told that they exceeded 500.

On application from the Matross division, they were allowed to wear on the breast-plate and buttons a shield with the Arms of the Office of Ordnance, as worn by the Royal Artillery, surmounted with the Prince of Wales's feathers, and at the bottom a scroll with the words "Hon. Artillery Company."



HIS MAJESTY YORK REVIEWING THE  
OF JUNE, 1799.



**1799**—On the 31st of January it was ordered that the hair in future should be dressed with as little as possible at the sides, a queue tied close to the head, with a rosette, six inches long, including half-an-inch below the ribbon. The Sergeants of the Grenadier and Battalion Divisions (eighteen in number) were in future to use pikes instead of fusils and bayonets.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester “as Commander-in-Chief of all the Volunteer Forces in the London District,” sent for all the Commanding Officers to Gloucester House on the 7th of March, and expressed his intention of receiving such other officers as they would present to him on the 14th of March and 4th of April.

The Duke observed to the Colonel that the Artillery Company was a very fine Corps, and inquired what was the extent of service they were willing to undertake. The Colonel replied that the Company considered that they were for the defence of the Metropolis; that they were all men of business serving without pay; but they felt that if they were wanted business must be laid aside, and they would be ready to go wherever required. His Royal Highness said he did not suggest or ask anything, but wished him to consult the Company as to what extent they were prepared to give their services. In reply, the Court transmitted a copy of the engagement signed by members on joining.

On the 4th of April the Officers’ jacket was ordered to be worn buttoned across, so as to show no facings or waistcoat, “but reserving the facings, that they may be shown when necessary,” in conformity to the General Orders for the Army; but a Special General Court was called for the 29th of April, when the order was rescinded.

The Temple Bar and St. Paul’s District and the Guildhall Volunteer Association, having amalgamated under the title of the Loyal London Volunteers, applied on the 18th of April to be permitted to use the Ground; but the Secretary was instructed to express the Court’s great regret that they were unable to comply with their request.

On the 9th of May the Company paraded at nine o’clock and marched to Temple Bar to receive the Prince of Wales, who came to attend the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, and

escorted him to St. Paul's, and then to Merchant Taylors' Hall, when the Prince sent to express his thanks for their attention, and desired that they would not wait for him, but dismiss as soon as convenient. They accordingly returned to the Artillery Ground, and were dismissed at about five o'clock.

The King having expressed his intention of reviewing the London Volunteers on his birthday, on the 4th of June, in Hyde Park, the Company paraded at Head-quarters at four o'clock in the morning, and at half-past five marched off to Hyde Park, where they were amongst the first to arrive, and took up their post on the right of the line. At nine o'clock a signal gun was fired announcing the approach of His Majesty, when the guns of the Company fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns. On passing the Company the King remarked that they were a very fine Corps, and inquired how the men were obtained. The whole force then marched past, headed by the Company, and "General Officers of the greatest reputation were heard to say that they never saw anything better done." Sixty-five Corps, containing 8,000 officers and men, were present under arms on this occasion; the Company numbered 421.

The King was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland and Gloucester, and a numerous staff. A large number of spectators were present, not less, it is said, than 100,000. The evolutions were considerably impeded by a high wind and much rain.

The following General Order was issued:—

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, has His Majesty's particular Commands to communicate to the several Corps of Volunteers assembled this morning in Hyde Park, the great satisfaction with which His Majesty witnessed their regularity and military appearance, and the striking manifestation of their cordial and affectionate attachment to His Majesty. It is peculiarly pleasing to His Majesty to observe the effects of the unwearied diligence and attention of the officers, and of the zeal and alacrity of the Volunteers composing this truly respectable force, which entitle them to the strongest expressions of His Majesty's approbation, and which gratify the just sentiments of national pride, in the same proportion in which they add to the public security. His Majesty cannot express the satisfaction he has received on this occasion without the pleasing recollection of the principles of attachment to the constitution under which those

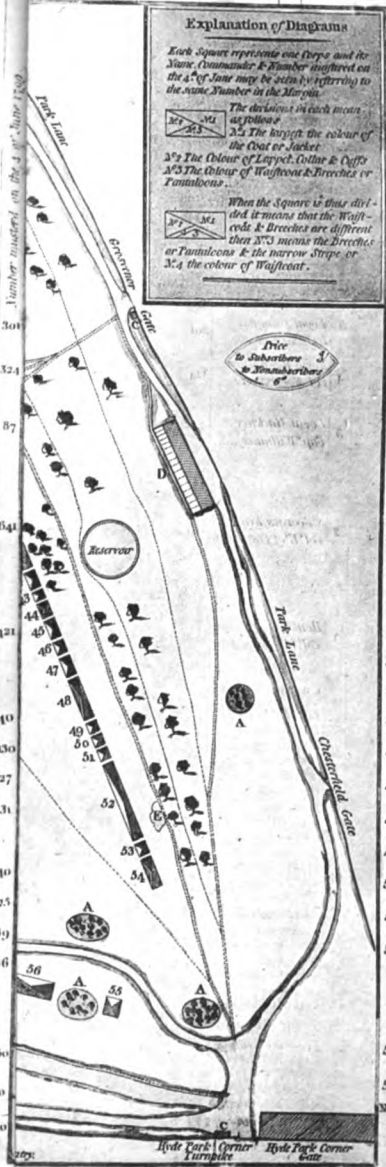
22	S <sup>t</sup> Clement Dances Cap <sup>t</sup> Edwards.....	77
23	Clerkenwell Cap <sup>t</sup> Maguire.....	66
24	S <sup>t</sup> Squelchre Cap <sup>t</sup> Ford.....	33
25	S <sup>t</sup> Georges Blooms Cap <sup>t</sup> East.....	51

Colonel Royal Westminster Volunteer

Name of each  
corps  
It's Commanders

A number referring to the Plan

- 5 Loyal Hinton  
Lt Col Aubert
- 4 Royal Westminster  
Col Robertson
- 3 Loyal Hackney  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Williams
- 2 S<sup>t</sup> Georges Reg<sup>t</sup>  
Col E. of Chigleyfield
- 1 Non-Artillery Com<sup>d</sup>  
Col<sup>t</sup> le Mesurier
- Cavalry in Line
- 55 Loyal Hinton  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Anderson
- 56 Westminster  
Major Elliot
- 57 Clerkenwell  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Sellen
- 58 Battersea  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Thornton
- Clapham  
Col<sup>t</sup> S. Thornton
- 60 Wimbledon  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Fowler
- 61 Lambeth  
Col<sup>t</sup> Sir S. R. Burnett
- 62 Brixton  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Goodwin
- Cavalry keeping  
the Ground.
- London & Westminster  
Light Horse Col<sup>t</sup> Harrier
- Southark  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Edgington
- Surrey Ironmou  
Col G. Lord Leslie



Explanation of Diagrams

Each Square represents one Corps and the  
Name, Commander & Number assigned on  
the 4<sup>th</sup> of June may be seen by referring to  
the same Number in the Map.

The direction in each mean  
as follows

22 The height of the  
of the Col or Jacket

23 The Colour of Livery, Colours & Cuffs

24 The Colour of Waistcoat & Breches or  
Trousers

When the Square is thus divi-  
ded it means that the Waist-  
coat & Breches are different  
than 23 means the Breches  
or Trousers & the narrow Stripes or  
24 the colour of Waistcoat.

Price  
to Subscribers  
& Donors  
1s. 6d.

- 26 Loyal London Vol.  
Lt Col Atkinson..... 983
- 27 S<sup>t</sup> Luke Chelsea  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Taitman..... 81
- 28 Brompton  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Harrington..... 105
- 29 S<sup>t</sup> Marys & St Johns  
Major Lord Belgrave..... 123
- 30 S<sup>t</sup> Mary le bone  
Lt Col Thipps..... 350
- 31 S<sup>t</sup> Martins  
Major Gledhill..... 138
- 32 Union  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Melly..... 78
- 33 Chiswick  
Sir C. H. R. Houghton..... 63
- 34 S<sup>t</sup> Pauls (w) Garden  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Bacon..... 53
- 35 Fulham  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Myrick..... 68
- 36 S<sup>t</sup> Georges Hans Squ  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Boodle..... 97
- 37 South E. London Vol.  
Lt Col Curtis..... 402
- 38 Breamham  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Adams..... 54
- 39 Limchouse  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Richardson..... 48
- 40 Brixton  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Browne..... 67
- 41 Clapham  
Col S. Thornton..... 100
- 42 Battersea  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Hornsby..... 79
- 43 S<sup>t</sup> Catherine  
Poplar & Blackwall  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Perry..... 78
- 44 Whitechapel  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Bodie..... 95
- 45 Highgate  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Harcourt..... 62
- 46 Lambeth  
Col Sir S. R. Burnett..... 93
- 47 S<sup>t</sup> George Edmund Town  
Major Dixon..... 204
- 48 Wapping  
Cap<sup>t</sup> James..... 48
- 49 Hendon  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Nichol..... 43
- 50 S<sup>t</sup> Olave  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Green..... 64
- 51 8 Ward A. Decat  
Major Williams..... 308

12. This Corps was intended to occupy  
the Ground on the left of the Line  
but it appearing an error they  
were ordered to move to the 37th  
thence were posted at 34.



corps have been formed, and without considering their appearance and conduct on this day as a proof of their firm determination to support His Majesty in transmitting it, with its blessings, unimpaired, to their posterity. His Royal Highness has peculiar pleasure in making known His Majesty's gracious sentiments on an occasion so acceptable to his feelings; and he requests the respective Commanding Officers to take the earliest opportunity of communicating them to the several corps seen by His Majesty this morning.

“FREDERICK, F.M.,

“*Horse Guards, June 4th, 1799.*

*Commander-in-Chief.”*

The following letter was also sent to the Officer Commanding, by the Secretary of State:—

“TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE ARTILLERY CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

“Sir,

“The very great satisfaction His Majesty received from the military appearance and the truly commendable zeal of the Volunteer Corps that were assembled in Hyde Park on the morning of His Majesty's birthday, have induced His Majesty to signify his wish to see the several bodies of volunteer forces, associated within the metropolis and its immediate vicinity, drawn out at the respective stations which, under a general arrangement, prepared for that purpose, they would be called upon to occupy; if, however, contrary I am happy to say to every present appearance, circumstances should arise to require their active exertions in the defence of the invaluable objects for the maintenance and preservation of which these highly meritorious Associations were first formed. I cannot doubt that it will be highly gratifying to yourself, and to the Corps under your command, to find in this service a fresh opportunity of manifesting your loyal attachment to His Majesty and the Constitution, and of requiring a further title to His Majesty's approbation. I have therefore only to inform you, that His Majesty has fixed upon Friday, the 21st inst., for this general inspection of the different corps at their respective posts; and that His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, will take an early opportunity for communicating to you the details of the arrangement to be made on that day for the guidance of the Corps under your command.

“I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

“*Downing Street, June 10th, 1799.*

HENRY DUNDAS.”

The Colonel applied to the Prince of Wales to do them the honour to assume the command on this occasion as their Captain-General. This he expressed himself very willing to do if an official application was made to him in writing to lay before the King, in order to obtain His Majesty's permission. A formal



application was accordingly made, to which the Colonel received the following letter from His Royal Highness:—

“ Sir,

“ I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I have received His Majesty’s commands to receive him, at the request of the Artillery Company, at their head, as their Captain-General, on next Friday, when His Majesty does that Corps the honour of inspecting them on their own Ground. I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my personal thanks to you, as well as to the other Members of the Corps, for the very flattering sentiments you are so good as to entertain of me, and to assure you that no one can have the interest of the Corps more at heart than myself.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Very sincerely yours,

“ *Carlton House, June 18th, 1799.*

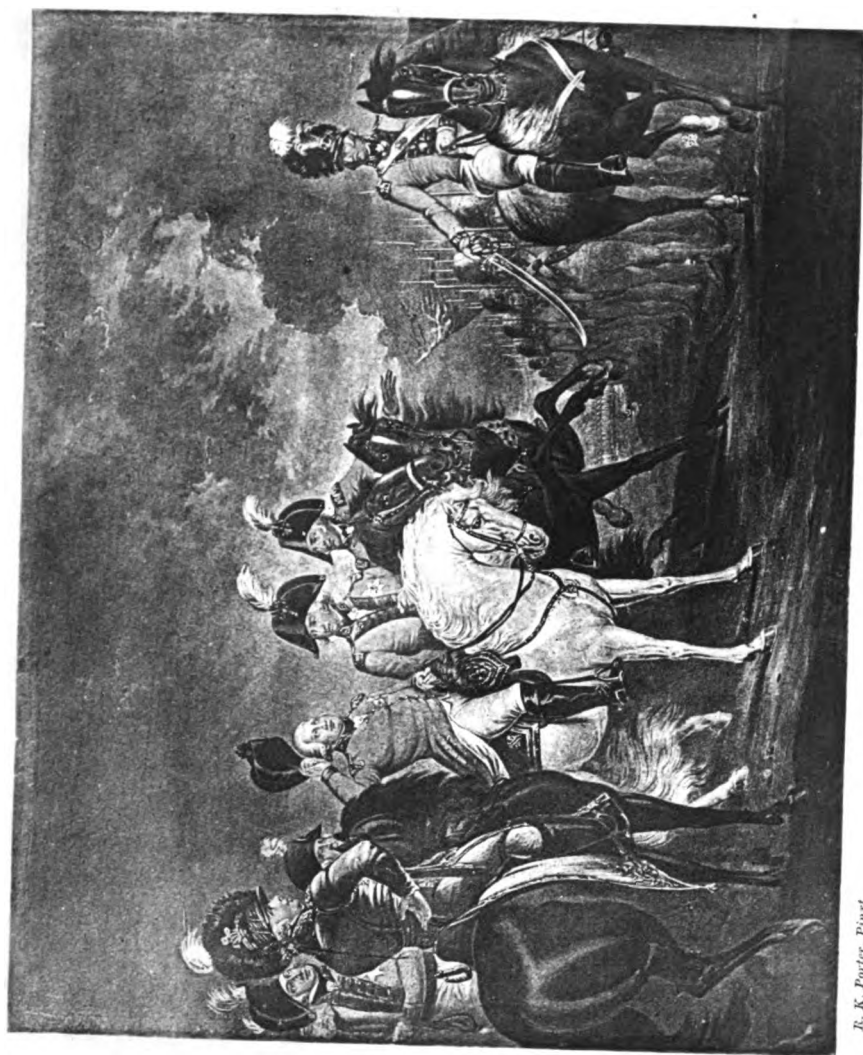
GEORGE P.”

The King—attended by their Royal Highnesses Field Marshal the Duke of York (Commander-in-Chief), the Duke of Gloucester (General commanding the district), the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and a numerous suite—was received by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officials, at the south side of Blackfriars Bridge, where the Grenadiers of the East Regiment of the City Militia were stationed. The Volunteers and Military Associations were drawn up in Bridge Street, St. Paul’s Churchyard, Bank, Royal Exchange, and Tower Hill.\*

The Company paraded at seven o’clock in the morning, and at half-past eight were visited by Major-General Ludlow, who expressed great satisfaction at their appearance, and ordered them to form up on the north side of Finsbury Square, where they were joined by the eight Ward Associations who formed up on the east side, the Finsbury Volunteers on the south side, and two troops of the Light Horse Volunteers and the dismounted men of that corps on the west side of the Square. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Generals Hulse and Leigh, shortly afterwards entered the Square, wearing

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXVIII., fol. 298.



*R. K. Porter, Pinxt.*

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. LORD HARRINGTON. DUKE OF YORK. DUKE OF KENT.  
THE PRINCE OF WALES. KING GEORGE III.

*S. W. Reynolds, Sc.*

COL. LE MESURIER.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, 4TH JUNE, 1799.



the uniform of a General Officer, and took command of the Company. On His Majesty's approach his Royal Highness gave the words to "Shoulder Arms," "Support Arms," "Carry Arms," and "Present Arms." After a short conversation with His Majesty, he ordered the Colonel to march the men back to the Artillery Ground, and dismiss them. His Royal Highness told the Colonel to return his thanks to the Company for their attention to him, and expressed himself highly gratified at their very excellent appearance, and he was happy to have appeared at the head of so very respectable a Corps. The Prince, who was with the Company for more than an hour before the King's arrival, minutely inspected them, declaring himself agreeably struck by their handsome appearance, and particularly with the fine body of men in the Grenadier Company. He also signed the parade state as their Captain-General, to be sent to the Adjutant-General. The number of men present at this inspection was 12,200.

The post allotted to the Company in case of alarm was in the Artillery Ground, and they had to furnish a guard of fifty-five men for the New River Head, and patrols for Chiswell Street, Finsbury, Curtain Road, London Wall, and Worship Street.

On Saturday a grand Dinner was given by the Commanders and Field Officers of the Volunteer Corps who were inspected in Hyde Park on the 4th of June. Amongst those present were His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, in the chair; the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, the Stadtholder of Holland, Cabinet Ministers, General Officers of the London District, Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Earl of Leicester, and many other public characters—the health of His Royal Highness being drunk as Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company.

On the 4th of July the Prince of Wales invited the Officers of the Company to a Dinner he gave to the Ministers of State, General Officers, and the Officers of several Volunteer Corps.

On Thursday, the 18th of July, His Royal Highness dined at the London Tavern with the Officers of the City Volunteers, to which the members of the Court of Assistants were invited.

At a Court of Assistants, on the 7th of November, the following alterations in the Rules and Orders were made, which were confirmed by the General Court on the 4th of December:—

“ARTICLE 4.—‘That a General Court be annually held the first Wednesday in December for the Business of the Company, and the choice of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Twenty-four Elective Assistants, and Officers for the year, viz., Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Sergeant-Major, Surgeon, Chaplain : likewise for the Servants of the Company, viz., Secretary and Messenger, and that no person shall have a right to vote at a General Court until he has been a member six calendar months.’

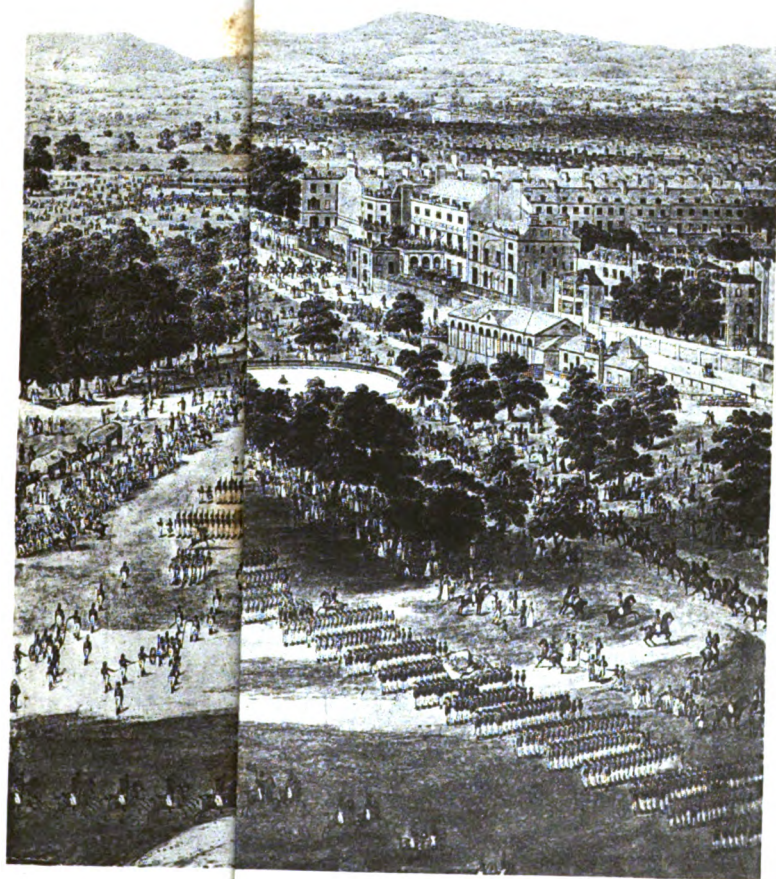
“ARTICLE 5.—‘That one month previous to the Annual General Court each Division of the Company shall deliver, by its Commanding Officer, to the Secretary of this Company, the names of four gentlemen, to which the Court of Assistants may add twelve other names, and these conjunctively shall be returned to the General Court, for the Election of twenty-four gentlemen to serve on the Court of Assistants for the year ensuing. And if any six members be desirous to make any alteration in the Civil or Military appointment of Officers or Servants of the Company, a List of names for such alteration signed by them shall be delivered to the Secretary one month previous to the Annual General Court.’

“ARTICLE 9.—‘That no person disaffected to the Protestant Religion, Uncertified Bankrupt, or whose situation in life or character will render his attendance on the Duties of the Company improper to himself and disagreeable to his Associates, nor Apprentice or Person under the age of Twenty-one years, or Covenant Servant, shall be admitted a member of this Company ; but gentlemen under the age of Twenty-one years may be permitted to exercise with the Company as Cadets, on satisfying the Court of Assistants that it is with the approbation of their Parents or Guardians, and promising to become members when of age ; that they be proposed and presented to the Court of Assistants ; and that they likewise subscribe annually the same as the members, to defray the expense of ammunition, and other contingencies.’

“ARTICLE 21.—‘That the Officers be chosen separately by Ballot by the respective Divisions at the Annual General Court in December, immediately after the Ballot for the Chiefs, Field Officers, Court of Assistants and Servants of the Company during the Scrutiny, and that those engaged upon the Scrutiny be allowed to Ballot in their respective Divisions by Proxy.’”

The following Article was ordered to be added, and numbered the 22nd, viz.:—

“That no member of this Company, the Honorary members excepted, holding a Commission in any other Military Corps, or belonging thereto,



*Robt. Smirke, Jun.*

*R. Earlom, Sc.*

BIRD'S-EYE HYDE PARK BY GEORGE III.,



shall be an Officer in this Company, or a member of the Court of Assistants thereof."

In November, 1799, the Court sanctioned a subscription being raised in aid of the General Fund for the relief of the widows, wives, and children of the killed and wounded British soldiers in Holland. The collection resulted in two hundred guineas being paid to the Committee of Management of the fund at Freemasons' Tavern, and the balance—£3 2s. 6d.—was paid into the poor-box of the Company.

At the General Court in December the Index Committee was abolished, and their duties were ordered to be performed in future by the Accounts and Store Committee. There is no Index, however, to the Minute Books of the Company, nor any trace of the work they performed.

**1800**--At a Court, on the 24th of April, it was decided that it was highly expedient that the Messenger's residence should be as near the West Gate as possible, and allowed him to take possession of 29, Bunhill Row. Early in May the plot of ground in the north-west corner of the Artillery Ground was measured off and enclosed by the Corporation for the Militia Head-quarters.

The Court being informed that the new Leases would be sealed by the Court of Common Council on the 25th of April, ordered that the Chaplain should preach a sermon at the Armoury House on Sunday, the 4th of May, when the Company was to assemble according to the agreement, it being the first Sunday after signing the new lease. The following day the Militia were admitted to the Ground.

The Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy wrote to inform the Colonel that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence were going to attend St. Paul's on Thursday, the 15th of May, it being their Feast-day, and requested that they would escort him as they did the previous year. A parade was accordingly ordered for half-past eight on that day to attend His Royal Highness from Temple Bar to St. Paul's, and from thence to Merchant Taylors' Hall.

On the 18th of May Mr. Secretary Dundas wrote saying that several Corps had applied to him to be informed whether His



Majesty would review them on his birthday, as on last year, but that before he laid the subject before the King he wished to ascertain whether it was the general desire of the Volunteers; being persuaded that it was contrary to His Majesty's wish that any Corps should assemble if inconvenient to them.

At a Special General Court, held on the 21st of May, an Address to the King, on his providential escape from the daring and atrocious attempt made to shoot him by James Hadfield, in Drury Lane Theatre, on Thursday, the 15th of May, was agreed to.

“ TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty's ever dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Body of the Artillery Company of London, in General Court assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our warmest Congratulations on your Majesty's Providential Escape from the late most wicked and traitorous attempt against your Majesty's Sacred Person and Life.

“ We join with all your Majesty's faithful subjects in unfeigned and hearty Thanks to the Almighty for having thus signally preserved a Life so dear to our Country, so essentially connected with the Preservation of true Religion, of Peace, and of good Order amongst us, and so interesting to the Universe at the present eventful Period.

“ While we contemplate with gratitude and admiration the many Virtues which adorn the Throne, the paternal care and affection which your Majesty has uniformly extended during a long Reign to every class of your subjects, and the unremitting attachment which your Majesty has shown to our happy Constitution, and to the Laws, Rights, and Liberties of the People at large, we are struck with horror and amazement at the recollection that there are some in this happy Country so lost to every sense of Duty, of gratitude, and religion, as to lift the sacrilegious hand against their Most Gracious and Most Benign Sovereign.

“ We gratefully acknowledge that, by the Bounty of Providence, and through the Wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and the firmness of your Majesty's Government, our Country has been preserved from the dire effects of those impious Doctrines which have given birth to the foulest, most atrocious, and unheard of Crimes, which have long rendered a neighbouring Country the seat of Anarchy, Pillage, and Murder, and have subjected it to the grossest Usurpation and vilest Tyranny, and which have spread their poison in a greater or lesser degree through every part of the Globe, having for their object the entire subversion of Order, Morality, and of Religion.

“ We most humbly beg to assure your Majesty, that we shall, at all times,



# His Royal Highness's FRE

THIS PLATE is by permission

Bond Street  
June 4<sup>th</sup> 1861

most of  
M.  
Bantry, and  
ber Standard.

(NAME)  
Corps and its  
(COMMANDER.)

- 1 How Artillery Camp? Col. Le Mesurier
- 2 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 3 Royal Hussars Cap. Williams
- 4 Royal Westminster Col. Robertson
- 5 1st E. India Vol. Col. Scott
- 6 2d E. India Vol. Col. Roberts
- 7 3d E. India Vol. Col. Inglis
- 8 Royal Leinster Lt. Col. Aubrey
- 9 Gloucestershire & L. Col. Col. G. G.
- 10 Royal Exchange Div. Major Birch
- 11 Royal Marine Lt. Col. Ambrose
- 12 N.E. London Vol. Lt. Col. K.
- 13 Royal Hampshire Col. Dayrell
- 14 Royal London Vol. Lt. Col. Atkinson
- 15 S.E. London Vol. Lt. Col. Curtis
- 16 Temple Cap. Graham
- 17 Royal Dublin Major Robertson
- 18 Flankers Sq. Cap. Gower
- 19 Somerset Place Major Sterling
- 20 Lincoln Inn Cap. Grant
- 21 St. Pancras Major Dixon
- 22 British Town Hon. Cap. Fraser
- 23 Stoke Newington Cap. Taylor
- 24 Tottenham Cap. Williams
- 25 Edmonton Cap. Oldham
- 26 Knights Marshall Major Sturt & Rogers
- 27 West London Major B.
- 28 Horse Dism. Cap. Dimes
- 29 St. Andrew & St. George Cap. Miller
- 30 St. Vincent Cap. Edwards
- 31 St. George Bloomsbury Cap. East
- 32 St. Andrew Cap. Ford
- 33 Chesham Cap. Magnus
- 34 St. Pauls Green Garden Cap. Brown
- 35 St. Mark Octagon Cap. Bennett
- 36 St. Mary & St. John Cap. Dwyer
- 37 St. Andrew Cap. Thompson
- 38 St. Mary & St. John Major Lord Roberts
- 39 Chesham Cap. St. C.E.R. Roughton B.
- 40 St. Andrew Cap. Myers
- 41 Union Cap. Aldrich
- 42 St. Andrew Cap. Richardson
- 43 St. Andrew Cap. Rowlett
- 44 St. Andrew Major Roberts
- 45 St. Andrew Major Roberts
- 46 St. Andrew Major Roberts
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- 48 St. Andrew Major Roberts
- 49 St. Andrew Major Roberts
- 50 St. Andrew Major Roberts

- References
- A Small Plantations
  - B Bridges
  - C Lodges
  - D Riding House & Enclosure
  - E Gravel Pit
  - F Small Pond
  - G Shoring Bank
  - H Powder Magazine
  - I Guard House
  - Roads
  - Walls or Enclosures
  - Ditches
  - Paths
  - Small Paths

KENSINGTON

GARDENS

HYDE PARK

PLAN of HYDE PARK  
taken on the 4th of June 1861  
Representing the Position of  
VOLUNTEER & ASSOCIATE  
who assembled to satisfy the  
Affectionate Attachments  
to His Majesty  
and  
to commemorate the Day which gave  
The Birth of Sovereign

(NAME)  
Corps and its  
(COMMANDER.)

- 1 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 2 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 3 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 4 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
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- 45 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 46 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 47 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 48 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 49 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield
- 50 1st Dragoon Regt. Col. Earl Chesterfield

Cavalry in Line.

- 1 Royal Leinster Lt. Col. Aubrey
- 2 Westminster Major Elliott
- 3 Chesham Cap. Ford
- 4 Depford Cap. Goodwin
- 5 Hinchbrook Cap. Fennan
- 6 Banger Cap. Thomson
- 7 Wimbledon Cap. Foster
- 8 Lambeth Lt. Col. St. E. Parnell R.
- 9 Richmond Hussary Major Roberts
- 10 Chesham Lt. Col. Thomson

Cavalry keeping the Ground.

- 1 Light Horse Vol. Col. Harris
- 2 Heavy Hussary Lt. Col. Lark
- 3 Southwark Cap. O'Donoghue

Total Number in the Field

and on all occasions, with the warmest and most zealous Loyalty, collectively and individually, with our Lives and Fortunes, continue to be ready to defend your Majesty's Sacred Person and to support your illustrious Family and Government against every attempt of Foreign Enemies or Domestic Traitors.

"May it please Divine Providence ever to protect your Majesty, and to defeat the Machinations and Conspiracies of wicked men, to give Victory to your Majesty's Fleets and Armies, and thereby enable your Majesty to give to your Subjects and to procure for Europe the Blessings of a safe, honourable, and permanent Peace."

The Review (which, it is needless to describe, being almost precisely similar to the one held the previous year) was held on the 4th of June. The Prince of Wales took the command, and marched past at the head of the Company as their Captain-General.

The Company was only 377 strong, but there were eighty-three corps, containing 11,290 officers and men, present under arms, including the Light Horse Volunteers, Surrey Yeomanry, and Southwark Cavalry, in all about 600, who kept the ground, as they did also the previous year. His Majesty arrived at nine o'clock, attended by the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester, Prince William of Gloucester, the Earls of Harrington and Chatham, and many others. It rained heavily during the whole review, which was not concluded until two o'clock.

#### "GENERAL ORDERS.

"His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, has received the King's Commands to convey to the several Volunteer and Associated Corps assembled in Hyde Park this morning His Majesty's thanks for their truly military appearance, which reflects infinite credit on the officers under whom they have attained their present degree of perfection, as well as on the individuals who have enrolled themselves in these corps for objects of the highest national importance.

"His Majesty, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, contemplates, amidst the many testimonies of affectionate attachment which he has recently received from every class of his subjects, the unabated loyalty and zeal which pervade the armed volunteers throughout the kingdom. The corps of this description established in the metropolis and its vicinity have strongly evinced their sentiments to the world, and in a mode peculiarly gratifying to His Majesty, by the order and regularity they have this day exhibited. His Majesty, while he thus strongly expresses his

approbation of them as soldiers, with eagerness embraces the opportunity of testifying the sense he entertains of their merits in their civil capacities. He views with pride and exultation this respectable force, formed on the truest constitutional principles, and called forth in defence of those national blessings, and of that freedom, which it is the first wish of His Majesty's heart to preserve unimpaired, as the surest supports of the dignity and prosperity of the British empire. His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, has the highest satisfaction in discharging his duty, by communicating His Majesty's most gracious sentiments towards the volunteer and associated corps, and requests that the Commanding Officers will have recourse to the readiest means of making the same known to their respective corps, which were this morning reviewed by His Majesty.

“FREDERICK,

“*Horse Guards, June 4th, 1800.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*”

On the 15th of September the Lord Mayor requested the Company to be in readiness to assist the civil power, in consequence of disturbances having taken place that morning, at the Corn Exchange and other places, on account of the high price of provisions, and the mob appeared disposed to cause further riotous proceedings. Arrangements were accordingly made to muster, and the divisions were ordered to mount a night guard in turn from the 22nd of September to the 8th of October. Although it was past eight o'clock on the evening of the 15th when the Lord Mayor requested the Colonel, who was at the Mansion House, to call out the Company, yet by twelve o'clock over 100 men were under arms. They assembled every evening until the following Monday, when, quiet being restored, the Lord Mayor sent word that the riots were at an end, so that their services would be no longer required.

On Tuesday, the 16th, at half-past seven in the evening, they were sent for to Bishopsgate Street, where the rioters had besieged a large cheese factor's, but retreated on the appearance of the Company, who left a detachment to guard the premises until three o'clock in the morning.

On Thursday evening the magistrates in Worship Street sent for their assistance, and shortly after another magistrate came in great haste to desire their presence in Chiswell Street, where the mob had overpowered the constables, and were attacking the house of a cheesemonger there. The following night a detachment was stationed in the house to be in readiness

to charge the mob at once if any further disturbance took place ; but all went off quietly.

Letters of thanks were received from the Duke of Portland, the Vestry of St. Luke's, the Magistrate at Worship Street, and also the following from the Lord Mayor :—

"To COLONEL LE MESURIER.

"Sir,

"The great markets of this city have been entirely undisturbed to-day. I have no information of any kind that mischief is projected against any place, and I know of no person within the City who has intimated to me the smallest apprehension or alarm. In this state of restored tranquility, I cannot justify myself in renewing my call upon the respectable Corps you have the honour to command, unless the Court of Aldermen to-morrow should pass any resolution of that tendency. I shall take care to report to that Court the services which the City of London have derived from the Honourable Artillery Company, and I am sure that every individual magistrate will have a proper sense of their value.

"I must beg the favour of you, Sir, to accept and communicate to the officers and gentlemen, with whom you act in so much concord, my sincere thanks for the alacrity with which the Honourable Artillery Company have given such prompt and efficacious assistance to the magistracy of London during the late disturbances, and to assure them that no one could feel more sensibly than I did the pain of calling gentlemen into such unpleasant duty, or admire more than I did the temper and discipline with which that duty was discharged.

"With great respect and gratitude, I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.,

"H. C. COOMBE, *Mayor*.

"*Mansion House, 22nd of September, 1800.*"

At a Court of Aldermen, held at the Guildhall on the following day, it was

"Resolved unanimously,

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Colonel Le Mesurier, and the rest of the Officers and Gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company, for the eminent and essential Services they have rendered to the City of London, by the prompt and efficacious aid they have given to the Civil Power during the late disturbance.\*

"Rix."

In October the Estate Committee reported that they had let the Company's houses in Artillery Court, Chiswell Street, and

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\* Repertory, Vol. CCIV., fols. 474, 475, and 477.

Bunhill Row (except five in the latter place), on repairing leases, for twenty-one years, from about £70 to £90 each, viz., 5, 6 and 7, Artillery Court, 54 to 63, Chiswell Street, and Nos. 1 to 28, Bunhill Row. About £3,300 was to be spent on repairs by the tenants, and the rent amounted to about £1,023 10s. per annum.

The Lieutenancy applied for the use of the Messenger's residence to use as a public-house for the Militia during their training, but the Company declined to grant it.\*

On 13th October the Company was again called out, but their services were not required.

The subscription list to defray the cost of the lawsuit was published in November, from which it appeared £415 had been subscribed, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
3 Field Officers ... ..	26	5	0
9 Archers Division ... ..	11	0	6
9 Matross do. ... ..	19	8	6
62 Grenadiers do. ... ..	157	12	0
18 North-East do. ... ..	21	10	6
30 South-East do. ... ..	54	10	0
18 North-West do. ... ..	24	8	0
21 South-West do. ... ..	27	16	6
18 Light Infantry do. ... ..	58	16	0
5 Staff ... ..	13	13	0
	<u>£415</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Archers who subscribed were John Allen, William Barlow, John Meyrick, Thomas Greene, William Clarke, W. J. Moorhouse, William Briggs, Richard Haworth, and Thomas Waring.

**1801**—On the 5th of February, orders were given for the Colours to be altered in conformity with His Majesty's orders, on the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The new uniform for the Band and drummers and fifers, which was ordered on account of the review by the King, appear to have been rather expensive, the bill being as follows:—

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XIV., pp. 11, 12.

To William Powell, tailor, for twenty-seven super-fine light blue cloth coats and jackets, scarlet lappels, cuffs, and collars, with silver vellum lace, &c.; twenty-seven kerseymere waistcoats; and twenty-seven kerseymere breeches, &c. ...	£335	18	6
To John Bezer, hatter, for twelve dress hats, silver loops, feathers, cockades, &c.; seventeen bearskin caps; one helmet, &c. ... ..	57	1	6
	<u>£393</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Intimation was received on the 17th of April that one of the principal plans of the disaffected was to seize the arms of the Company, as they expected to find plenty of ammunition at the Armoury House. The several divisions were thereupon ordered to mount guard in turns every evening until the 14th of May.

On the 15th of July, the Company was inspected by the Earl of Harrington, in the Artillery Ground. His Lordship arrived about half-past one, and at the conclusion of the manœuvres desired the Colonel to express to all the gentlemen under arms how highly satisfied he was with their steadiness and their very excellent conduct during the day; that the firing was very good, the marching excellent, and he could only lament that the weather had been so unfavourable as to deprive him of the opportunity of seeing a greater number of their very handsome Corps; but assured the gentlemen present that he was highly gratified by their very correct and steady appearance. The numbers present were as follows:—

Present—Under arms ... ..	192	}	222
„ Music and drums ... ..	30		
Absent—Sick ... ..	13	}	152
„ On furlough ... ..	18		
„ Without leave ... ..	121		
Total strength ... ..			<u>374</u>

Another Review in Hyde Park was ordered for Wednesday, the 22nd of July, when 4,734 men were present. On this occasion the following letter was issued from the Horse Guards:—



*"Horse Guards, July 22, 1801.*

"Sir,

"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief desire that their warmest acknowledgments may be communicated to the several Corps of Volunteers which assembled this morning in Hyde Park, for the Order, Regularity, and Discipline which they displayed on the occasion. The Commander-in-Chief will endeavour, in his representation to His Majesty, to do justice to the attention of the Commanding Officers, which was evinced in the most satisfactory manner by the soldier-like appearance of their respective Corps, and likewise to the assiduity with which the other officers and private men have discharged those honourable duties which an affection for His Majesty's Person, and a just regard for the best and dearest interests of their Country, originally induced them to undertake, and in which they are prompted by the same considerations to persevere with unabated zeal.

"This day has afforded a subject of peculiar gratification with reference to the circumstances of the present moment, when the enemy again threaten an attempt on our coast. While the exertions of His Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land are thus assisted and seconded by the co-operation and support of the Armed Volunteers of the Country, the utmost Confidence may be justly entertained that, under Divine Providence, we may bid Defiance to the efforts of our enemies.

"By Order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

*"HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General."*

The Lord Mayor, Sir William Staines, having, at the request of the Government, signified that the Company should be in readiness on the shortest notice, and that the address of those who were out of town should be procured, the Court, on the 29th of July, passed the following resolution, which was ordered to be sent to all members, and to be inserted in the newspapers:—

"That this Court deem it their duty at this important crisis, when every exertion is necessary for the preservation of peace and tranquility at home, and to enable His Majesty more effectually to resist every hostile attempt from abroad, to invite their fellow-citizens, inhabitants, and others, resident in or near the metropolis, to join this Volunteer Corps; and that this Court are ready to receive, as members of the Honourable Artillery Company, every gentleman who is well affected to His Majesty and the Constitution. That this Court, being deeply impressed with a sense of the duty incumbent on every loyal man to be ready to defend his King and Country at all times, and more particularly at this juncture, when the United Kingdom is threatened with invasion, do require of every member of the Honourable Artillery Company to keep himself in perfect readiness to be under arms on the first order.

"That every member whose business or health calls him out of town be desired to inform the Commanding Officer of his Division thereof, and to leave his address where he might be written to, in case of actual service being required.

"That this Court acknowledge with pride and gratitude the loyal, prompt, and spirited manner in which the members have come forward on every emergency, and trust that the same zeal, loyalty, and honourable feeling, will ensure a full attendance, whenever called upon to defend the Metropolis, and to assist the Civil power."

The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 1st of October, and on the 10th, General Lauriston, first aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, arrived in London with the ratification, on which occasion the following circular letter was addressed to the Lord Mayor, and by him communicated to the Company :—

*"Downing Street, October 10th, 1801.*

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I have received the King's Commands to signify to you, that in consequence of the happy event of the ratification of Preliminary Articles of Peace between His Majesty and the French Government, it is become unnecessary to proceed further in the execution of the measures directed to be taken for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of the 38th of the King, in the event of any attempt being made by the enemy to effect a landing in Great Britain.

"His Majesty has directed me to add, that it is impossible for him, on this occasion, not to repeat, in the strongest terms, the deep and lasting sense which he entertains of that steady attachment to our established constitution, and that loyalty, spirit, and perseverance, which has been manifested by the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in every part of this kingdom. It is therefore His Majesty's pleasure that you should forthwith communicate this letter to the Commanding Officers of each Corps of Volunteers within the City of London, and direct them to read the same to their respective Corps, when next assembled, and to return them thanks, in His Majesty's name, for a conduct which has contributed so essentially towards maintaining the public security, and enabling His Majesty to bring the contest in which he has been engaged to an honourable and advantageous conclusion.

"His Majesty has, at the same time, commanded me to state that there is every reason to hope that a continuance of the same disposition which has produced the signature and ratification of preliminaries of peace, will speedily lead to a definitive treaty ; but that until that period arrives it is indispensably necessary that there should be no relaxation in the preparations which have been made for the general defence. I have it, therefore,

in command from His Majesty, to express his firm reliance, that the several Corps of Volunteers will continue to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, and to be regularly trained and exercised as often as their circumstances will respectively admit.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My Lord and Gentlemen,

“ Your Obedient Humble Servant,

“ *To the Lord Mayor and Court of Lieutenancy  
of the City of London.*”

“ HOBART.

At the General Court, on 2nd December, the following Articles were presented to Colonel Le Mesurier, by the Company.

A silver cup and cover, weighing 220 ozs. 5 dwts., holding five quarts, with the Arms of the Company, and the following inscription:—

“ Presented by the Members of the

Hon. Artillery Company

In General Court Assembled, 2nd December, 1801,

To their highly respected Colonel,

PAUL LE MESURIER, Esq., &c., &c.,

In grateful remembrance of his strong attachment to their Corps, his eminent services in defending the Civil rights of the Company when its existence was in danger, in promoting its Military Honour by his exertions on occasions of public Difficulty and Alarm; and for the polite and friendly attention shown by him at all times to the Individuals of the Corps.”

A sword, mounted in gold, the grip of ebony, inlaid with two enamelled plates, one bearing the Crest of the Company, the other the Crest of the Colonel, with an inscription, and also a belt with a gold plate. A silver tea tray weighing 203 ozs. 13 dwt., also with a suitable inscription,—all of which were presented by the President in a speech of some length. This cup is now in the possession of the Company, having been presented, in May, 1863, by his son the Venerable Archdeacon Le Mesurier, M.A., formerly a Cadet in the Company.

**1802.**—In April the Surveyor reported that the Armoury House required repairs and alterations, which were explained in detail, and estimated to cost £735 5s., and orders were given to have them carried out. In May, a tower was ordered to be erected on the roof for the flagstaff.

On Thursday, the 29th of April, the Company paraded at ten



COLONEL PAUL LE MESURIER, M.P., 1794—1805.

(FROM THE "BRITISH VOLUNTEER," 1799, DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY CHAS. TOMKINS.)



o'clock, and marched to St. Paul's Churchyard, where they took up their post on the right of the line of the City Volunteers, who extended down the south side of Fleet Street, to St. Dunstan's Church, where the East India Volunteers formed the left of the line. The Lord Mayor received the King's Warrant, and proclaimed the peace at the end of Chancery Lane, and then proceeded, accompanied by the Heralds, Life Guards, &c., to Wood Street, and the Royal Exchange, where the Proclamation was again read. Each Corps remained at the "shoulder," as the Lord Mayor passed, then wheeled into column, and when he arrived at the end of the line, the whole, headed by the Company, followed his Lordship to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presented to each Commanding Officer a copy of the following Vote of Thanks from the House of Commons, and letter of thanks from the King, after which the several Corps marched off to their respective quarters.

*"Martis, 6<sup>o</sup> Die Aprilis, 1802.*

*"Resolved, Nemine Contradicente—*

*"That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and of the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the seasonable and eminent services they have rendered to their King and Country.*

*"Resolved, Nemine Contradicente—*

*"That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge, the Services of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and of the Sea Fencibles which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland, during the course of the War, and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels and other Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious Conduct.*

*"Ordered,*

*"That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolutions, by Letter, to His Majesty's Lieutenant of each County, Riding, and Place, in Great Britain, and to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.*

*"J. LEY, Cl. D. Dom. Com."\**

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\* Commons' Journals, Vol. LVII., pp. 303, 304; and Hansard's Parliamentary History, Vol. XXXVI., p. 463.

The following was the letter received from the Lord Mayor :—

“ TO COLONEL LE MESURIER.

“ Honourable Artillery Company.

“ Sir,

“ In obedience to His Majesty's Commands, communicated to me by a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, I have the honour to convey His Majesty's warmest acknowledgments to the Volunteer Corps under your command, and to express the satisfaction with which he contemplates the steadfast attachment to the established constitution of the country, and the unshaken loyalty and affection to his person and government by which your Corps has been distinguished, and that His Majesty shall ever retain a just recollection of their services during a period of unparalleled difficulty and danger ; and I have the honour to request you will communicate to your Corps these His Majesty's sentiments.

“ I am requested particularly to explain, that in declining the offers of those Corps which have proposed a continuation of their services, His Majesty has acted upon a firm persuasion, that should circumstances, at any future time, render it necessary for him to call for them, the same principles and sentiments which they have already evinced, will be manifested with equal ardour and alacrity, in the support of their Sovereign, and the defence of their Country.

“ I cannot conclude this letter without expressing, through you, the gratification I feel upon this occasion, in having the honour of conveying His Majesty's sentiments of the services of the Corps under your command, in terms so highly flattering to them, and that you will accept of my grateful thanks for the very distinguished mark of attention you have paid to my predecessors and myself upon all occasions.

“ I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir,

“ Your most obedient Servant,

“ *Mansion House, 29th of April, 1802.*

EAMER, *Mayor.*”

On the 29th of May the Lord Mayor wrote to the Colonel, enclosing the following Vote of Thanks of the House of Lords,\* which he was desired to request, should be communicated to the Company :—

“ TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

“ My Lord,

“ In obedience to the commands of the House of Lords, that I should signify to His Majesty's Lieutenancy of each County, Riding, and Place, in Great Britain, the following Resolutions of that House, I have the honour to communicate the same to you.

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\* Lords' Journals, Vol. XLIII., p. 526.

*"Die Martis, 6<sup>o</sup> Aprilis, 1802.*

"Resolved, *Nemine Dissentiente*, by the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, That the thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Yeomanry, and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and of the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the seasonable and eminent Services they have rendered to their King and Country.

*"Die Martis, 6 Aprilis, 1802.*

"Resolved, *Nemine Dissentiente*, by the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge the services of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Yeomanry, and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and of the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War; and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels and other Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious Conduct.

"It was the intent of their Lordships' Resolution, commanding me to transmit these Resolutions to His Majesty's Lieutenants, that I should request that you would be pleased to communicate these testimonies of their Lordships' gratitude, to the Colonels and other Commanding Officers of the several Corps of Yeomanry, and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and Sea Fencibles, within the City of London, for which you have the honour to be His Majesty's Lieutenant.

"I am, with great respect, my Lord,

"Yours, &c.,

"ELDON, C."

At a Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 15th of June, it was \*

"Resolved Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Commanders, and rest of the officers and gentlemen, of the several loyal Volunteer Military Associations, for their readiness in coming forward in defence of their country and fellow-citizens, at a moment of great national difficulty and danger. For their spirited conduct in support of the Civil Power, and for opposing and suppressing, with temper and firmness, a lawless and misguided multitude, threatening to destroy, not only the public peace, but the property of the City and Metropolis. For their vigilance and generous exertions in preserving the property of their neighbours from the calamities of fire. For their persevering zeal and patriotism, in sacrificing their own personal convenience to their constitutional endeavours to protect the religion, laws, and liberties of their country from the machinations of foreign and domestic enemies.

"WOODTHORPE."

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXX., fol. 276.



The 1st of June being appointed for a General Thanksgiving for Peace, the Company paraded at nine o'clock, and attended Divine Service at St. Paul's.

The Home Secretary applied to the Colonel to have the Company in readiness on the 29th of July, in case their services were required at Brentford at the close of the election for the County, as a disturbance was apprehended. They were not called out, however, all being quiet; but were not dismissed until midnight.

Lord Pelham wrote from Whitehall on the 3rd of August, to thank them for their services, which he said he should not fail to represent to His Majesty at Weymouth.

In August a letter was received from Admiral Payne, stating that the Prince of Wales had desired him to apply to them on behalf of Mr. Garnerin, who wished to ascend in a balloon from the Artillery Ground. The Colonel also informed the Court that he had been staying at Brighton, where His Royal Highness had personally expressed to him his earnest desire that Mr. Garnerin's application should be granted if possible. The Colonel was ordered to transmit a copy of the clause of the Lease to His Royal Highness, which covenanted that the Artillery Ground should be used for Military purposes only, and by the Company and Militia, and regretted that they could not comply therewith unless the Corporation concurred. The Law Officers of the Corporation informed the Lord Mayor that he had no power in the matter, but only the Court of Common Council, which his Lordship did not think it right to convene that month, as it was considered their recess. Mr. Garnerin therefore decided to try and find some other place.

In May, the President, Alderman Sir W. Curtis, Bart., offered to present the Company with two 6-pounders, complete; which offer was accepted.

On the 18th of August, it was proposed, by increasing the subscription one guinea per annum, to form a fund to purchase prizes for shooting, to be competed for by those who had attended the drills ordered; but the consideration of the subject was afterwards postponed.

## CHAPTER VI.

GREAT INCREASE AND FLOURISHING CONDITION OF  
THE COMPANY.

FROM 1803 TO 1820.

CONTENTS.—New Uniforms.—Great Increase of Members.—Resolution of Common Council respecting use of the Ground.—Vote to Adjutant Furbor.—A Drill-shed erected.—The River Fencibles.—Expedition on the Thames.—Additional Officers appointed.—Inspection by Lord Harrington.—Rifle Company or “Yagers” formed.—Financial Condition of Company.—Matross Division increased from two to four Guns.—Effect of New Volunteer Act.—The First Court Martial.—Paymaster Appointed.—Rules and Orders.—Review in Hyde Park, 1805.—Form of Commissions, 1809.—Guards of Honour at St. Paul’s.—Sir F. Burdett, 1810.—Prizes for Shooting, 1811.—First Competition at Hampstead.—Uniform, 1812.—Address to Inhabitants of Metropolis.—Quartermaster-Sergeant appointed.—Order for Disbanding Volunteer Corps, 1814.—Rules revised, 1815.—The Riots, 1816-17.—H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex elected Colonel.—Letter from H.R.H.—Uniform, 1818.—Riots, 1819.—Death of the King.

**1803**—A return of the strength of the Company on the 30th of March showed that there were twenty-six officers and seventeen sergeants, or 312 of all ranks.

At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, the Company paraded on the 12th of May, at half-past nine, to form a Guard of Honour to the Prince of Wales at St. Paul’s, as on former occasions; but His Royal Highness being unable to attend, he sent to thank them, and they were thereupon dismissed before leaving the Ground.

In June all members were ordered to provide themselves with jackets of the new pattern, with the exception of the field officers ; the jackets of officers and men to be alike.

The restriction regarding height for the Light Infantry Company was abolished, and the standard was ordered to be the same as for the other Companies.

On the 3rd of June, the Orders respecting the dress and accoutrements were revised and ordered to be printed, as follows :—

**UNIFORM JACKET.**—Jacket of superfine scarlet cloth, with lappels broad at top, and five inches at bottom, to button over all the way down ; blue round cuffs,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and stand-up collar, edged with white kerseymere, and laced with broad vellum lace ; slash flap with three buttons ; laced round the skirt eight inches deep ; blue wings on the shoulder, laced round and edged with white, with a silver plume in the centre, and bullion (to pattern),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep ; the back skirt to be edged with white ; the buttons to be at equal distances, not less than ten in number, and to be increased in proportion to the length of lappels, which must not be less than fifteen inches long from the collar, and to be increased in proportion to the height of the wearer.

**BREECHES.** — White kerseymere, made sufficiently high to meet the jacket.

**STOCK, GAITERS, &c.**—Stock to be black ribbed leather, edged with black velvet, the shirt not to appear above the stock. Gaiters of black cloth up to the knee, with flat black leather buttons, shoe buckles not to appear. Hair to be dressed close at the sides, with a queue of about six inches.

**HELMET.**—Helmet of strong leather, to be made to come down low behind, chain across the crown, black bearskin ; on the left side a regulation feather fourteen inches long, six inches red at the bottom, and eight inches white at the top. [In November the Grenadiers were ordered to wear a white feather, and the Light Infantry green.] Plated Prince's plume on the right side, a strip of leopard's skin round the bottom of the helmet, which is to be edged with plated metal, and the motto of the Company, "*Arma Pacis Fulcra*" in the front.

**MATROSS DIVISION.**—Jacket of dark blue cloth, white lining, scarlet cuffs, collar and wings to be made exactly to correspond with the scarlet jacket before described. Button, a shield with ordnance, surmounted with the Prince's plume. Helmet same as the Battalion, except a yellow edging and red feather. [Altered 30th June to white feather same length as for the Battalion.]

**ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.**—Musket for the Battalion to be 3 ft. 6 in. long in the barrel ; for the Light Infantry and Matross Divisions 3 ft. 3 in. The bore to be of the eleventh gauge, and the bayonet 18 in. long in the

blade. Pouch to contain eighteen rounds, with a tin at the bottom of each, the flap plain. Belts and shoulder belt for the pouch, and a waist belt for the bayonet, to fasten with a clasp in front representing a lion's head.

The Company was ordered to assemble for inspection in their new uniforms at five o'clock in the afternoon on the 20th of July.

The Court ordered their Resolution of the 3rd of May, 1798, to be inserted in the printed Notices to Members.

On the 2nd of June the Governor of the Bank of England wrote to request the occasional use of the Artillery Ground for the Bank Volunteer Regiment, but was informed that the Court were sorry that they were restricted by their Lease from allowing it to be used by any other than the City Militia.

The Colonel having applied that the Company should be specially exempted in the Bill then under consideration in Parliament for raising an Army of Reserve, a letter was received from the War Office, dated the 28th of June, from C. Yorke, stating that, in accordance with the Colonel's request, he would propose an amendment which would remove all doubts on the subject.

As in the existing crisis it was considered expedient for members to render themselves as efficient as possible, parades were ordered to take place every alternate Sunday, from the 30th of July, at ten o'clock, for drill, and to attend Divine Service, performed by the Chaplain.

In July no less than 333 Members and 26 Cadets were admitted, and the following month 238 Members and 42 Cadets, or a total of 639. The highest numbers admitted at any Court was 111 on the 27th of July, and 117 on the 4th of August.

In consequence of this great increase of members, drills were ordered to be held every morning and evening at six o'clock.

At a Court of Assistants held on the 4th of August, a letter was read from Lieut.-Colonel W. Manning, of the Bank of England Volunteers, renewing their application for permission to use the Artillery Ground, in consequence of the following vote of the Court of Common Council, a copy of which was enclosed.

At a Court of Common Council held on the 27th of July, it was—

“Resolved unanimously that this Court is ready to concur, by all proper means, with the Honourable Artillery Company and the two Regiments of London Militia, to allow the Bank Corps and the other Military Associations of this City to exercise in the Artillery Ground whenever the convenience of the said Company and the said Militia can permit, and this Court do recommend it to the said Company and to His Majesty’s Court of Lieutenancy of this City, and the Commanding Officers of the said Militia, to allow every accommodation in their Power in the present crisis.\*

“WOODTHORPE.”

In consequence of the great pressure of business the consideration of the subject was several times adjourned, and finally, on the 28th of February, 1804, Lieut.-Colonel Manning again wrote to request that they might be indulged with the use of the Artillery Ground in the mornings from 7 to 8.30; and urged that, as all the other Volunteers had been provided with a ground, they would not then be likely to have many applications for the use of it. That it was only to save time, as it was near to them, that they begged to be allowed to use it. The Court replied, they had taken legal opinion on the question, and that, notwithstanding the vote of the Court of Common Council, they were precluded by their Lease from granting the accommodation.

At a Court of Assistants, on the 28th of July, Anthony Highmore, of Haydon Square, Attorney, aged forty-five, was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Le Mesurier, and was admitted a member on the 3rd of August. In March, 1804 he published a History of the Company, but did not long continue a member, as he resigned on the 1st of November following.

The Lord Mayor having earnestly recommended the Court of Assistants to maintain a guard of about fifty men at the Armoury House until the attempt to invade the country had been abandoned—especially as he should like to know that there was so respectable an armed force at hand to assist the civil power in case of sudden alarm or emergency—a guard was ordered to mount every evening at seven o’clock, and to remain under arms until daybreak.

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXXI., fol. 172.

On the 10th of August the Court voted Adjutant Furber a purse of 300 guineas in recognition of his services.

In August a drill-shed was ordered to be erected on the east side of the Armoury House, extending for about 126 feet from the Armoury House to the garden-wall of Artillery Place; the width of the building being about seventy-seven feet, measuring from the wall of the Bunhill Burying Ground, the roof about eleven feet high, and the kitchen was temporarily fitted up as an armoury. A subscription was opened to defray the cost, which amounted to about £1,000, and £1,114 7s. was collected.

The usual general field day, on the 12th of August, to celebrate the Prince of Wales's birthday, was ordered to take place as usual. The Company paraded in the Artillery Ground at eleven for exercising, and at four o'clock dined together at Highbury Assembly House.

On the 24th of August the Company paraded at five o'clock in the morning, and marched to Tower Wharf, where they embarked in vessels provided by the "River Fencibles," landed at Woolwich, and marched to Greenwich where they re-embarked and were brought back to the Tower.

The River Fencibles was a Volunteer Corps raised to convey troops and military stores of every kind wherever they might be wanted to meet an invading enemy. The Court passed a vote of thanks to Commodore Lucas, and the officers and privates of the Fencibles for their services. The Lord Mayor attended to witness the experiment, and accompanied them in the City shallop to Woolwich. Captain Snow, principal Harbour Master of the Port of London, and the Rulers of the Watermen and Lightermen Company, attended in their barges, and maintained perfect order on the river, for which the Court of Assistants passed them each a vote of thanks.

The Lord Mayor wrote to express his acknowledgments for the compliment they had paid him by their vote, and remarked that such a novel scene, so wonderfully well executed, and at such a momentous crisis, would mark his Mayoralty with honour and credit.

Captain Snow and the Harbour Masters also returned their unfeigned thanks for the honour conferred upon them, and said

that they would be highly gratified to have another opportunity of evincing the very high respect they entertained for the Company.

On the 7th of September the Court of Lieutenancy wrote to the Company, stating that they considered the new drill-shed then being erected was an infringement on the rights of the London Militia to the Ground, and unless it was removed they should feel themselves under the necessity of taking steps to compel them to do so. A reply was sent that it was intended for military purposes only, in conformity with the reservations for that purpose in their Lease from the Corporation.\*

In consequence of the great increase of numbers, seven extra lieutenants, four ensigns and one sergeant were appointed on the 8th of September.

A bill for £235, for two hundred sets of pouches and belts at 23s. 6d. a set, was ordered to be paid. These were provided on account of the great increase of new members.

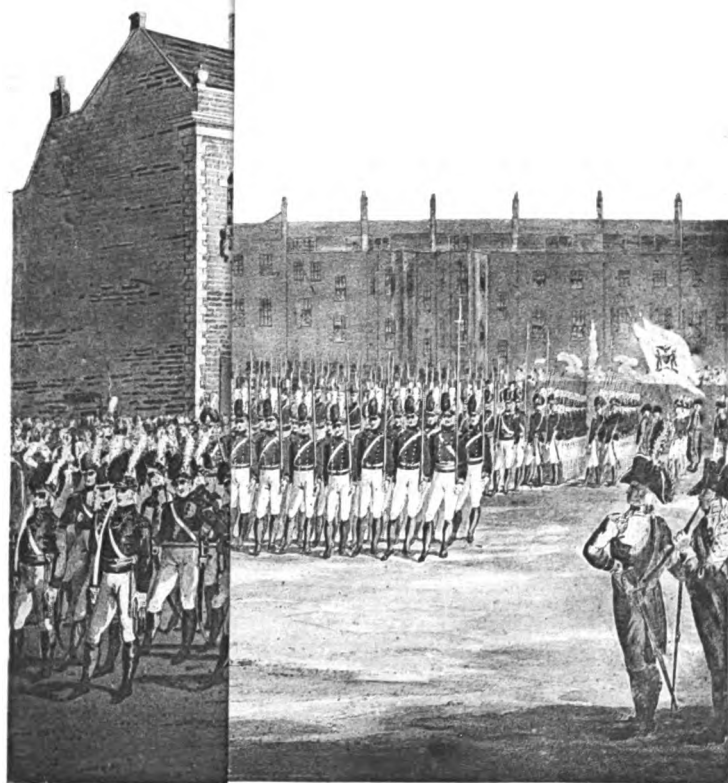
The Company was inspected by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Harrington, on the 22nd of September, who expressed himself highly gratified at their steady, handsome and martial appearance, and the very correct and regular manner in which they had manœuvred, and Colonel Macquarie, the Assistant Adjutant-General for the London District, told Mr. Alderman Watson that it was an astonishing Corps, and that no regulars could perform better. The Lord Mayor, who was present, also sent them a very flattering letter, expressing his great satisfaction at their appearance.

On the 6th of October it was decided to recast the two old brass field pieces (3-pounders) as they were defective from long service, but to retain the ornaments and inscription. The two 3-pounders, which had been ordered to be recast, were completed in June, 1804, by Kinman & Co., at a cost of £54 19s. 1d.

In October the Colonel wrote to the Prince of Wales to beg that he would do the Company the honour to inspect them. A reply was received from Colonel John McMahon, saying that His Royal Highness was sensible of the flattering proof of their

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XIV., pp. 199-203.



*E. Doyes, Del.*

INSPECTION BY THE EARL OF HARRINGTON,





attachment to him as their Captain-General, which post the Prince would ever proudly value. But, "from a due consideration of the many urgent and delicate circumstances, so peculiarly applying to the present momentous crisis" he was anxious to postpone it to some more convenient opportunity.

A letter was received by the Colonel, from Lord Harrington, dated the 14th October, stating that it was proposed to exercise the Volunteers in larger bodies than single corps, and inquiring whether "the very fine regiment" under his command would take part. To this communication the Colonel replied that they were prepared at any time to endeavour to maintain the high character he had given them, and were ready any day.

The King having expressed his intention of reviewing the Volunteers in Hyde Park—those of the City and Tower Hamlets on Wednesday, the 26th of October, and those in the West End on Friday, the 28th—the Company was ordered to parade on the first-named day, in the Artillery Ground, at seven o'clock in the morning. Uniforms and tools for twelve pioneers were ordered for the occasion, and the Quartermaster was directed to engage twelve men for this duty. The Colonel applied to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to know if he would be able to take the command that day; His Royal Highness replied that nothing but the indispensable necessity he felt "of being, in times like the present, with his regiment of Light Dragoons, at Brighton," would prevent him from being at their head that day; and directed that he was to be accounted for in the returns as "Absent on duty."

Captain Lucas, commanding the River Fencibles, wrote stating that Captains Sir H. Neale, and Gray, who had been appointed to command all vessels and boats for the defence of the Thames, were desirous of ascertaining how soon the River Fencibles could embark 400 or 500 men, and therefore requested that they might have the honour of receiving the Company again on Friday, the 28th October, at nine o'clock, at Blackwall.

At a Court on the 7th of November, it was decided to establish a Rifle Company, the number being limited to 100,

exclusive of eight "officers" (four officers and four sergeants). Captain Bessell, and a number of members of the Light Infantry division were authorised to enrol themselves in the new company to the number of 50; and of the remainder, the North-East and South-East divisions were to be permitted to furnish 17 each; the North-West and South-West divisions 10 each; and the Matross Division 4 members. On the 7th of December, Charles Bessell was chosen Captain; B. W. Hemans, F. Wakefield, N. L. Lutyens, Lieutenants; Charles Baumer, James Davies, John Bessell, and John Robinson, Sergeants.

On the 17th of November, the Company was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Harnage, Inspecting Field Officer, when 780 members were present under arms; and the Inspecting Officer expressed himself highly gratified with their appearance, and the manner in which they went through their manœuvres; and said he saw nothing wanting, except that the arms should always be kept well cleaned and in good repair.

At the General Court, on the 7th of December, the half-yearly accounts, from April to October, showed the receipts to have been £3,622 10s. 1d., and the disbursements £3,036 11s. 2d., leaving a balance of £585 19s. 11s. in favour of the Company. At the previous audit, on the 4th of April, the receipts were only £934, and the balance against the Company was £92. The Poor-Box Fund now amounted to £129 4s. Since the previous General Court all the outstanding Bonds, amounting to £950, had been paid off.

The following notice was received, dated the 12th of December, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, and signed R. Darling, Lieut.-Colonel, A.Q.M.G.:—

#### HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

##### ALARM POST, ARTILLERY GROUND.

To communicate to the	{	Front, with the Shoreditch Regt. in Shoreditch	}	By Patrols.	
		Rear, 11th Loyal London, Aldersgate Street ...			
		Right, Loyal North Britons, Moorfields ...			By Guards and Patrols.
		Left, Lying-in Hospital ... ..			

In December, a second Captain, and another Sergeant, were added to the Matross Division, in consequence of the number

of guns being increased to four by the two presented by Sir W. Curtis, the President.

During the year attendance at drill was very strictly enforced ; all those who neglected to attend, or who absented themselves from the night guards, were summoned to appear before the Court to explain their conduct, and several failing to do so, or to offer satisfactory reasons, were thereupon expelled.

**1804**—On the 26th of January, William Park Turner was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, and Dr. John Yelloly, Physician, during the pleasure of the Court.

The Court then proceeded to consider the important services rendered to the Company by several of the officers, and the large amount of work which had been entailed upon them by the late great increase in the numbers of the Company. The Chaplain, the Rev. A. Hatt, was voted fifty guineas ; Quartermaster William Moore, a hundred guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription ; and one hundred guineas to Surgeon Thomas Luxmore. The thanks of the Court, together with a sum of one hundred guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate, were also voted to B. W. Hemans, Esq., late Sergeant-Major, who had been elected Lieutenant of the Rifle Company. Thirty guineas were also voted to Mr. W. H. White, son of the Secretary, who had been appointed to act as Assistant-Secretary on the 30th of June, 1803.

A Circular was issued from the War Office, dated the 10th of March, stating that it was thought expedient to appoint a Paymaster to Volunteer Corps in case they should be called out for active service, and calling on Commanding Officers to recommend a Subaltern, or other person duly qualified, but not of higher rank, for that post. The Colonel appointed Ensign T. A. Baker, by a Commission made out and signed by himself.

In April, members were ordered to provide themselves with knapsacks of canvas, painted dark blue, with the Prince's crest and initials of the Company thereon ; and also to furnish themselves with forage caps and trousers without delay.

On the 3rd of May, one of the Sergeants was reduced to the ranks by the Court for a breach of the 15th Article of the Rules

and Orders, in having printed a circular issued by another member reflecting on some of the officers, which was calculated to cause dissension and animosity in the Company.

It was decided to appoint a Drill Sergeant from amongst the members, as an honorary office, to which Sergeant F. W. Bossy was chosen.

A Special General Court was called on the 10th of May, on a requisition signed by thirty-five members, to consider the financial state of the Company, which was not considered satisfactory, it being deemed necessary to raise voluntary subscriptions towards defraying the debts of the Company. A motion was made that contracts for all repairs and buildings amounting to £100 and upwards should be advertised; that the annual balance-sheet should be open for inspection by members one month previous to the General Court; that no sum exceeding £50 should be voted as a gratuity without the approbation of a General Court; all of which, however, were negatived, and a motion was carried expressing the confidence of the Company in the Court of Assistants, and their thanks for their judicious management,

Friday, the 18th of May, was fixed for the presentation of the Colours voted by the Court of Common Council to the eleven regiments of Loyal London Volunteers. Ten regiments received their Colours on that day at Blackheath, being conveyed down the river by the River Fencibles, and the ground was kept by the Honourable Artillery Company and the Light Horse Volunteers. The Committee of the Court of Common Council passed a vote of thanks to the Company on the 5th of June for the honour they did the Corporation by their services on this occasion.\*

The Commander-in-Chief having desired to inspect all the Volunteer Corps by brigades in Hyde Park, Lord Harrington expressed a hope that there would be no objection on the part of the Honourable Artillery Company to be placed in a brigade with some of the London Volunteer Corps. The Colonel assured him there would not, and that they were ready to obey his

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\* Journals, Vol. LXXXII., fol. 35; and Annual Register, Vol. XLVI., pp. 535-540.

commands. The Commanding Officers of the eleven regiments of Loyal London Volunteers drew lots for their places, but agreed that the Artillery Company was entitled to be the first battalion of the first brigade. The twelve regiments were formed into two brigades, and were ordered to be on the ground at ten o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th of May.

In consequence of the passing of the New Volunteer Act members were called upon to complete their eight days' drill in order to qualify for the certificate of exemption from service; and all members were desired to attend on Wednesday, the 27th of June, to take the Oath of Allegiance in accordance with the Act.

A special General Court was held on the 26th of July to consider an alteration in the helmet, and also in the Rules and Orders; both of which were negatived, as also a motion to adjourn. The Colonel left the chair, declaring that all further proceedings would be illegal. Another chairman was chosen, and it was resolved to appoint a second Major, and Adjutant John Furber was elected to the post; and Lieut. B. W. Hemans, of the Rifle Company, or Yagers, being appointed Adjutant, "with the rank of Captain." \*

This led to a dispute at a subsequent Court, and the latter portion of the proceedings were not confirmed. On the 23rd of August, Lieut.-Colonel Dawson resigned, and was succeeded on the 28th by J. W. Freshfield; Major R. Hooper also resigned, and C. E. Cox was elected Major in his room; but both the newly-elected officers declined the honour. On the 6th of September Major Hooper was voted the thanks of the Court, on vellum, framed, &c.

At a Special General Court on the 27th September, and another Court on the 9th of October, Lieut.-Colonel Dawson and Major Hooper were elected Honorary Members of the Court for their eminent services.

On the 17th September William Curtis, described as a banker, of Lombard Street, aged twenty-six, was admitted a member,

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\* The Rifle Company raised the previous November are here styled Yagers for the first time, which title they retained until May, 1854.

and immediately after elected Lieut.-Colonel, and Adjutant John Furber, Major. At the next Court, B. W. Hemans was elected Adjutant, "with the brevet rank of Captain."

On the 2nd of October a Court Martial was assembled (under the New Volunteer Act) for the first time, consisting of one Captain, three Lieutenants, and one Ensign to try one of the drummers for absence from duty, he having been arrested in the streets and sent to the Savoy by a magistrate. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails. After the Company had returned from London Fields, Hackney, where they were inspected by Brigadier-General Layard, the prisoner was marched into the new drill-shed, tied to the halberds, stripped, and received ten lashes, when the remainder were remitted at the intercession of Lieut.-Colonel Curtis.

At a Court, on the 9th of October, a number of alterations were made in the Rules and Orders, which were revised and confirmed at the General Court. The entrance fee was raised to £3 15s.; 5s. to the Secretary, 2s. to the Messenger, and 2s. for charitable uses, and an annual subscription of two guineas.

On the 25th of October the Company was inspected in Hyde Park by General the Earl of Harrington.

In November the divisions (now called "companies" for the first time) were ordered to be numbered from right to left of the line, and the following officers were attached to each:—

Artillery—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants;  
Grenadiers—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants;  
1 to 8 Company—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Sergeants;  
Light Infantry—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants;  
Yager Company—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants.

A General Court was held on the 5th of December, when the receipts for the half year, from April to the 11th of October, were reported to be £2,252, which left a deficit of £17, besides which £1,114 7s. 6d. had been raised by Voluntary Subscription for the cost of the new drill-shed. The new Rules and Orders, drawn up by the Committee appointed by the Special General Court for that purpose on the 26th of July, were confirmed; the principal alteration being in the 10th Article, that cadets should be considered as members for all purposes, but should not be eligible for the Court of Assistants. A Veteran Company

was established, the number being limited to thirty members. The following Preamble was also approved :—

“That by Virtue and in Pursuance of the Authorities with which the Honourable Artillery Company is invested by His present Majesty's Royal Warrant, dated at St. James's, the 4th day of March, 1766, the Patents and Warrants of His Majesty's Royal Predecessors, and the immemorial Right and Usage of this Company to make Laws for its own Government, the following Articles were approved and declared to be the Rules and Orders thereof.”

Only two of the old Honorary Members of the Court—Charles Lincoln and William Lane—remained, and R. Hooper was now added in consequence of the vote of the Special General Court; William Dawson having been elected Vice-President.

**1805**—In January orders were issued from the Horse Guards that at the next inspection officers were to produce their Commissions. A Return was accordingly made out of all the officers and the first date of their election, stating that they were elected by virtue of His Majesty's Warrant of the 4th of March, 1766.

On the 10th of January, W. H. White was elected Assistant-Secretary, at a salary of £30 per annum.

In January the night guards were ordered to be discontinued, and watchmen were engaged for that duty, of which the members appear to have been thoroughly weary, and of late the attendance for this purpose had been very bad.

In March, the Company was reported to be £1,000 in debt.

The Lord Mayor made application to the Company to attend at Temple Bar on Thursday, the 9th of May, to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who was going to St. Paul's in state as one of the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy. This request was at once complied with, and His Royal Highness expressed the deep impression made on him by their attention, which he considered demonstrated their attachment to His Majesty and family, and true respect to the Church and Constitution of England.

On the 13th of June, the first member was admitted to the



Veteran Company (John Everard Heyman); and on the 3rd of October a Captain and Sergeant were elected.

The musters not always being satisfactory, the Court, in May, resolved that the late musters were discreditable to the Corps and disgraceful to the members who had absented themselves; and, on the 21st of March, the Court ordered that the names of all members expelled should be advertised in the public papers, and that this should be considered a standing order, which was duly carried out.

The King expressed his intention of reviewing the brigade to which the Company belonged in Hyde Park, on Thursday, the 6th of June, at ten o'clock.

At the review in Hyde Park 577 were under arms, formed with eight companies three deep, besides the Yagers and Artillery division.

A letter was sent to the Colonel from Colonel McMahon, on the day of the inspection, dated two p.m., saying that he was commanded by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to inform him that he was much concerned at having been entirely ignorant of the inspection of the Company by the King, and that had he been apprised of it in time he should certainly have made it a point of duty to have appeared in his place at their head; and desired that the reason of his absence should be explained to the officers and members.

A long dispute having been carried on regarding a proposal to adopt the army cap instead of helmets, it was finally decided at a Special General Court on the 5th of August to approve the change. To avoid the inconvenience of alterations in the uniform being carried by a small majority, it was ordered that no change should in future be made except by the Military Committee, with the approbation of the Court, or by the vote of two-thirds present at a General Court.

A Circular was issued from the Horse Guards, dated the 8th of November, directing Inspecting Officers to report the state of the Corps under their command, in three classes:—

- 1st. As being fit to act with troops of the line.
- 2nd. As advancing in discipline.
- 3rd. As being deficient in discipline.

The Company was ordered to parade for inspection on Wednesday, the 27th of November, at nine o'clock, for the above purpose.

The two field-pieces were sent to Woolwich to be finished, which the Board of Ordnance directed should be done free of cost.

At the General Court, on the 4th of December, the accounts presented were more satisfactory, the receipts being about £1,400; and there was a balance of £132.

Colonel Le Mesurier died on the 9th of December, and on the 19th the Company paraded at nine o'clock, over 450 strong, and marched to Homerton, to the late Colonel's house. The procession was formed soon after one, and marched to Spital-fields Church, where they arrived at four, when the funeral service was performed. The Artillery division did not attend, but fired minute guns in the Ground. The streets leading to the church were kept by the Christ Church Middlesex Volunteers. On the 27th of March following Lieut.-Colonel William Curtis was elected Colonel in his place.

**1806**—On the 9th of January the Company were called upon to attend the funeral of Admiral Lord Nelson, for which they paraded in the Artillery Ground at half-past six in the morning, and soon after eight took their place on the right of the line of troops, on the south side of Ludgate Hill, and next to the Cathedral. The Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York and Sussex were present. After the service they marched back to the Armoury House, where they were dismissed at a quarter-past seven in the evening.

The Chaplain of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester informed Lieut.-Colonel Curtis that it would be highly gratifying to His Royal Highness to be received by the Company when he attended St. Paul's, as a Steward of the Sons of the Clergy, on the 1st of May. The Stewards also wrote to ask for the support and patronage of the Company to escort His Royal Highness from Temple Bar to St. Paul's, and afterwards to Merchant Taylors' Hall, as they did his cousin, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, the previous year.

Their request was complied with, and His Royal Highness

afterwards wrote expressing his thanks for the compliment paid him.

On the 5th of April Colonel McMahon wrote to say that the Prince of Wales was going to dine at the Mansion House on the 7th, and that it would be very gratifying to His Royal Highness to be escorted there by the Company. They accordingly received him at Temple Bar at five o'clock on that day.

In June another regimental Court Martial was assembled to try one of the drummers for absence from duty, he having been arrested at Brighton. He was only sentenced to twenty lashes with a cat, on account of his previous good character, and the punishment was carried out on the field day on the 4th of June. Another drummer was tried for theft, and sentenced to be drummed out of the regiment with a label on his back and breast with the words "Notorious Thief." This was carried out on the 4th of June also, the culprit (having a halter round his neck) was marched down the line, with the band playing the Rogue's March before him. In January, 1807, another drummer who had deserted received fifty lashes.

On the 28th of October, Gerard De Visme was elected a member, and the following day appointed Lieut.-Colonel.

**1807**—In January, members were called upon to make themselves efficient, in order to be exempted from serving under the Volunteer Act of 1804, or the Training Act of 1806.

The 26th of February, being a fast-day, the Company attended Divine Service at St. Paul's.

In October an "Estate Fund" was proposed to be formed by allowing the rents of the houses in Artillery Place to accumulate in the hands of Trustees, in order to enable the Company to rebuild the houses when the leases expired in Chiswell Street and Bunhill Row; and also to form a "Contingent Fund" out of the surplus receipts. After much discussion at Courts held on the 27th of January and 25th of February, it was finally approved of at a Special General Court held on the 27th of October, 1808, when it was ordered that the sum of £300 should be retained by the Secretary as a contingent fund to meet unexpected calls.

At the General Court on the 2nd of December the report of the Accounts and Store Committee for the half-year ending October showed the receipts to have been £2,423—which left a balance of £285, besides a sum of £600 invested in Exchequer Bills.

Sergeant-Major F. W. Bossy resigned in December, on account of leaving England, and was voted fifty guineas as a mark of the Court's approbation of his services.

**1808**—In March, the President applied to the Court for permission to be granted to the Excise Corps to exercise in the Grounds, but was informed that a clause in the Company's Lease prevented their complying with his request.

On the 12th of May the Company attended H.R.H. the Duke of York on his visit to the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's.

A War Office Circular, dated the 11th of April, was issued, stating that the establishment of Cavalry and Infantry Volunteer Corps were to be provisionally limited to the number serving on the 1st of that month; but the Colonel was informed that this regulation was not intended to apply to the Artillery Company.

The usual field day on the 4th of June, to celebrate his Majesty's birthday, was also held.

In August the members were ordered to wear their hair cut short, or so concealed as to have that appearance, as had been lately ordered for the Army.

All the members who failed to attend drills were summoned before the Court this summer, and many, not giving satisfactory reasons, were expelled, and their names read out at the head of the battalion, and posted in the Armoury House; but they were not often advertised.

In September, £50 was voted for the purchase of iron targets, for the use of the Yagers.

**1809**—In February three drummers were tried for desertion, and sentenced to one hundred lashes, and two others to fifty. The punishment of the two latter was remitted on account of their previous good conduct.

The Military Committee reported, in March, that they con-

sidered it would be very advantageous for officers to have a Commission, in order that it might be produced, if necessary, in case of any question regarding seniority when serving with other corps. The following form, after much discussion and several amendments, was adopted :—

“The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, by virtue and in pursuance of a warrant from His present Majesty King George III., under His Royal Signature bearing date at St. James's, the 4th day of March, 1766, and directed to the said President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants, whereby, amongst other things, full Power and Authority is given to the said Artillery Company to elect its officers, Do hereby certify and declare that at a Court of the said Artillery Company, holden on the — day of —, you, A. B., Gentleman, were duly elected Lieutenant of a Company of Foot in the said Artillery Company, whereof His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, is Captain-General, and William Curtis, Esq., is Colonel ; you are, therefore, to take into your charge and care the said Company, and duly to exercise the inferior officers and soldiers of the same in arms ; And also to use your best care and endeavour to keep them in good Order and Discipline, commanding them respectively to obey you as their Lieutenant. And you are also to obey your Superior Officers (according to the Discipline of War) in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you.

“Dated at the Armoury House in the Artillery Ground, in the Parish of St. Luke, in the County of Middlesex, the — day of —, in the — year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George III., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 18 .

“By Order of the Court,

“ —, Secretary.

“Armoury House, the day of — 18 .”

A grand field day was ordered for the 25th of October, in commemoration of the King entering on the fiftieth year of his reign ; and the Armoury House was illuminated.

At a General Court, on the 6th of December, the words “ field days ” were ordered to be substituted for the word “ muster ” in the 24th Articles of Rules and Orders.

**1810**—A Court of Emergency was held on Saturday afternoon, the 7th of April, at which a night guard of fifty men was

ordered to be kept at the Armoury House for the protection of the arms, in consequence of the tumultuous and riotous meetings occasioned by the House of Commons having ordered Sir Francis Burdett to be committed to the Tower.

The following day an application was received from Mr. Justice Moser, one of the magistrates at the Public Office, Worship Street, requesting that the Company might be kept in readiness in case it was found necessary to send for their assistance. The members were accordingly assembled, and the guard was maintained until late the following Wednesday, when, quiet being restored, they were dismissed. The Volunteer Corps of the Metropolis were also assembled under Arms. The Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a letter dated the 12th inst., expressed the high sense His Majesty entertained of their zeal and public spirit on this important occasion, and his persuasion that the same degree of alacrity would prevail amongst them should circumstances again require their services.

As it was feared that the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett from the Tower on the Prorogation of Parliament, on the 21st of June, might be productive of attempts to disturb the public peace, Mr. Secretary Ryder requested that the Company might be assembled at four p.m. on that day, to be in readiness if required ; but all passed off quietly, and they were dismissed at midnight.

The Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy requested the Company to attend as usual, on the 10th of May, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was coming to St. Paul's as one of the Stewards. The Major was sent to confer with the Secretary of the Society, who admitted the impolicy of calling out the Company on this occasion "under those peculiar circumstances" in which they were situated.

At the General Court on the 5th of December, the receipts up to the last audit in October were reported to be £1,367, the disbursements £1,290, leaving a balance of £77 ; besides which there was a sum of £3,800 in Three per Cent. Annuities.

**1811**—At a Court of Assistants held on the 7th of February, a report of the Military Committee, dated the 13th of December,

on the subject of prizes for shooting, was considered and approved, which was as follows :—

“That there be at least 12 field days between the 1st of April and the 30th September.

“That every member attending two-thirds of such field days, be considered as entitled to stand competitor for the prizes hereafter proposed ; and in case the Corps shall be called upon by any public emergency or danger, or for the purpose of parade, such muster to be considered as field days.

“The hour mentioned in the orders for muster to be strictly attended to, and no one permitted to fall in after the roll is called to take any benefit of that attendance in respect of these Resolutions. That the greatest number of Prizes to be fired for be not more than 12, and not exceeding in value £10 each.

“That immediately after the 30th of September, 1811, a return of those members who are entitled to be competitors under the foregoing regulations be transmitted to the Military Committee, and the number of Prizes to be contended for to be determined as follows, viz.—

“The eight Battalion Companies, Grenadiers and Light Infantry, to be divided into equal squads, and to fire for not more than 10 Prizes, under the following Regulations,—

“Returning 200 and upwards	...	...	...	10 Prizes.
” 180 and under 200	...	...	...	9 ”
” 160 ” 180	...	...	...	8 ”
” 140 ” 160	...	...	...	7 ”
” 120 ” 140	...	...	...	6 ”
” 100 ” 120	...	...	...	5 ”
” 80 ” 100	...	...	...	4 ”
” 60 ” 80	...	...	...	3 ”
” 40 ” 60	...	...	...	2 ”

“The general return of the above Companies being under 40, no prize to be fired for by them.

“That the Yager Company be entitled to one prize if the return be not less than 20 competitors.

“That the Artillery Division be entitled to one prize if the return be not less than 10 competitors.

“The Field Officers and Staff, Officers of Companies, and non-commissioned officers to be included in the above regulations, and to fire with the Companies to which they are attached.”

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having expressed his intention of reviewing the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer Forces, stationed in and about the Metropolis, on Monday, the 10th of June, on Wimbledon Common, the Company paraded at

Head-quarters at five o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Wimbledon, where they took up their post on the left, and the Royal Artillery on the right, of the line. After firing a royal salute and *feu de joie*, they marched past, and then returned to Head-quarters.

The following day a General Order was issued from the Horse Guards expressing His Royal Highness's entire approbation of the appearance of the troops, and particularly his gratification at the numerous corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers.

Captain Lawson, of the Artillery division, stated that the Colonel had ordered the officers of that division to wear their gorgets in future, contrary to the Army regulations for Artillery Officers; and, in order to distinguish them from their Sergeants, the following alterations were approved of at a Court in August, viz., that the Captain should wear a gold bullion epaulet, and the Lieutenant a gold fringe epaulet, in accordance with the Army Regulations.

On the 25th of October, those members entitled to fire, numbering eighty-seven, competed at Hampstead: the prize winners being Thomas Bagnall, of the 4th Company, Sergeant B. J. T. Nightingale, and Sergeant Robert Chappell, of the 1st Company, and Charles Baumer of the Yagers. A silver cup was presented to each of them at the General Court on the 4th December.

In October, the Court expressed their satisfaction that the Yagers had, by great attention and perseverance, arrived at a degree of perfection in the science of rifle-shooting highly honourable to themselves, and reflecting credit on the Company; as in a late competition with a Society formed at Nottingham for the encouragement of rifle-shooting, and who had challenged all England, it was accepted by the Yagers, who, at a considerable expense and sacrifice of time, supported the skill and military reputation of the Company.

**1812**—The Colonel having issued a printed notice in January that drills would commence on Wednesday, the 5th February, at six p.m., and be continued every Wednesday until further orders, the Court resolved that this was an infringement of



the 23rd Article of the Rules and Orders, having been issued without their approval; but, considering it had been done inadvertently, allowed it to stand, and the Colonel afterwards apologised for his unintentional mistake.

Twelve field days were ordered to be held between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, the drills being discontinued after the last Wednesday in March; but drills were afterwards ordered for every Wednesday in November, to enable members to attend a sufficient number to exempt them from serving in the Militia.

Three targets, thirty inches in diameter, were provided for the prize competition, for which the following regulations were made. The target at which the Battalion companies were to fire were not to exceed eighty yards, as the distance of 100 yards, which had been proposed, would throw the chance of the prizes in the hands of a few, and the regular troops only fired up to sixty yards. The winners to be those "*who put in the greatest number of shots without reference to the target fired at,*" and in case of a tie, three shots each to be fired to decide. The ammunition provided by the Quartermaster to be the only kind used.

The number returned as eligible to compete was 100, and the shooting took place at Hampstead, on Wednesday, the 11th November; the successful competitors being Serg.-Major W. H. White; Sergeant B. Adams, 8th Company; Ensign William Cozens, 7th Company; Charles Baumer, Yager.

The Artillery were unable to fire owing to the Butts at Woolwich, where they usually went for ball practice, being under repair.

The prizes, consisting of silver cups, were presented to the winners at the General Court on the 2nd of December.

The following alterations in the dress of the Company were approved by the Court on the 25th of March, and members were ordered to appear in it on and after the field day on the 6th of May:—

UNIFORM JACKET.—Scarlet, of superfine cloth, with lappels six inches broad at top and five at bottom, to button over all the way down; blue round cuffs two and a-half inches deep, and stand-up collar edged with

white kerseymere, and laced with broad vellum lace. Slash flap with three buttons, laced round, the skirt eight inches deep, blue wings on the shoulders, laced round and edged with white, with a silver plume in the centre, and bullion (to pattern) an inch and a-quarter deep, the back skirt to be edged with white. The buttons to be at equal distances, not less than ten in number, and to be increased in proportion to the length of the lappels, which must be not less than fifteen inches long from the collar, and to be increased in proportion to the height of the wearer.

**BREECHES.**—White kerseymere, made sufficiently high to meet the jacket, and sufficiently long to be three inches under the top of the gaiters.

**GAITERS, &c.**—Gaiters of black cloth, with flat black leather buttons. A black handkerchief to be worn round the neck, tied without either knot or bow appearing in front; the shirt not to appear above the handkerchief.

Hair to be worn close at the sides, without either queue or powder.

**HELMET.**—Helmet of strong leather to be made to come down low behind, chain across the crown, black bearskin, on the left side a regulation feather nine inches long, three inches red at the bottom, and six inches white at the top; plated Prince's plume on the right side, a strip of leopard skin round the bottom of the helmet, which is to be edged with plated metal, and the motto of the Company, "*Arma Pacis Fulcra*," in the front. The Grenadiers to wear a white feather, and the Light Infantry a green one of the same length.

**ARTILLERY DIVISION.**—Jacket of dark blue cloth, white lining, scarlet cuffs, collar, and wings, to be made exactly to correspond with the scarlet jacket before described. Button, a shield, with ordnance surmounted with the Prince's plume. Helmet same as the Battalion, except a yellow edging and white feather nine inches long.

**ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.**—Musket for the Battalion to be three feet six inches long in the barrel, for the Light Infantry and Artillery Divisions three feet three inches. The bore to be of the eleventh gauge, and the bayonet eighteen inches long in the blade.

**POUCH** to contain eighteen rounds, with a tin at the bottom of each, the flap plain.

**BELTS.**—A shoulder belt for the pouch, and a waist belt for the bayonet, to fasten with a clasp in front, representing a lion's head.

**1813**—A letter from the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, dated the 15th of April, was received applying for permission to exercise the Bank Regiment in the Artillery Ground. It was referred to the Estate Committee to report whether this could be granted with perfect safety to the legal rights of the Company. At a Court on the 6th of May a motion was carried that it would be inconsistent with the

interests of the Company to grant such permission to any Volunteer Corps.

A Committee was appointed, in June, to watch the progress of the Local Militia Bill in Parliament, in order to protect the interests of the Company.

In September several alterations in the uniform were approved, it being ordered that for all musters except for inspections or reviews, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Artillery and Battalion Divisions, instead of wearing white breeches and black leggings, should wear loose trousers and short gaiters of a dark gray mixture, and the officers trousers of the same description with the short Wellington boot, all similar to those worn by regiments of the Line.

Eighty-two members were returned this year as entitled to compete for the prizes; six shots only were allowed to each. On the 4th of October twenty-four of the competitors paraded at the Armoury House at eight o'clock in the morning, and having been formed into two subdivisions, together with a few other members who attended, proceeded to Hampstead. Each man had to fire six shots each from the right of subdivisions; but as it was a wet day the muskets were in a very bad condition, and the ammunition so damp that in the course of an hour only five members had been able to fire their six rounds. The rain increased, accompanied by a thick fog which rendered the targets almost invisible, so they adjourned to the Castle, where they decided to postpone the shooting to the 16th. This was the last prize meeting held for many years.

A Court of Emergency was held on the 25th of November, and the President and Field Officers were requested to wait on the Home Secretary to express their desire to afford every possible assistance in the existing crisis. This they did the following day, when Lord Sidmouth stated that all the Government required of them was to increase their numbers, and exercise much more frequently, so as to be able to take the place of the forces sent elsewhere.

The Court—considering it their duty at this important crisis, when every exertion was being made by Government to assist their allies on the Continent by sending both regulars and Militia

to their aid—offered the services of the Company for such military duty as was consistent with the association of its members. The loyal and respectable inhabitants of London and its vicinity were therefore invited to join the Company, in the following Address.

“INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH METROPOLIS!

“The most ancient of your Volunteer Establishments calls you, in the name of Honour and your Country, to join its ranks under the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, its Captain-General.

“At a crisis such as the oldest has never seen, and the youngest may never see again, when the inhabitants of almost every nation in Europe, disclaiming the selfish calculations of individual advantage, are exhibiting to the astonished world prodigies of disinterestedness and devotion in the sacred cause of genuine Liberty and legitimate Government, Britain, the Parent and Diffuser of this Blessing, must not, cannot, be an Idle Spectator, or become a secondary Power in the glorious struggle.

“Her Soldiers are already earning immortal Honours to themselves and their Country, and her Militia are eager to begin the brilliant career; but the settled Establishments of England, under a wise and prudent Government, will not allow of its being entirely stript of Military force.

“Ready, as the Honourable Artillery Company has ever been, to afford its services to the State, it was not possible to be silent on this occasion, and the tender of such services as may be consistent with the necessary avocations of the different members has been most graciously received.

“To provide a substitute for a more regular force, and to promote the object of His Majesty’s Government in collecting the greatest mass of disposable troops to be directed against the Common Enemy, this appeal is made to your Loyalty and your Zeal.

“Inhabitants of London, what answer do you give to this call? What example will you set to England and to Europe?”

At the General Court, on the 1st of December, the accounts up to October showed a balance of £617 in favour of the Company, besides £5,500 in Bank Annuities.

Lord Sidmouth, the Secretary for the Home Department, wrote to the Colonel, on the 29th of November, stating that he had laid before the Prince Regent the unanimous resolution of the Court of Assistants, of the 25th instant, and was commanded to express the peculiar satisfaction which His Royal Highness had received from this fresh proof of the public spirit of that respectable Corps. That it was highly desirable, under the

existing circumstances, when, on account of the demands for foreign service, the domestic force would be considerably diminished, that immediate measures should be adopted for placing and keeping the Company in such a state as would enable it to afford the most effectual aid to the civil power in case of emergency; and it was hoped that this object might be accomplished without any very inconvenient interference with the necessary avocation of its members.

From a return of the strength of the Company, in December, it appears that there were 281 effectives, or 332 of all ranks.

At a Court, on the 23rd of December, the following Address was approved and ordered to be printed:—

“The Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company deem it a Duty at the present juncture, when the cause of the whole civilised World is at stake, to address itself to the Inhabitants of London and its vicinity, to point out the nature of the Corps, the public benefits it may render, and to invite Fellow-Subjects to unite with the members in their patriotic intentions.

“This Company is of very ancient date, and has at all times been steady in supporting the Constitution and Government, and has frequently experienced the most honourable distinctions.

“The Corps is formed into a regular Battalion of Infantry, consisting of Grenadier Battalion, and Light Infantry Companies, with a Yager Company and Artillery Division attached; having four field-pieces—two presented by the City of London, in 1780, and two by the President, Sir William Curtis, in 1804.

“This Company presents peculiarities of excellence that merit general attention; it possesses every advantage of the Volunteer Body; it is authorised and privileged by a Warrant of His present Majesty, wherein His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is declared Captain-General, and is governed by Rules and Regulations purely its own.

“Various are the considerations which should operate upon reflecting men to induce them to enter the Honourable Artillery Company.

“The character of an independent Citizen of England bearing arms under legal sanction is congenial with the clearest idea of the Constitution, and clearly calculated to obviate difficulties and produce good effects

“The personal services of the youth of the country are at all times, and more especially at the present moment, due to the State, and the example should be shown and excited by the higher classes.

“Persons of affluence and ease ought to renounce a degree of the indulgencies their condition affords, and bear a share in those patriotic labours which the common cause of Europe so forcibly demands; they should now

step forward and evince their public feeling and virtue by joining the ranks of their brethren in arms.

"At this momentous era every zealous friend of his country is called to act upon the spur of public emergency, and thus to discharge an immediate Duty by demonstrating a power ready to step forward in the public service.

"The Honourable Artillery Company lifts its banners to the observation of respectable persons for whose convenience, subserviently to the public weal, its Laws and Regulations are ordained.

"As the first object of the Company is the protection of London, the grand Emporium of the World, the Court of Assistants resolve on appealing to, and now rely on, the good sense, loyalty, and spirit of the inhabitants of it and its vicinity for success in endeavouring to augment their Body, and for which they are encouraged to hope with great confidence when many parts of the kingdom are showing the most laudable zeal in putting their Yeomanry, &c., in a more efficient state for the security of the nation.

"The circumstances of the times demand extraordinary exertions, and the constitution of this Volunteer Corps is eminently calculated for a body devoted to the defence of the metropolis and its adjacent parts.

"At whatever happy period peace may return, the motto of the Company, 'Arma Patis Fulera,' ought not to be forgotten by the People of this favoured Land.

"The Tyranny lately exercised abroad now manifests to Britons the necessity of being always prepared to maintain their own National Dignity, Freedom, and Independence. What has it not done for 'the lately so oppressed Europe'?

"The British Constitution is the result of wisdom matured by observations on innumerable events which ages only could evolve. Let the sincerity of men who profess to hold it in veneration appear in readiness effectually to stand forth in its support, and in defence of their King and Country.

#### "REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

"Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are to be proposed by five members of the Company; those under age may be accepted as Cadets with the approbation of their Parents or Guardians, and when of age are eligible as members.

"Members are to provide, at their own expense, the necessary clothing, arms, and accoutrements.

"The fees of admission are six guineas, including the current year's subscription.

"Drills are frequently held at the Armoury House; the attendance required will be found perfectly compatible with the avocations of men of business.

"Further information may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Company, No. 18, Artillery Place, Finsbury Square."

At the same Court it was decided to appoint a Quarter-master-Sergeant, and Sergeant R. S. Kirby was elected by ballot for that post, and ordered to take rank immediately after the Sergeant-Major.

**1814** — The drills during the year were fixed for every Wednesday from February to March, and every alternate Wednesday from April to September, besides the usual field days to celebrate the King's and Prince Regent's birthdays.

At the request of the Lord Mayor, the Company was ordered to parade on Saturday, the 18th of June, at noon, to form a guard of honour to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, who were going to dine at the Guildhall, at which place the Company accordingly attended.

A review was held in Hyde Park on the 20th, and the following day a General Order was issued from the Horse Guards, expressing the satisfaction of H.R.H. the Prince Regent at the appearance of the troops, and particularly with the numerous Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers. His Royal Highness assured them that it had been a source of great exultation to him to have had such an opportunity of displaying before his illustrious Allies this most gratifying indication of the national feeling.

An Order was received from the Office of Ordnance, dated the 20th of June, stating that the Home Secretary had directed that the Company should be discontinued from the 24th inst., and therefore requested that all arms, accoutrements, and such like stores, should be sent to the Tower.

The Colonel waited on the Home Secretary for an explanation; and afterwards received a letter from Lord Sidmouth, dated Whitehall, the 27th of June, stating that he had the satisfaction of informing him that the communication from the Ordnance Office respecting the discontinuance of the services of the Hon. Artillery Company originated in a mistake, as the regulations for relieving the Volunteer Corps from further duty did not extend to the Company.

A general Thanksgiving for Peace was ordered for the 7th of July, on which day the Company paraded at 8 a.m., and marched

to Temple Bar, preceded by their two six-pounders. They headed the procession to St. Paul's, where they formed line from the west door and received the Royal party with a salute, and after the service escorted them back as far as Temple Bar. From the returns on that day it appears that 159 were present under arms, and 189 absent, the strength of the Company being 348.

The herbage at this period was let at the rate of £100 per annum; but in November, 1821, the Court decided not to let the herbage of the Ground for the future.

William Lane, one of the two surviving honorary members of the Courts of Assistants, died during the year, the sole survivor being Major R. Hooper, whose name appears for the last time in 1829.

The salary of the Messenger was increased by a guinea a week.

A Committee was appointed on the 29th of June to consider the advisability of making an alteration in the Rules and Orders respecting fees on admission and subscriptions, and in the payment of the Armourer; also to inquire into the income and expenditure of the Company, to ascertain if any saving could be effected. They reported that they could not recommend any alteration in the admission fees and subscription, but that the 18th Article of Rules and Orders should be expunged, and the following substituted:—

“That the Arms and Accoutrements of each Member or Cadet shall be kept in constant readiness for service, and the expense of cleaning the same shall be defrayed from the Annual Subscription.”

This alteration was made in consequence of the difficulty the Armourer experienced in obtaining his fees from the members, a sum of £268 7s. 5d. being then due to him, principally from members who had left the Company.

With reference to the income and expenditure the Committee recommended that, considering the then reduced numbers of the Company, the drill-shed should be sold and removed, being only a source of expense for repairs; and that the number of drummers should be reduced to twelve at Michaelmas. The shed was accordingly sold in September for £320. These recommendations were approved, and at the General Court on



the 7th of December, the 18th Article of the Rules and Orders was rescinded, and the above substituted.

**1815**—At a Court of Emergency, held on Wednesday, the 8th of March, it was resolved, in consequence of the riotous meetings the previous night, occasioned by the Corn Bill then pending in Parliament, that a guard should be mounted that night at the Armoury House, and be continued until the 21st of March.

In April, Messrs. S. T. Pauly and D. Egg applied for the use of the Ground to exhibit “a new apparatus for aërial conveyance,” but permission was refused.

In August the Muskets of the Company were ordered to be browned, in accordance with a General Order issued to the Army from the Horse Guards.

One of the drummers was tried by Court Martial in September for being absent from duty and enlisting in the Westminster Militia; he was sentenced to fifty lashes, which were remitted, and he was handed over to the Militia authorities.

The Committee of Accounts and Stores having been directed to consider whether the annual subscription could not be reduced to one guinea without danger to the finances of the Company, they reported that during the past three years there had been a great decrease of members, and it was anticipated that the members would become still further reduced, although the expenditure remained about the same, being on an average about £2,000 a-year. The gross rents of the houses were £1,571 10s., and subscriptions, from about 250 members, £525.

The Military expenditure was composed of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
12 Drummers and Fifers at £18 5s. ... ..	219	0	0
Shirts, shoes for ditto ... ..	30	18	0
Cutting Hair ... ..	2	2	0
Drum-Major's Salary ... ..	50	0	0
Regimental Clerk ... ..	54	12	0
W. Bailey, for cleaning Field-pieces ... ..	20	0	0
Morrison „ Muskets, Fusils, Pikes, Swords	163	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£539	12	0
	<hr/>		

At the General Court on the 6th of December, the 6th Article of the Rules and Orders was revised as follows :—

“ That the Court of Assistants do convene a Special General Court whenever it shall think expedient, or whenever required, in writing, by at least one-eighth of the Members of the Company, but in no case less than thirty, specifying the subject on which the General Court is to meet ; and no Special General Court shall be Convened under any other authority, unless the Court of Assistants shall refuse or neglect to comply with the said requisition for the space of twenty-one days ; in which case the said requesting members may themselves summon a General Court, and when sixty of the members are assembled they may proceed to business. The summons convening the General Court to be, in all cases, delivered or sent to all the members at least seven days prior to the time appointed for holding the Court, and to specify the subject to be taken into consideration, and no other matter shall be decided upon than what shall be expressed in such summons.”

The 8th Article to be :—

“ That no motion shall be made at an Annual General Court to alter or rescind any Rule or Order of the Company, unless the summons for such Court shall specify the alteration intended to be made. And if one-eighth of the members of the Company, but in no case less than thirty, shall be desirous of altering or rescinding any Rule or Order, at any Annual General Court, and shall give one month's notice, in writing, to the Secretary, the Court of Assistants shall cause the same to be specified in the summons for such Annual General Court.”

A proposition to alter the 16th Article, by making the annual subscription one guinea after the first year, was rejected.

**1816**—In July, a new Messenger being chosen, his duties were defined as follows :

“ To summons all Courts and Committees, and members when ordered. To have entire charge, and keep clean the Armoury House, close the Sutling Room at ten o'clock, unless a Court or Committee was sitting. To serve refreshments to members only ; not to allow card playing.”

His salary was £30 per annum, with £10 extra for cleaning the four field-pieces ; and permission to reside at 29, Bunhill Row, free of all rents and taxes.

A Special Committee, appointed to consider the expenditure

of the Company, reported, in September, that they found that since the reductions made in 1814, the receipts were about £478 per annum in excess of the expenditure, but that no further reductions could be made except by the muskets of the officers and non-commissioned officers being returned into store, thus saving about £20 per annum; and that the Regimental Clerk should be discharged as unnecessary, by which his salary of £54 12s. per annum would be saved; and the returns of drills and field days should be kept by the Secretary. The report was agreed to.

In consequence of a meeting to be held on Monday, the 2nd of December, in Spa Fields, by the distressed artificers and mechanics, discharged mariners, and others, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a reduction of taxes, it was feared some disturbance might ensue; a guard was therefore assembled at the Armoury House. On Sunday evening the Lord Mayor sent a copy of a letter from Lord Sidmouth to the Colonel, stating that there was a rumour that the mob intended to seize the arms of the Company.

A Court of Emergency was at once assembled, and orders issued for the Company to parade the next morning, which they did, and remained under arms until late that night.

The Company assembled again the next day, and a guard was maintained until Wednesday, when, quiet having been restored, they were dismissed.

The Lord Mayor wrote, on the 4th of December, expressing his best thanks for the able and prompt assistance given to the civil power in the City. Lord Sidmouth also wrote to assure them of his high sense of this additional proof of their public spirit and loyalty.

The inhabitants on the west side of Finsbury Square, and Artillery Place, applied to the Court to appoint a watchman, in consequence of the depredations to which they were subject, and offered to pay all expenses; to which the Court assented.

At the General Court on the 4th of December the following alterations were made in the Rules and Orders:—

The 16th Article was amended by striking out the words "*Two Guineas*," and inserting "*One Guinea*."

In the 24th Article the following words were expunged:—

“But that no member who has not attended at least one-fourth of the field days of the Corps since the preceding Annual General Court, or since his admission, be permitted to vote at such or any other election for Officers of Companies.”

At a Court on the 10th of December, the Colonel reported that at an interview with Lord Sidmouth, his Lordship said that he did not consider it safe to leave the arms unprotected, and if the Company liked he would send a guard from the Tower for their protection. The Court decided to distribute the arms amongst the members, to dismount the field-pieces, and secrete the ammunition. The following day a guard arrived from the Tower, consisting of a corporal and six men, from the Coldstream Guards, but was sent back, and the Court resolved that no military guard whatever should be admitted.

Another Court, on the 18th December, expressed their opinion that it would be very prejudicial to the discipline of the Company to remove the arms, and ordered a guard of members to be established, which was maintained till the 25th of February. Lord Sidmouth wrote, saying that “it gave him great satisfaction to find that a guard of regular troops was not considered necessary to protect their arms.”

The active measure taken by Colonel Curtis on this occasion without first communicating with the Court, caused considerable dissatisfaction to that body, who passed a resolution, on the 18th of December, to the effect that it would be much better if the Chiefs and superior Military Officers were for the future to consult the Court before communicating with the Government.

**1817**—On the 4th of January the Colonel wrote to the Court saying that, finding he differed materially from those who took a prominent part in their discussions, and that personal allusions were so much indulged in as to give him, as Colonel, “a very unpleasant feeling,” he thought it only consistent with his views, already stated, to resign.

The Court expressed their regret that his opinion should be so much at variance with what they considered the true prin-

ciples of the constitution of the Company, in regard to the controlling power of the Court over every member, however high his rank. The Court further highly disapproved of his having deemed it advisable to apply to Government for a guard, which they considered highly derogatory to the Company, and calculated to subject it to the contempt of the public. But they thought it would be wanting in justice if they omitted to record their high sense of his great exertions in his military capacity, and his constant zeal in promoting the efficiency of the Company.

In a letter, dated Whitehall, Sunday, the 2nd of February, Lord Sidmouth wrote to the Colonel that, although the Spa Fields meeting had been adjourned to the 10th instant, he thought it incumbent upon him, by way of precaution, to avail himself of their spirited offer; and requested that the Company might assemble at nine o'clock the following morning, and remain under arms during the day to render assistance to the civil power if required. The Company accordingly assembled, and remained on duty until nine o'clock in the evening; Lord Sidmouth wrote on Saturday, the 8th, saying that it was indispensably necessary to adopt measures of precaution, and requested that the Company might be again assembled at eight o'clock on Monday morning, which they accordingly did, and were dismissed at nine in the evening; the Lord Mayor and the magistrate at Worship Street writing to say that all was then quiet.

A letter of thanks was received from the Home Office, stating that Lord Sidmouth would have great satisfaction in communicating to the Prince Regent the additional proof of the zeal and public spirit which had been manifested by them on this occasion.

The Court having resolved to offer the vacant post of Colonel to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, wrote to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, at the end of February, as their Captain-General, to inform him of their desire, and request his approval.

No reply having been received, the Court, on the 23rd of April, appointed a Committee to wait on H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex on the subject, and wrote to request an audience, to

which an answer was at once received, appointing Sunday, the 27th of April, at eleven o'clock.

The Committee accordingly attended at Kensington Palace, and were introduced to His Royal Highness, and read the proceedings of the Court on the subject. His Royal Highness said that he begged it might not be considered a mere speech of civility when he said that he felt himself highly complimented by their offer, and would with pleasure accept the post of Colonel, upon the understanding that he had not in any way solicited it; and he hoped it was the general wish of the Company that he should join them, as it would be extremely painful to him indeed to be the cause of adding to any want of unanimity in the Company. The Deputation assured His Royal Highness that there was no difference of opinion on the subject, but that they were rather at a loss how to proceed in consequence of their letter to the Prince Regent remaining unanswered, from fearing to give offence in a certain quarter, which might some day cause some difficulty, if not a refusal to renew their Charter. His Royal Highness observed that he did not think a refusal to confirm their Charter would be given to so loyal a body, who were so well affected to the King and Constitution. Seeing the difficulty in which they were placed he would not add to it by accepting the Colonelcy then; but, to show his feeling on the subject of the offer made to him, he would become a member first, and leave the rest for future consideration, in order to relieve them from their unpleasant position. His Royal Highness then appointed Wednesday, the 14th of May, at two o'clock, to be admitted a member.

On the 2nd of May the following nomination paper, signed by upwards of 130 members, was delivered to the Court of Assistants:—

“We, the undersigned Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, beg to propose His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, K.G., aged forty-four years, to be admitted a Member of the Honourable Artillery Company.

“His Royal Highness was a Member of the late Corps of Loyal North Britons.”

At the Court on the 14th of May a deputation of the four

senior Captains received His Royal Highness on his arrival at the Armoury House, and conducted him to the Court Room, where he answered the usual questions to the satisfaction of the Court, was balloted for, admitted, and paid his entrance fee and subscription. His Royal Highness then signed the Ancient Vellum Book, as well as the book containing the Declaration signed by members on joining. At the next Court, on the 21st of May, he was duly elected Colonel, and on the 28th of May he took the chair, for the first time, at a meeting of the Court, which he frequently did afterwards. His Royal Highness always took a most active part in the management of the affairs of the Company. Most of the meetings of the Military Committee were held under his presidency at Kensington Palace, and he invariably signed their reports to the Court of Assistants.

At a Court, on Saturday, the 14th of June, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair, the chairman acquainted the Court that a Bill was pending in Parliament for granting Yeomanry exemptions from parochial offices, &c.; and as it would be highly advantageous to them to obtain similar exemptions, the Court was called to consider the best means to be adopted. His Royal Highness informed the Court that he had seen Mr. H. Addington the previous day, who had promised to consider the subject, and confer with those who had brought in the Bill.

The attempt, however, was not successful, the Government considering that it would be very irregular to introduce the Company into a Yeomanry Bill, and deemed a separate Bill indispensably necessary, but that the expediency of such a measure would require much consideration.

A Court of Emergency was held on the 16th of June in consequence of an intimation to the Commanding Officer that, on the termination of the trials for high treason, some tumults might arise, and requesting that the Company would assemble; orders to that effect were therefore issued.

They were again called out on the 6th of September, a riot in Smithfield being apprehended, and the Home Secretary had received information that an attempt would be made to seize their arms.



*Lambert*

*Supper*



*Lawrence*



*Farmbridge*

*William Frederick*

Published by Fisher, Son & Co. Exton, London. May 26, 1827.





A question having arisen as to whether minute guns should be fired during the funeral of H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte and Her Royal Infant, Lieut.-Colonel De Visme wrote to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, the Colonel, asking if he thought it should be done ; to which he received the following reply :—

“ TO LIEUT.-COLONEL DE VISME, &C., &C.

“ My dear Sir,

“ In answer to your letter I have only to observe with melancholy pleasure the interest which the H. A. C. takes in the deep loss the Country has sustained by the death of my beloved niece, as likewise their anxiety to evince their dutiful attachment to their Captain-General at this momentous visitation which must affect him so deeply. Should the Tower guns fire minute guns I conceive there would be no impropriety in the measure, which perhaps you might learn through Captain Codd, of the War Office, who lives in Holland Street, Kensington, to whom you may make use of my name. By ascertaining the fact you might regulate our motions. But should no directions be for the Tower guns firing, I think we should be alarming the neighbourhood, and perhaps give rise to observations better avoided at the moment. The officers will of course receive orders to wear black crape on the left arm, and should the privates wish for the distinction, which must be of their own seeking, I should of course accede to the request.

“ Excuse my haste, and believe me

“ (as well as I can be expected at this moment),

“ Very sincerely yours,

“ AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

“ *Tunbridge Wells, November 16th, 1817.*”

The Artillery Division assembled, under the command of Captain Lawson, to be ready for the occasion ; but on being informed by Colonel Yorke, from the Tower, that no orders had been received to fire the guns, and that having searched for precedents he found that the guns at the Tower were not fired during the funeral of the late Princess Amelia, they were dismissed.

The Rules and Orders were revised at the General Court on the 3rd of December, and ordered to be printed.

**1818**—At a Court on the 5th of February, the following alterations in the uniform of the Company were approved, as recommended by the Military Committee, dated Kensington Palace, 21st of January, and signed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, as Colonel, and the other members of the Committee, viz., the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant:—

#### BATTALION.

**UNIFORM JACKET.**—Jacket of superfine scarlet, with lappels six inches broad at top, and five at bottom, to button over all the way down, blue round cuffs two and a half inches deep, and stand-up collar, edged with white keyseymere and laced with broad vellum lace, slash flaps with three buttons, laced round, the skirt eight inches deep; blue wings on the shoulders, laced round and edged with white, with a silver plume in the centre and bullion (to pattern) an inch and a quarter deep, the back skirt to be edged with white, the buttons to be at equal distances, not less than ten in number, and to be increased in proportion to the length of the lappels, which must not be less than fifteen inches long from the collar, and to be increased in proportion to the height of the wearer.

**BREECHES FOR PARADE.**—White kerseymere made sufficiently high to meet the jacket, and sufficiently long to be three inches under the top of the gaiters.

**GAITERS, &c.**—Black cloth, with flat black leather buttons, Trousers for Service or ordinary field days to be of regulation grey cloth, and short gaiters of the same.

A black handkerchief to be worn round the neck, tied without either knot or bow appearing in front, the shirt not to appear above the handkerchief.

Hair to be worn close at the sides, without a queue or powder.

**HELMET.**—Helmet of strong leather, made to come low down behind, chain across the crown, black bearskin; on the left side a regulation feather nine inches long, three inches red at the bottom, and six inches white at the top, plated Prince's plume on the right side; a strip of leopard skin round the bottom of the helmet, which is to be edged with plated metal and the motto of the Company: "*Arma Pacis Fulera*," in the front. The Grenadiers to wear a white feather, and the Light Infantry a green one, of the same length.

#### ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Jacket of superfine dark blue cloth, white lining, scarlet cuffs, collars and wings, to be made exactly to correspond with the scarlet jacket before

described ; button, a shield with ordnance, surmounted with the Prince's plume. The Captain and Lieutenants to wear a gold bullion epaulet.

**HELMET** the same as the Battalion, except a yellow edging and white feather nine inches long.

**ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.**—Musket for the Battalion to be three feet six inches long in the barrel ; for the Light Infantry and Artillery Divisions three feet three inches ; the bore to be of the eleventh gauge, and the bayonet eighteen inches long in the blade. The Yager Company to carry rifles. Pouch to contain eighteen rounds, with a tin at the bottom of each ; the flap plain.

**BELTS.**—A shoulder belt for the pouch, and waist belt for the bayonet, to fasten with a clasp in front, representing a lion's head.

#### YAGER COMPANY.

**JACKET.**—Superfine dark green cloth, single breasted, without skirts, covered buttons, trimmed with mohair cord. Officers' with wings and bronzed scales, edged with small gold bullion, and Prince's plume, same as the Battalion.

**TROUSERS.**—Superfine or second cloth, same colour as the jacket, trimmed with mohair down the sides, and Austrian knot in front.

**PELISSE JACKET.**—Superfine or second cloth, same colour, trimmed with mohair cord, mohair shag cuffs and collar.

**CAP.**—Black beaver, Yeoman crown, nine inches across the top, seven inches high from the centre, to come down low behind ; black corded silk trimming two inches deep round the top, same at bottom three-quarters of an inch deep, bound with leather, and a plain black patent leather fixed peak ; a gold embroidered Prince's plume in front, about two inches high, bronzed rosettes and scales, with black ribbon to tie under the chin, silk oval rosette in front, bronzed socket, and feather six inches long with bronzed ring on the same.

In consequence of a meeting of distressed manufacturers and others being advertised to be held in Spa Fields, on Monday, the 4th of May, the Company was ordered to parade at eleven o'clock on that day for the protection of the Armoury House, where they remained until eight o'clock, and were then dismissed.

The drills took place about twice a month from June to November, generally on Thursdays. On the 12th of August a field day was held, both this year and also in 1817 ; dinner being afterwards provided at 10s. 6d. each, including a bottle of wine and dessert.

In September, "Gas light lamps" at the entrance gates in

City Road and Bunhill Row were ordered; but as it was found that the two would cost fourteen guineas per annum, and the cost of laying it on about £30, it was countermanded.

On the 2nd of December, the Artillery Division paraded and fired sixty minute guns, commencing at three o'clock, as ordered to be fired at the Tower and in the Park, on account of the funeral of Queen Charlotte.

**1819**—The drills were ordered to take place twice a month, from January to December, on every alternate Thursday.

On the 3rd of June, a silver-headed staff was given to the Messenger, to be used by him when he acted as a constable in keeping order in the Ground on occasions when the public were admitted.

As a meeting was intended to be held at Smithfield, on Wednesday, the 21st of July, and a disturbance being apprehended, the Company paraded at ten o'clock; and, at the request of the Lord Mayor, a detachment was sent to protect the Debtors' Prison, in Whitecross Street. All passed off quietly, and the Lord Mayor wrote at seven o'clock saying that he saw "no necessity that the gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company" should remain longer under arms, and they were thereupon dismissed.

Another meeting, on the question of Reform, was fixed to take place at Kennington Common, on the 23rd of August. The Company assembled at twelve, but was dismissed at three, in consequence of the meeting being postponed to the 25th, at Smithfield; when the Company was again ordered to parade, and remained under arms until seven o'clock; a guard being also sent to Whitecross Street Prison.

The Colonel, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in a letter dated Kensington Palace, 6th October, reported that On Sunday morning, the 12th September, the Lord Mayor sent to request that the Company might be assembled the following morning. This was done, and they remained under arms until ten o'clock at night, when they were dismissed.

A Court of Emergency was held on the 31st of October, when a letter was read from Lord Sidmouth, stating that he would

immediately order a Company of Foot Guards to assist them the following day, if they had any doubt about having a sufficient force at Head-quarters, but he was anxious that they should not be sent for unless absolutely necessary. His Lordship was informed that the Company was under orders to assemble, and that no assistance was necessary. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex reported to the Court that the Company had assembled under arms on Monday, the 1st of November; and at seven o'clock p.m., receiving information from the magistrates in Worship Street that the town was perfectly tranquil, they were dismissed.

A deputation was sent to Lord Sidmouth, in November, to explain the precautions they had taken to guard the arms, which seemed to be satisfactory to him, although he evinced much anxiety about the guns. They also expressed a wish that the Company should receive orders direct from the Home Office, as they had formerly been accustomed to; there having been a long interval since any were received. His Lordship expressed his regret at this apparent irregularity, which he promised should be remedied.

Accordingly, on the 21st of November, a letter was received from Lord Sidmouth stating that, in consequence of a notice that a considerable number of persons were to assemble at Smithfield on Wednesday, the 24th inst., he requested that the Company would be held in readiness to assist the civil power. Another application was made for them to assemble for a similar cause on the 8th of December, both of which were complied with.

Steps having been taken to increase the Yeomanry, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country, it was thought advisable to try to increase the strength of the Company, and to induce former members to rejoin. At the General Court on the 2nd of December, it was accordingly resolved—

“That the 27th Article of the Rules and Orders be suspended, at the discretion of the Court of Assistants, until the 30th of June, 1820, for the re-admission of any gentleman who may have resigned the Corps, without requiring from him payment of the usual fees of admission.”

In December, the rifles of the Yager Company were ordered to be fitted with bayonets.

**1820**—In January, regulation caps the same as worn by the Line were approved of, and ordered to be worn by the Field Officers and Adjutant, instead of cocked hats.

The drills for the year were fixed as usual, twice a month, on every alternate Thursday.

A Committee was appointed on the 7th of October, 1819, to inspect the Company's Marks in Finsbury Fields, and report their condition to the Court; and on the 23rd of March the Court again ordered the Marks to be viewed; but nothing appears to have been done, and no further mention of the subject occurs in the Minute Books.\*

On Saturday, the 29th of January, the King expired, in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth of his reign.

The Artillery Division paraded on Saturday, the 12th of February, for the purpose of firing minute guns upon the occasion of the funeral of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent; but, as no firing took place at the Tower, they were dismissed.

On Wednesday, the 16th of February, the funeral of the late King was solemnised; when, in conformity with orders received from the Tower, the Artillery Division fired sixty rounds, at intervals of a minute, between nine and ten o'clock at night.

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\* The last occasion on which the Company appear to have marched to Finsbury Fields for the purpose of shooting was on the 13th of August, 1792; and Mr. Samuel Pitt, who in 1787 undertook to pay the Company £5 per annum for ninety-two years for encroaching on their Ground (see page 117), discontinued the payment after 1795.

## CHAPTER VII.

FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE COMPANY DURING THE  
REIGN OF GEORGE IV.

FROM 1820 TO 1830.

CONTENTS.—The Company's Address.—Alterations in Uniform.—The New Militia Bill.—Estate Fund nearly £12,000.—Application for Use of the Ground from East India Company.—Alteration in Colours and Appointments.—Royal Warrant confirming Armorial Bearings.—Gold Lace to be worn.—Presentation of New Colours.—Duties at Coronation.—New Uniforms.—Committee on Privileges.—Reports submitted to the King.—Index compiled by Kirby.—Guard of Honour at New London Bridge.—An Artillery College proposed.—New Declaration to be signed on Admission.—Ball Practice at Child's Hill.—Members exempted from serving on Juries.—Two New Wings built, 1828.—Discovery of the Charter of Incorporation, 1829.—Company opened to others than Protestants.

**1820**—The Proclamation of the Accession of King George IV. took place on Monday, the 1st of February, when the Artillery Division assembled at two o'clock and fired a royal salute.

At a Court of Assistants, on the 2nd of March, it was resolved:

"That the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company is desirous of stating its sentiments at this important crisis in regard to the death of His late Majesty George the Third and the accession of His present Majesty George the Fourth.

"The Members of the Court being aware that the Honourable Artillery Company, as a Military Body, cannot have the gratification of presenting an Address to the Throne, conceive they cannot better consult the dignity of the Company than by formally recording these events, together with their feelings on the occasion. They express their most unfeigned and sincere sorrow at the death of His Majesty George the Third, their late most



gracious Sovereign, who was pleased by His Royal Warrant, dated the 4th day of March, 1766, not only to confirm the Honourable Artillery Company in the enjoyment of its Ancient Rights and Privileges, but also to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be the Captain-General of the Company.

“In thus lamenting and recording the death of His late Most Gracious Majesty, the Members of the Court are confident that they express the sentiments of the Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, whom they have the honour to represent, and that they all mutually feel the loss of a Father and a Sovereign who, in the exercise of the various relations in life, afforded as bright an example of virtue as ever exalted a monarch, or adorned and endeared a man.

“From these reflections of sorrowful condolence, the Members of the Court turn to the further performance of a Duty naturally more gratifying to their feelings,—to that of congratulation—to the pleasing contemplation which arises at seeing their Illustrious Captain-General, His present Majesty George the Fourth, ascend the Throne of the British Empire amidst the joyful acclamations of a Loyal People.

“Under the fostering protection of His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, as the Captain-General, and duly appreciating the steady loyalty which has ever distinguished the Honourable Artillery Company, together with the alacrity which it has always shown in the performance of the various duties which have from time to time been required of it by the Executive Government, the Members of the Court of Assistants are assured that the Rights and Privileges which the Honourable Artillery Company has hitherto so long enjoyed will not only be continued, but that every additional constitutional encouragement will be afforded, in order to enable it to execute those important duties for which it was originally constituted, with satisfaction to itself and to the Government of the country.”

It was not considered necessary to apply to the King for a new Warrant, he having been appointed by the Warrant of 1766.\*

In February, William White, who had been Secretary for thirty-three years, resigned, and was granted an annuity of £50 per annum for his zealous and faithful services.

On the 23rd of February, the Secretary of State for the Home Department informed the Colonel, in strict confidence, that the services of the Company might be required (in consequence of the Cato Street conspiracy), and requested him to be in readiness; but not to appear to make preparations, which might

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\* This Warrant is given in full in Vol. I., pp. 387, 388.

arouse suspicion in the spies of the conspirators, who were on the watch in all parts of London, and the Ministry were anxious that the plot should arrive at its full height.

At a Court on the 23rd of March, a report on the duties of the Secretary, drawn up by the Committee of Accounts and Stores, was presented and confirmed; being, with some few alterations, similar to the regulation approved on the 5th of March, 1783.

On the 4th of May, the son of the late Secretary, W. H. White, was elected Secretary. He had been chosen Assistant-Secretary in 1803; was made Sergeant-Major in 1808; and in October, 1814, was voted 200 guineas for his services as Assistant-Secretary.

In June, a report from the Military Committee, dated Kensington Palace, and signed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, recommended that, as helmets were not then worn by infantry regiments, and the fur on them being liable to deterioration—many from that cause having become almost unfit for use—that caps should be worn; and that such alterations should be made in the appointments of the Company as were rendered necessary by the accession of the Captain-General to the throne; such alterations to be made at the expense of the Company. The report was approved and ordered to be carried into execution.

In July, it was reported that a new Militia Bill for the City of London was before Parliament, in which there was a clause that the new Militia should possess and enjoy the same rights and privileges as were reserved to the existing Militia by the leases granted by the Corporation to the Company; and J. W. Freshfield, Esq., who was a member of the Court of Assistants was requested to take such measures to secure their interests as he should think fit. He afterwards reported that there was nothing in the clause which would operate to the prejudice of the Company.

On the 27th of July it was resolved that, in consequence of His Majesty's birthday being kept on the 23rd of April, the field days hitherto held on the 12th of August, to celebrate that event, should be discontinued.

In October, the Court decided to let the following houses on repairing leases for a further period of twenty-one years—viz., sixteen in Bunhill Row, ten in Chiswell Street, one in Artillery

Court; the other eight in Bunhill Row were let yearly, and seven remained unlet; making a total of forty-two houses.

The Fund established in 1808, to meet the cost of rebuilding a large number of houses at the expiration of their Leases in 1821, now amounted to £11,500, consolidated Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, it was, therefore, decided that as so many houses had been re-let for a further period of twenty-one years, the reserve fund should only be increased to £12,000, and the future balance should form a separate fund for any general purpose of the Company.

In November an application was received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, stating that, for the more effectual protection of the Metropolis, His Majesty had approved of their reviving the Royal East India Volunteers, to the extent of one Battalion of 700 men. The field in the City Road formerly used by them being no longer available, they trusted that the Company would grant them the occasional use of their Ground; and if they obtained the assent of the Company, the Directors hoped to be able to remove any objection on the part of the Corporation.

The Court of Assistants in their reply stated that they had already declined to grant a similar request some years since, and had invariably refused applications of the same nature from other Corps, and therefore could not accede to their request.

In December a communication was received from Lord Sidmouth, stating that His Majesty approved of the alteration of the Colours and Appointments (which then bore the Prince of Wales's feathers), consequent on his accession to the throne.

**1821**—In February it was decided that, in order to make a good appearance on the Coronation, every member should have a new uniform at the expense of the Company. The Artillery jacket cost £5 14s. 6d., Battalion jacket, £5 17s. 6d., Yagers' jacket and trousers, £5 2s. 11d.—about 200 members (60 of whom were Yagers) were newly equipped, including officers, the total cost to the Company being £2,145 18s. 9d.

In March a petition was ordered to be presented to His

Majesty, praying that he would grant them a Royal Warrant, authorising the Arms and Supporters of the Company, which had been borne from time immemorial, to be duly exemplified and recorded in the Heralds' College; and that the Royal Crest might be borne on their Colours.

A Royal Warrant, dated the 18th of April, was issued to the Earl Marshal to record the Arms in the Heralds' College, which was done, and a License issued dated the 30th of April. The fees amounted to £202 7s. 6d.\*

On the 12th of April the buttons, ornaments, wings and lace of the Artillery Division and the Battalion were ordered to be gold instead of silver, and the skirts of the jackets rather longer and fuller; breeches or short pantaloons, for gaiters, made of strong twilled vandyke cotton instead of kerseymere. The dress of the Yager Company remained unaltered. In May the officers' gorgets were altered by having the Royal Arms raised in silver, instead of being engraved.

On the 12th of July the Company paraded at five o'clock in the afternoon to receive the new Colours, the cost of which amounted to £70 15s., which was paid to Sir George Nayler, by whom they were supplied. It appears that Colours had hitherto been carried by the Yagers when on detached duty.

The Coronation having been fixed for Thursday, the 19th of July, a General Order, dated Horse Guards, 16th July, was issued, giving the details of the duties to be performed by the various detachments. The regular troops numbered forty officers and 2,641 men; and in addition to the Honourable Artillery Company the services of the following Corps were accepted:—

				STATIONS.
Light Horse Volunteers	...	...	...	Old Palace Yard.
1st Bucks Yeomanry	...	...	...	Kensington, &c.
2nd „	„	..	..	Wandsworth, &c.
Surrey	„	...	...	Camberwell, &c.
Eastern Berks	„	...	...	Windsor.

Lord Sidmouth having written to request that the Company would be in Privy Gardens at three o'clock in the morning, they

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\* The Warrant is given in full in Vol. I., pp. 388, 390.

assembled in the Artillery Ground at midnight, and an hour later marched to Privy Gardens; but with the permission of Lord Edward Somerset, who commanded the Brigade, they formed line with their right next King Street, up to Parliament Street, two paces from the platform erected for the intended coronation, where they remained under arms until eight in the evening, when they marched back to the Armoury House and were dismissed. The total number of all ranks present was 179, of which number the Yagers furnished fifty-two.

The following communications were afterwards addressed to the Officer Commanding:—

*“Whitehall, 20th July, 1821.*

“Sir,

“I am Commanded by the King to express to you, and to desire that you will convey to the Hon. Artillery Company, the high sense entertained by His Majesty of the good order and exemplary conduct by which its services were so eminently distinguished on the interesting and important occasion of His Majesty’s Coronation.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your most obedient humble Servant,

“SIDMOUTH.”

#### “GENERAL ORDERS.

*“Horse Guards, 20th July, 1821.*

“The Commander-in-Chief has received the King’s gracious Commands to express to the Troops employed yesterday, in aid of the arrangements for the Coronation, His Majesty’s Thanks for the orderly, soldierlike, and exemplary conduct which they have evinced upon the occasion.

“The Commander-in-Chief has received the King’s further Command, through the Secretary of State, to convey to the Light Horse Volunteers, the Honourable Artillery Company, the 1st and 2nd Bucks, the Surrey, and Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, His Majesty’s Thanks for their services upon the same occasion, and His full sense and approbation of the Loyalty and Zeal which they have manifested in the offer of them.

“By Command of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief,

“H. TORRENS, *Adjutant-General.*

*“To the Officer Commanding Hon. Artillery Company.”*

A field day was ordered for the 13th of August, but, in consequence of the death of the Queen, it was postponed.

On the 14th of August, on account of the tumult which prevailed during the day, a Court of Emergency was held at four o’clock, and orders were issued for members to assemble.



*Wm. Fildes, S.S.*

*Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A. Pinet.*

*George IV.  
Captain-General, 1761-1830.*



**1822**—On the 24th of January it was decided to pay the Messenger £10 per annum for delivering notices, in lieu of his receiving gratuities from the members for this service.

In March the following new Dress Regulations were approved, except that part relating to the Pantaloons and Gaiters which were not confirmed at the next Court :—

**UNIFORM JACKET.**—Jacket of superfine scarlet, with lappels 6 inches broad at top, and 3 at bottom, to button over all the way down. Blue round cuffs,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, laced gold vellum lace and stand up collar, edged with white kerseymere and laced with gold vellum lace, slash flap with three buttons, laced round the skirt 9 or 10 inches deep, blue wings on the shoulders, laced round and edged with white, with a gilt H. A. C. in the centre, and bullion (to pattern)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, the back skirt to be edged with white ; the buttons to be at equal distances, not less than 10 in number, and to be increased in proportion to the length of the lappels, which must be not less than 15 inches long from the collar, and to be increased in proportion to the height of the wearer.

**PANTALOONS.**—Natural coloured patent cotton stocking pantaloons, with strings.

**GAITERS.**—Of black cloth, long, with covered buttons, twelve in number.

Trousers, for service or ordinary musters, of regulation grey cloth, and short gaiters of same.

**GREAT COATS.**—Of blue cloth, double-breasted, with Regimental buttons, and covered buttons near the edge of lappel to admit of the coat buttoning over the accoutrements.

#### ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Jacket of superfine dark blue cloth, white lining, scarlet cuffs, collars, and wings, to be made exactly to correspond with the scarlet jacket as before described. Button, a shield with ordnance. The Captain and Lieutenants to wear a gold bullion epaulet.

#### YAGER COMPANY.

Jacket superfine dark green cloth, single-breasted, without skirts, covered buttons, trimmed with mohair cord.

**TROUSERS.**—Superfine or second cloth, same colour as the jacket, trimmed with mohair down the sides, Austrian knot in front.

**PELISSE JACKET.**—Superfine or second cloth, same colour, trimmed with mohair cord, mohair shag cuffs and collar.

#### CAPS FOR THE WHOLE CORPS.

Cap, fine beaver regimental, with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inch jappaned top,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  sides, a round  $2\frac{1}{4}$  patent leather peak, gilt scales, lion rosettes and silk cockade ; 2-inch vellum black silk lace at top and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ditto at bottom, lined, silk slot lining, with pad all round, a gilt chaste ornament in the centre,



and leaf and ball feather socket, a 9-inch horsehair plume with gilt chased ring.

UNDRESS OR DRILL CAP FOR THE ARTILLERY AND BATTALION.

Second blue cloth, yeoman crown cap  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches over, 5 inches deep, crow's feet welts, three-ribbed turban, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  patent leather peak, lined with cotton serge. Yager Company second dark green, yeoman crown cap similar to the foregoing.

In May half-boots or high shoes were sanctioned to be worn at drills and musters in undress, instead of short gaiters. The length of the barrels of the muskets for the whole Battalion (except the Grenadiers) including the Artillery Division, was reduced to 3 feet 3 inches; but this alteration was not ordered to be carried out until January, 1827.

During this year the Yager Company went frequently to Woolwich by water, and marched to Plumstead to the new practice ground for ball practice. The Artillery Division also occasionally proceeded to Woolwich Arsenal, where they were allowed to fire their guns. The following February it was arranged that the former might attend there four times a-year, and the latter twice; their expenses being defrayed by the Company.

**1823**—In February a Committee was appointed to inquire into the Rights and Privileges of the Company. At the end of October they reported that they had taken measures to ascertain whether the Charter or Letters Patent, supposed to have been granted for the encouragement of the Company, and of Archery, in the reigns of Henry VIII., James I., and Charles I., or any enrolments of them, were in existence; but found it a work of great labour, and that a considerable time must elapse before they could present their final report.

The usual drills took place twice a month from January to December, and the field days to celebrate the King's Birthday and Accession were also held.

At this period the financial condition of the Company was so flourishing that the dinners held at the Armoury House after the parade on the latter occasions was paid for out of the funds of the Company, and continued to be so for many years.

**1824**—In May it was proposed to erect a building in the Ground for carrying on ball practice. The place selected was next the North wall, from the end of the gun room to the wall of the Ground occupied by the Militia (then in the north-west corner of the Ground), which would give a range of 40 yards. It was found, however, that the best plan submitted was estimated to cost £500, and another with a brick arched roof about £275; besides about £35 for the targets. The subject was therefore dropped.

An application having been made to Mr. Peel, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to know whether there would be any impropriety in sending a report of their principal proceedings to His Majesty as their Captain-General, Mr. Peel replied that he thought it would be proper, and if sent to him he would always avail himself of the earliest opportunity of laying them before the King. The Court thereupon ordered that such reports should be made from time to time as should be considered necessary; and, until the death of the King in 1830, reports of the parades on the King's Birthday and Coronation and other occasions were forwarded to the Home Secretary, by whom they were submitted to His Majesty, and were always acknowledged.

At the General Court on the 2nd of December, a report from the Committee appointed on the 6th of February, 1823, was read, stating that the Charter or Letters Patent of Henry VIII., James I., and Charles I. had not been found; that a large number of grants under the Privy Seal had lately been discovered, but it would take some time to search these documents. At the General Courts from 1825 to 1828 they reported that nothing had been found.

**1825**—At a Court on the 20th of January, Quartermaster R. S. Kirby presented an Index to the Minute Books, from their commencement in 1657 to that present year, which he had compiled. It was resolved unanimously that the grateful acknowledgments of the Court of Assistants be presented to Quartermaster Kirby for his valuable present, which was equally marked by industry and judgment, and was calcu-

lated to be in the highest degree useful and interesting to the Company.

The Lord Mayor having requested the Company to attend him at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of New London Bridge, on Wednesday, the 15th of June, the Company paraded on that day and marched to the Guildhall, where they took up the place appointed for them in the Procession. Upon the invitation of the Lord Mayor they afterwards partook of an excellent dinner at the Mansion House. His Lordship wrote the following day, expressing his thanks for their services and soldierlike conduct.

In consequence of the great want of uniformity of the colour of the trousers, it was decided to supply members with the regulation cloth gratis.

**1826**—At a Court held on the 19th of January, it was decided that—the use of tight pantaloons and long gaiters being almost wholly discontinued in the Army—for the future members should wear for parade dress (with boots) white drill trousers; and two pairs were ordered to be furnished to every exercising member at the expense of the Company.

The Bankers of the Company, Sir J. Perring & Co., suspended payment in February, at which time the Company had a balance of £882. Sir W. Curtis and Robarts were appointed their new Bankers.

On the 30th of March one of the subalterns applied for permission to wear a medal presented to him in 1808, by the Captain of the St. James's Volunteers, in testimony of his services in instructing the Artillery Division of that Corps. The Court resolved that they did not think themselves authorised to allow members to wear any medals which were not connected with the discipline of the Company.

In April a Court Martial was held on a drummer for absence from duty. The members of the Court took the Oath required by Section 29 of the Act 6 George IV., cap. 10. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Guard Room at Head-quarters for twenty-four hours, and be reprimanded.

In May the Estate Committee recommended that a strong

room should be constructed, opening out of the Court Room, for the safe custody of their Records, and that wings should be built to the main building, at an estimated cost of about £3,000.

At a Court on the 31st of May, it was resolved that a vote of thanks was a very inadequate acknowledgment of the great labour, perseverance, zeal, ability and industry employed in compiling the Index to the Minutes by Quartermaster Kirby. They therefore voted a sum of fifty guineas, to be laid out in the purchase of plate, or some other token of the high sense which the Court entertained of the great services rendered by him in compiling such a work, as well as of his constant, unremitting and indefatigable exertions in promoting the welfare and interests of the Company.

At the Audit of Accounts on the 20th of June, the receipts for the half-year from the 27th of October, were £2,398 16s. 8d., disbursements £1,378 7s. 10d., leaving a balance of £1,020 8s. 10d. In addition to this there was a sum of £12,703 18s. 8d. in Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

In November it was decided that, in consequence of the disproportion between the number of officers and men, the vacancies amongst officers should not be filled up.

A notice, signed by about seventy members, was delivered to the Court in November, of their wish to propose to the General Court that the sum of £100 per annum, or more, should be invested in the Bank of England, to accumulate to form a fund to erect a building to be called the "Artillery College," for the purpose of supporting a certain number of decayed members, widows, or orphans. At the General Court a Committee was appointed to consider the subject, who, in their report dated December, 1827, stated that the funds of the Company would not allow of it; and, as they could not reasonably expect any considerable contribution or bequest from members, still less from the public, they could not recommend the plan.

**1827**—On the 20th of January the Artillery Division paraded at Head-quarters, and fired minute guns on the occasion of the funeral of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany.

On the 21st of March a report of the Military Committee, dated Kensington Palace, and signed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was presented, recommending that the following form of declaration should be signed by members on their admission into the Company, which was approved :—

“ We, the undersigned, being Protestants, and well affected to the King and Constitution, do hereby engage upon our Honour so long as we shall continue members of the Honourable Artillery Company, to conform to all Rules and Orders made for its government ; to be obedient to our officers, to be constant in attending to all our Military Duties, and especially to appear under Arms upon all occasions when the Corps may be mustered for the purpose of assisting the Civil Power in maintaining tranquillity or suppressing riot.”

In April, Sergeant James Jselin was tried by the Court on a charge of endeavouring to excite disunion and dissension in the Company, and two other similar charges ; but after a long trial he was acquitted.

On Thursday, the 13th of September, the Grenadier, Light Infantry, and Battalion Companies paraded at noon, and marched to Child's Hill, near Hampstead, for ball practice. Each man was furnished with six rounds of ammunition, and the distance was about eighty yards. A medal was given by the Captains of Companies as a prize for the best shot.

**1828**—In February, a change was made in the plumes, it being considered that, in consequence of the late increase of the Battalion Companies, it was not longer necessary that they should wear a black plume, adopted in 1821 for the sake of uniformity. For the future, a white plume was ordered for the Artillery and Grenadiers, white and red for Battalion Companies, and green for Light Infantry and Yagers.

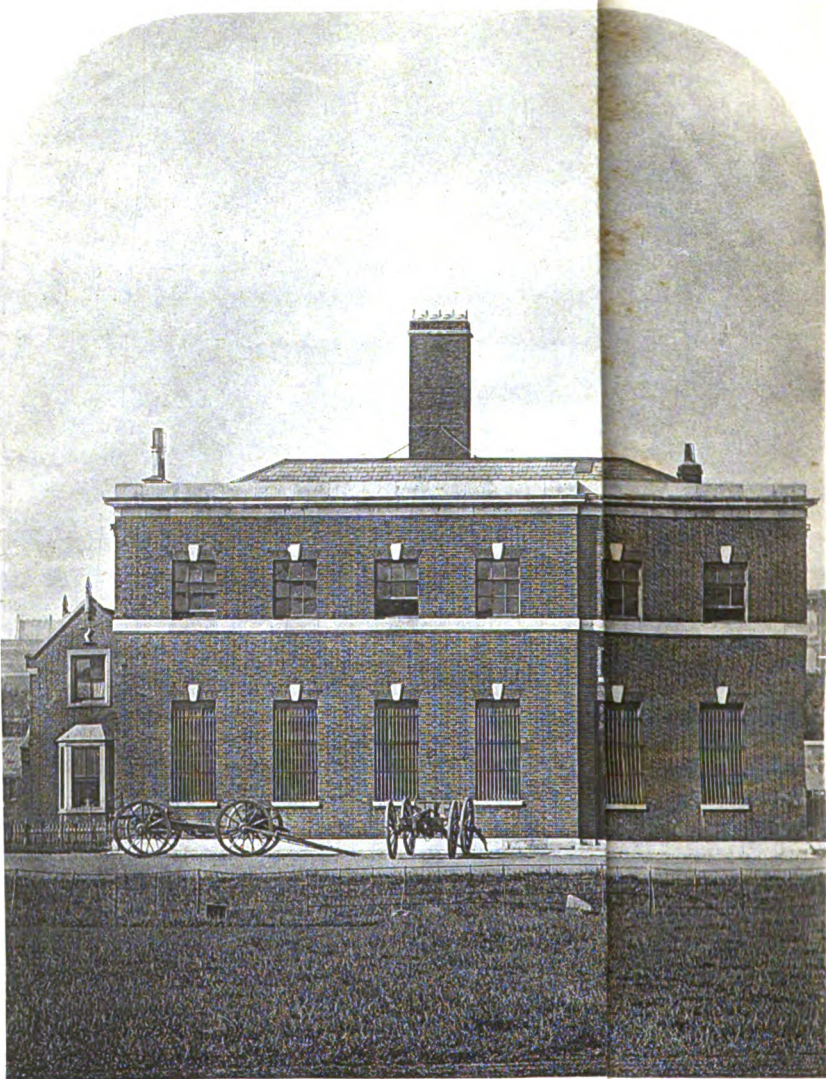
In March, the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were ordered to wear regulation swords and belts.

A private in the Light Infantry Company, having been chosen to serve as constable for Broad Street Ward, objected, and claimed exemption as a member of the Company ; and the Court of Aldermen, on the 29th of January, allowed his objection, and discharged him from the execution of that office.\*

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\* Repertory, Vol. CCXXXII., fol. 274.





SERG.-MAJOR'S COTTAGE,  
Erected 1850.

WEST WING,  
Erected 1828.

THE ARMOURY HOUSE

Two members (T. Hart and S. Norris) obtained exemption from serving on the jury of the Sheriffs of London from the 6th to the 25th of June, by producing certificates of membership and a copy of the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Company by Henry VIII. In December, Mr. Serjeant Arabin, who presided as a Judge, admitted a similar claim by Thomas Hart; and the same month the Recorder, in the Lord Mayor's Court, also admitted the legality and justice of another claim. Three members were also exempted in the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, on the 20th of May, 1829; one of whom (William Lewis) had been exempted at the Old Bailey in September, 1828.\*

In August, the bills for building the two new wings were presented, amounting to £3,471 1s. 9d., and about £550 for other repairs made in consequence to the Armoury House (including Surveyor's charges), besides £639 for miscellaneous items. The total sum expended was £4,738 5s. 6d., including about £80 for repairs to two houses,—the cost of the new wings being charged to the Estate Fund.

On the 7th of September, the Light Infantry and 7th Companies marched to Chalk Farm for ball firing.

At the General Court on the 4th of December, the accounts of the Company from June to the 18th of November showed the receipts to have been £2,424, and after deducting the expenses there remained a balance of £910.

**1829**—In consequence of several personal disputes and quarrels between members, which had been tried by the Court of Assistants, the Court, in March, drew up a Minute on the subject, pointing out the mischief thus caused, which was ordered to be printed and sent to all members.

On the 23rd of April (St. George's Day) the Charter of King Henry VIII. was found by Thomas Hart, a member of the Company, in the Rolls Chapel. He received a vote of thanks for his successful and indefatigable exertions; and at a Court on the 21st of January he was voted the sum of £50 for his

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\* Minute Book R, fols. 292, 343, 344, and 414.



services. On application to the Master of the Rolls directions were given for the enrolment of the Writ of Privy Seal thus discovered, and for an exemplification to be made, it not having been enrolled in Chancery, as it ought to have been.\*

The field at Child's Hill, Hampstead, where the firing generally took place, was hired for £12 per annum, and on the 28th of May the Company marched there for ball firing.

On the 12th of November, the Committee appointed in February, 1823, to inquire into the privileges of the Company, presented their report, giving a long list of the numerous authorities they had consulted. This report was read to the Court of Assistants on the 19th of November, who drew up a report on the subject to submit to the General Court.†

At the General Court on the 3rd of December, a balance of nearly £1,000 was declared in favour of the Company.

In consequence of the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the 15th Article of the Rules and Orders was altered by omitting the term "A Protestant;" and in January the Declaration signed by members on admission was altered in conformity with the above change.

**1830**—An order having been issued for battalion companies of the Line to wear a white feather instead of white and red, the Court, on the 18th of February, approved of the alteration being adopted at the expense of the Company.

At a Court on the 24th of March, a letter from Colonel Sir Claud Stephen Hunter to the Treasurer was taken into consideration. Sir Claud stated that, although a member of the Court of Assistants for upwards of a quarter of a century, he had never understood until lately that by paying his subscription it would enable him to take his seat at the Court, and cultivate that harmony and friendship which ought to subsist between the Company and the two regiments of City Militia, which he had commanded for upwards of twenty years. He therefore sent his subscription, and requested that he might be summoned to

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\* This Charter is given in full in Vol. I., pp. 369-374.

† Minute Book R, pp. 440-448.

attend the Courts. After a long discussion it was decided to inform him that his request could not be complied with, as he was only an Honorary Member by virtue of being an Alderman. At a subsequent Court on the 21st of June, when the subject was reconsidered, this decision was confirmed by a large majority.

The parade to celebrate His Majesty's birthday on the 23rd of April having been countermanded for the Guards and Royal Artillery, and the Adjutant-General having expressed his opinion that the intended parade of the Company should also be put off, it was postponed to the 7th of May, when a royal salute was fired, and the members dined together at the Armoury House, as usual on these occasions, the cost being defrayed by the Company. The Secretary sent a report of the proceedings to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as had been done since 1824, and received the customary acknowledgment, stating that His Majesty had received it most graciously.

The Audit of Accounts on the 4th of May showed a balance of £1,325.

The King died on the 26th of June, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the eleventh of his reign, and on the 15th of July the Artillery Division paraded to fire minute guns on the occasion of the funeral of His late Majesty. The firing commenced at three minutes past seven, and continued at minute intervals until sunset.

## CHAPTER VIII.

DECREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY DURING  
THE REIGN OF WILLIAM IV.

FROM 1830 TO 1837.

CONTENTS.—Address to the King.—His Majesty declares himself Captain-General.—New Uniform ordered by the King, similar to Grenadier Guards.—Company called out.—Vote of Thanks from Aldermen.—Death of the last Honorary Member of Court.—Rules and Orders revised.—An additional Surgeon appointed, instead of Assistant-Surgeon.—Subscription increased from One to Two Guineas.—Opening of London Bridge.—Attendance at Drill.—Coronation Day.—Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.—Ten Houses rebuilt in Bunhill Row, 1831.—New Form of Commission.—Right of Veterans to wear Uniform.—Committee of Privileges.—Estate Committee reduced.—Address to the Public.—Assembly of Trades Unions.—Company called out.—Receive Thanks of Court of Common Council.—Sergeants' Muskets exchanged for Fusils, 1834.—Ball Firing in Ground.—Archery and Cricket proposed.—Subscription reduced to One Guinea, 1835.—Address to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.—Presentation of Plate to Lieut.-Colonel Cox and Major Freshfield.—Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.—Ancient Records relating to Company.—Recruits obliged to attend Drills.—Death of the King.

**1830**—At a Court of Assistants held on the 9th of July, to consider the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the death of the King, the following Address was unanimously agreed to. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, the Colonel, expressed his concurrence with it, and promised his utmost support, having, in fact, already brought the subject under the notice of His Majesty :—

“TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, THE HUMBLE AND DUTIFUL  
PETITION OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, TREASURER, AND  
COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON,

“Showeth,

“That the said Company is a Military Society of great Antiquity, distinguished for its Loyalty and Discipline, and has, upon all occasions



*Hy. Dawe, Pinxt.*

*J. Cochran, Sc.*

*William IV.  
Captain-General, 1830-1837.*



of Tumult in the Metropolis, been called upon by the Government and Magistracy to render its aid in affording protection to the persons and Property of the Inhabitants, and for those Services your Majesty's Royal Predecessors the Sovereigns of these Realms have been graciously pleased to confer many distinguished Honours on the Company.

"That His Majesty King William the Third, by His Royal Warrant, not only confirmed to the Company its Ancient Rights and Privileges, but also, on the 3rd of June, 1690, graciously declared Himself Captain-General of the Corps.

"That Her Majesty Queen Anne was pleased, by Her Royal Warrant, dated the 26th of June, 1702, to declare Her August Consort, His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Captain-General of the Company.

"That His Majesty King George the First, on 5th of May, 1715, was also graciously pleased, by Warrant, to appoint His Royal Highness, the then Prince of Wales, the Captain-General, and which office His Royal Highness was pleased to continue in His own Person after His Accession to the Throne and until His death.

"That your Majesty's Illustrious and Revered Father graciously condescended, by Warrant under His Royal Sign-Manual and Privy Seal dated the 4th of March, 1766, to appoint His late Most Gracious Majesty (then Prince of Wales) to be the Captain-General of the Company; which appointment His late Majesty deigned to hold until the period of His much-lamented death: And He occasionally condescended in Person to take command of the Battalion, and of His special favour, upon the 18th day of April, 1821, granted a Warrant under his Royal Signet and Sign-Manual ratifying and confirming the Ancient Armorial Bearings and Supporters of the Company, and directing their enrolment in the College of Arms; His Majesty upon that occasion designating Himself as Captain-General of the Corps.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, presume humbly to pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue to them the enjoyment of their Ancient Rights and Privileges, and if they do not presume too much upon your Majesty's goodness, they would humbly but ardently pray that your Majesty would deign to accord to them the highest favour they can ask, in honouring the Corps with the same important distinction which they enjoyed under their late beloved Sovereign, of Blessed Memory, by placing your Majesty at their Head, as their Illustrious Captain-General.

"Signed, by Order and on behalf of the Court, this  
9th day of July, 1830.

"JAMES SHAW, *President*.

L. S.

"WILLIAM H. WHITE, *Secretary*."

The President transmitted the above Address to Sir Robert  
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Peel, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from whom he received a letter, dated Whitehall, 19th of July, stating that he had laid the Petition before the King, who had been graciously pleased to declare himself Captain-General of the Company.

At a Court of Assistants on the 6th of September, the Colonel, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, presented the new Royal Warrant, and stated that His Majesty had commanded the old Vellum Book of the Company to be taken to him, in which he had subscribed his royal sign manual.\* His Royal Highness also laid before the Court the following letter from Sir Herbert Taylor:—

“Sir,

“I had the honour to submit to the King your Royal Highness’s Letter and the accompanying Uniform which you propose for the Royal Artillery Company, and I am directed to convey to your Royal Highness His Majesty’s *entire* approbation of it.

“His Majesty also approves of the Band being dressed in Red, as you propose, and in general of the proposed distinction of Rank in the Lace, Wings, &c.

“I have the honour, &c.,

“Brighton, 4th September, 1830.

H. TAYLOR.”

At a Court on the 23rd of September, a letter was read from Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, as follows:—

“Kensington Palace, 7th September, 1830.

“Gentlemen,

“In explanation of the letter which I received from Sir Herbert Taylor, communicating to me His Majesty’s order, and which I had the pleasure of laying upon your table yesterday, I have now to observe that it is His Majesty’s pleasure that the whole Corps should be in future clad in scarlet, according to the pattern approved by His Majesty and now in your possession.

“As there is a probability that His Majesty may visit the City in November, it would be right that the Corps should be then prepared to mount the Guard of Honour on that occasion (a privilege we have always claimed and enjoyed) in the uniform

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\* This Warrant is given in full in Vol. I., p. 391.

Anno die Junij 1641



We high and mighty Prince  
Charles Prince of  
Great Britane Duke  
of Cornwall eldest sonne  
to our Soueraigne Lord  
King



We high and mighty Prince  
Charles Frederick Prince  
Electore and Arch Bawier  
of y<sup>e</sup> Sacred Emperour Count  
Palatine of y<sup>e</sup> Rhene  
Duke of Bavare



We high and mighty Prince  
James Duke of Yorke  
Second Sonne to our Sou-  
eraigne Lord King





selected by the King after His Majesty had been graciously pleased to nominate himself our Captain-General. Should His Majesty postpone his visit, then I should venture to recommend that the new Uniform should not be put on until the Coronation.

"I have been induced to call the attention of the Court to these points as no doubt they will see the propriety of facilitating the members of the Corps in furnishing themselves with the proper Uniform.

"As the uniform of the Officers will be expensive, I propose allowing them the advantage of the Officers of the Line, namely, to attend the ordinary musters in the plain blue frock coat with their sashes.

"I am, Gentlemen, with esteem,

"Your devoted, &c.,

"AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,

"*Col. H.A.C.*"

The Military Committee reported at the same Court, that when His Majesty signified to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex his intention of declaring himself Captain-General, His Majesty, as a distinguished mark of his royal favour, directed that the Uniform of the Company should in future be similar to that worn by the Grenadier Guards, substituting silver for gold. And His Majesty immediately gave orders for his own tailor to make an officer's coat, which was afterwards worn by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex at His Majesty's Levée. His Majesty further commanded that a pattern coat for the privates should be made and submitted for his inspection. This having been done, it was returned to the Colonel, accompanied by a letter from Sir Herbert Taylor conveying His Majesty's entire approbation of it, and of a proposed alteration in the lace and wings of the sergeants. The Committee recommended that new uniforms and new regulation caps, cross belts, breast-plates, &c., should be provided, according to the new regulations. This was approved and ordered to be carried into effect at the cost of the Company, the officers and non-commissioned officers paying the excess in the expense of their uniforms over those of the privates.

The cost of the new uniform and equipments was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Officer's coat ... ..	11	6	9
Sergeant's „ ... ..	6	9	2
Private's „ ... ..	5	13	11
Best beaver regulation cap ... ..	1	4	0
Cap ornament, scales, ball and socket for feather, 17s. ; breast-plates, 11s. 6d. ...	1	8	6

Some of the Yager Company were not well pleased at their uniform being changed from green to scarlet, and the Captain, Lieutenant, and seven members resigned.

A letter was received from the Home Office, dated the 3rd of November, stating that Sir Robert Peel had laid their offer of service before the King, who had signified his pleasure that the Company should attend as a guard of honour at the Guildhall, on the occasion of His Majesty dining with the Corporation on the 9th of November.

The Company paraded on that day, at nine o'clock, but His Majesty postponed his visit in consequence of popular tumults being apprehended. The Company tendered their services, and, at the request of the Lord Mayor, they remained under arms until two o'clock the next morning, when, all being quiet, they were dismissed ; but a guard was maintained at the Armoury House for some days.

At a Special Court of Aldermen, held at the Mansion House on the 10th of November, it was

“Resolved unanimously, that the Thanks of this Court be presented to the Honourable Artillery Company for the very handsome manner in which they tendered their Services in aid of the Civil Power for the preservation of the Public Peace and for the great readiness and attention they have paid to the wishes of the Magistrates of the City of London.” \*

At a Special General Court on the 18th of November, the 3rd Article was amended, by omitting the following words :—“And those who are now Honorary Assistants by vote of a General Court.” This was rendered necessary by the death of R. Hooper, the last of the Honorary Assistants.

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\* Repertory, Vols. CCXXXV., fols. 4 and 14.

The 7th Article was amended by inserting after the word "Colonel,"—"when not specifically appointed by the Crown;" the 1st and 7th Articles were amended, by adding a second Surgeon, and the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon was abolished.

The 26th Article was also amended.

The 20th Article was amended by the subscription being raised again from one guinea (to which it was reduced in 1816) to two guineas, commencing from Michaelmas, 1831.

The necessary alterations were also made in the preamble, in consequence of the death of the late King and the appointment of a new Captain-General.

The houses in Bunhill Row, from Nos. 20 to 29 inclusive, were ordered to be rebuilt. In December the general musters were ordered to take place every week on Mondays and Thursdays.

**1831**—In May, a blue cloth frock-coat, braided, with black leather sword-belts, was approved of for the Officers, which was to be worn on all ordinary musters.

The Colonel, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, offered the services of the Company as a guard of honour, on the occasion of the King opening London Bridge, on the 1st of August, and stated his anxiety that they should be so employed, and that he himself should take the command; but their offer was declined on the ground that the Corporation had resolved that no military should be employed.

At a Court of Assistants, on the 27th of June, it was resolved that the following Address should be printed and circulated amongst the members of the Company:—

"The Court of Assistants having been credibly informed that several Members of the Company not only neglect to attend the Musters of the Regiment, but become Spectators of its Exercise, thinks it a duty which it owes to the Corps in general to take notice of such conduct.

"The Court wishes to call to the recollection of the Members that, previous to their admission, they severally underwent a short interrogation, and that one of the questions put to them was, 'whether, if admitted, they promised to become *exercising* Members,' and that this interrogatory was severally answered by them in the affirmative: and Members must be convinced that if such answer had not been given they would have been rejected. It was the condition of admission, and to the performance of which they *pledged their honour*, by signing a declaration to that effect.

"The Court does not by any means construe that pledge so strictly as to require Members to give attendance at every Muster. Business Avocations, or indispensable Engagements, may occasionally prevent their doing so ; but the Court most emphatically submits to the serious consideration of the Members alluded to, that every time they become Spectators of Exercise, instead of joining therein, they do openly violate their pledge of Honour ! a charge to which the Court is convinced no Member of the Honourable Artillery Company would, on reflection, subject himself.

"The Court, therefore, relies with confidence on the honour of the Members ; and that thus reminding them of the Pledge which they gave on their Admission will have the effect of inducing them to join the Ranks of their Comrades, and trusts that it will not again have to discharge the painful Duty of noticing Conduct so injurious to the Credit and Discipline of the Regiment.

"The Court is decidedly averse to point out the Individuals particularly alluded to, and, therefore, it becomes necessary that its sentiments on the subject should be communicated to all the Members of the Company."

The date of the Coronation having been fixed, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex wrote the following letter to the Home Secretary :—

"My Lord,

"I beg to state, for your Lordship's information, that, on the solemnity of his late Majesty's Coronation, the Honourable Artillery Company of London, of which his late Majesty was Captain-General, received orders from the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Viscount Sidmouth, to assemble in Privy Gardens, where the commanding Officer was to put himself in communication with Lord Edward Somerset, with the view of the Corps being posted on the flank of the line of procession on that occasion, and it was accordingly stationed, with its right near the end of King Street, its left extending to Bridge Street. His present Most Gracious Majesty having deigned to declare himself their august Captain-General, and to appoint me the Colonel, I have now to request that your Lordship will be kind enough to make a dutiful tender of the humble services of this Ancient Volunteer Body upon the approaching solemnity of the Coronation ; and to solicit on behalf of the Corps that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the attendance of the Corps upon the occasion to perform such duty as shall be thought proper.

"Lieut.-Colonel Cox, who is the bearer of this note, will be ready to give your Lordship any further information on the subject if required, or to receive any orders you may wish to give him.

"I remain, my Lord, &c., &c.,

"AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Colonel H.A.C.

*"Kensington Palace, August 5th, 1831.*

*"To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount MELBOURNE, &c., &c."*

Lord Melbourne replied, on the 18th, that His Majesty would be pleased to accept the services of the Company, and that the General Commanding-in-Chief had been instructed to avail himself of them as he should consider most advisable.

A General Order, dated Horse Guards, the 5th of September, directed the troops to be in their places at seven o'clock—the Honourable Artillery Company in St. Margaret's Churchyard, with its left upon the church, and its right extending towards Bridge Street. The troops on duty were the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, two Batteries Royal Artillery, 1st and 3rd Battalions Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, 1st and 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Honourable Artillery Company.

On Thursday, the 8th of September, the Company paraded at four o'clock in the morning, and marched to Westminster, and, with the Guards, lined the streets from the western entrance to Westminster Abbey, with the right wing on Parliament Street, where they remained until the Royal procession had passed on its return to St. James's Palace, when they marched back to Head-quarters, and were dismissed at five o'clock; 209 of all ranks being present under arms.

Lieut.-Colonel Cox, who commanded on the occasion, received the following letters:—

"Sir Henry Wheatley is honoured with His Majesty's Command to send the enclosed Gold Coronation Medal to Lieut.-Colonel Cox, which His Majesty requests he will accept.

*"St. James's Palace, 11th September, 1831."*

“Dear Cox,

“It affords me the greatest pleasure to forward to you, as Lieut.-Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, a Gold Medal, which has been sent to me for that purpose by command of His Majesty, you having had the honour to command the Corps on the solemnity of Their Majesties’ Coronation; and His Majesty having been pleased to order the transmission of a Medal to each Officer commanding a Corps upon that occasion.

“I cannot execute this agreeable commission without expressing to you my thanks, and through you to the Officers and Members of the Corps my satisfaction at the soldierlike appearance they made on the 8th September.

“Very sincerely yours,

“AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,

“Kensington Palace, 12th September, 1831.

Col. H.A.C.”

From the entries in the Minute Books of the Court of Assistants at this period, it appears that members were frequently summoned to serve on juries, but were invariably excused on claiming exemption as being members of the Honourable Artillery Company. In 1831 John Finlay was summoned on the King’s Bench Jury on the 14th of January, but was immediately discharged on producing a certificate of membership; and William Lewis wrote to the Court of Assistants, on the 3rd of March, stating that he had been exempted from serving on the jury at the previous Clerkenwell Sessions, and also at the Old Bailey, and the Court of King’s Bench. Sergeant Sparrow was summoned to attend as a jurymen at the Old Bailey on the 1st of December, but was also excused and given the following certificate.\*

“TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

“Mr. Joseph Sparrow, of Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, in the City of London, sworn Wine and Spirit Broker, having been summoned ‘to appear before The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and other His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace, at the Sessions of Gaol delivery to be holden at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, London, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, upon His Majesty’s Service,’ and he the said Joseph Sparrow being a member of

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\* Minute Book S, fols. 49, 60, 159.



*John Reed, Pinxt.*

*W. Walker, Sc.*

*His R. H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex,  
Colonel, 1830-1837.*

*Captain-General and Colonel, 1837-1843.*





the Honourable Artillery Company, of which ancient Company His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth is the Captain-General, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G., &c., is the Colonel :

"This is to certify that the Members of the Honourable Artillery Company being liable to be called upon in their Military Capacity at any time, at the shortest notice, to aid the Civil Power in quelling any tumultuous Riots or Disturbances that may take place ; they the said Members of the Honourable Artillery Company aforesaid are exempted from serving upon any Jury or Juries, and from serving the Office of Constable, Special Constable, and Head Borough [Constable ?]. And he, the said Joseph Sparrow, is hereby discharged from his attendance at the Old Bailey Sessions accordingly.

"GEORGE POTTER,

*"For the Secondary of London.*

*"Dated at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, London,  
this 1st of December, in the Year of our Lord, 1831."*

On the 20th of February, 1832, William Lewis and Robert Simpson were called upon to serve upon the jury in the Sheriffs' Court, but were discharged on pleading that they were members of the Honourable Artillery Company.\* The claim of J. J. Bowring to be exempt from serving on the jury was also admitted by Lord Chief Justice Tindall, in the Court of Common Pleas, on the 14th of June, 1833. Sergeant-Major Thomas Pickering was summoned to attend to serve on the jury at the Old Bailey, on the 12th of December, 1836, but on claiming exemption as a member of the Company was discharged by the learned Recorder.† At a Court of Aldermen, held on the 18th January, 1832, David Cracklow, of the Artillery Division, was excused from serving as Constable for the Ward of Bread Street, in consequence of being a member of the Company.‡

The Chiefs, Officers, and members of the Court of Assistants, are especially exempted by the Charter of Incorporation granted by Henry VIII., on the 25th of August, 1537, in which the following clause occurs :—"AND FURTHERMORE of or further grace, especiall, we have licensed, And by theis P<sup>nts</sup> doo licence the forsaid Maisters and Rulers, and there saide successo<sup>r</sup>s for the tyme being, that they nor any of them shall from hensforthe be empanelled, or copelled to be upon any man<sup>r</sup> of Queste or

\* Minute Book S., fol. 182.

† Minute Book T., fol. 49.

‡ Minute Book S., fols. 322-324 ; and Rep., Vol. CCXXXVI., fol. 249.

Jury upon what matier soev<sup>r</sup> it be w<sup>i</sup>n o<sup>r</sup> Citie of London, or other place w<sup>i</sup>n this o<sup>r</sup> Realme."

A meeting of mechanics and artisans having been fixed to be held in White Conduit Fields, on Monday, the 7th of November, the Company assembled at the request of the Home Secretary, and remained under arms from one till nine o'clock in the evening. Lord Melbourne wrote, on the 9th of November, to express his thanks for their services, and expressed a hope that the Company would hold themselves in readiness to re-assemble promptly if required.

In December the ten new houses in Bunhill Row were reported to be completed, at a total cost of £8,420, which exhausted the Estate Fund established in 1808, and left about £450 to be paid.

**1832**—On the recommendation of the Military Committee, dated Kensington Palace, and signed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, the following form of Commission was approved by the Court, on the 2nd of July :—

"The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, do hereby certify and declare that by virtue of the powers immemorially exercised by the said Company, and which powers were last confirmed by a Warrant from His present Majesty King William the Fourth under His Royal Sign Manual, bearing date at St. James's on the 21st day of August, 1830, and directed to the said Presidents, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants, you — were on the — day of — duly elected — of a Company of Foot in the said Artillery Company, whereof His Majesty was graciously pleased to declare himself Captain-General, and to appoint His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Colonel. You are, therefore, to take into your charge and care the said company, and duly to exercise the inferior Officers and Soldiers of the same in arms; and also to use your best care, and endeavour to keep them in good order and discipline, commanding them respectively to obey you as their —, and you are also to obey your Superior Officers (according to the discipline of War), in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you.

"Dated at the Armoury House in the Artillery Ground in the county of Middlesex, the — day of — in the — year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. And in the Year of our Lord 18—.

"By order of the Court,

"—, Secretary."

**1833**—On the 20th of March, Captain B. W. Hemans resigned, and was voted £100 for the purchase of a piece of plate, accompanied by the Thanks of the Court, inscribed on vellum, in recognition of his long and valuable services as Adjutant; but he died on the 5th of November following, shortly before the vote had been confirmed by the General Court.

In May, the Military Committee reported to the Court that H.R.H. the Colonel had submitted to His Majesty, the Captain-General, the proposed alteration in the wings of the privates, viz., to substitute an edge of vellum lace instead of the worsted tuft as then worn, to which His Majesty made no objection; and the alteration was accordingly ordered to be carried out at the expense of the Company.

A question having arisen as to the right of members of the Veteran Company to appear in uniform, the Court, on the 26th of September, resolved that they were entitled to wear uniform, but that they should "fall in" for the purpose of being included in the returns, and of being appointed to such duties as might be required.

At a Special General Court on the 14th of November, a motion to reduce the Annual Subscription from two guineas to one guinea was negatived unanimously; but it was referred to the Court of Assistants, to consider what measures were necessary to increase the numbers and musters of the Company, which had been very small the last two years.

On the 19th of December, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the Company's privileges; and the Estate Committee (which had consisted of thirteen members since the 8th of October, 1778) was reduced to ten.

**1834**—On the 9th of January the Military Committee were ordered to prepare an Address similar to the one issued to the public in 1794; they submitted the draft of a proposed Address on the 6th of February, which was referred back to them for further consideration; and on the 6th of March the Court approved of the following Address:—

"The Honourable Artillery Company enjoys the high privilege of having our beloved and gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth

as their Captain-General, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex their illustrious Colonel,—its existence as a Military Body voluntarily associated for the preservation of the peace of the Metropolis is from a very early date; and the most unequivocal testimony has been afforded to them by official persons, that their services have been useful, not only as an example to others, but in aid of the civil power.

“During the late war the strength of the corps exceeded one thousand, clothed, armed, and exercised, the ammunition provided, a commodious Armoury House and convenient ground for exercise maintained, partly from the permanent funds of the corps and partly by the subscription of the Members, without any charge or claim whatsoever on the public purse; no sacrifice of time was deemed too great to keep the Members in a state of Military efficiency; the happy return however of peace, and the dismemberment of the general volunteer corps of the kingdom, seemed to justify the Honourable Artillery Company in not pressing the measures that would have been necessary for maintaining their former numerical strength; nor did the officers and others bearing rule feel it proper to urge the same extent of active service which had been cheerfully rendered through many preceding years of public contest; the effect has been materially to reduce the number of Members, and in some degree to abate the activity of those who still bear arms and constitute the present strength of the corps.

“Under these circumstances the Court of Assistants feel it right to invite the attention of their fellow-citizens and the public to the character and constitution of the corps, with a view to the increase of its Members; and, at the same time, to impress upon their comrades already enrolled in support of its objects the importance of a zealous discharge of the duties they have engaged to perform, in order that no doubt may be entertained of their sufficiency to afford the aid which the civil authorities have a right to expect upon any occasion of emergency, and which the high patronage they enjoy so imperiously demands.

“The course most complimentary to the Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, and, therefore, most agreeable to the Court of Assistants, will be to rely wholly upon the honour of those Comrades for the renewal of that activity which their public duty, as connected with the corps, undoubtedly requires, and to found upon the explanation already offered an earnest request that they will use their influence with their own friends and connexions effectually to recruit the numerical strength of the regiment; and it is only by means of the Members themselves that any appeal to public attention is proposed to be made. With a view to these objects the Court of Assistants would have republished an Address which was circulated in the year 1794, but the difference which happily exists between that period and the actual state of profound peace must weaken some of the arguments then addressed to the public, and although the information relating to the character and objects of the corps remains unchanged, yet that information is, as to all material points, already in the possession of the

Members, and it may, without presumption, be urged that the faithfulness with which the aggregate body has fulfilled its engagements, entitles the regiment to the full confidence of the public.

"To these statements the Court only deem it necessary to add, that while they urge upon their Comrades the propriety of activity and zeal, and the advantage of adding to their Members, it must not be inferred that the Artillery Company is not, at this moment, a body sufficiently numerous and disciplined to render efficient support to the civil power upon any emergency, because such an assumption would be contrary to the fact; but the Court are desirous to guard against the further decrease of the strength of the Corps, and at the same time to infuse into it new vigour by the addition of zealous and youthful members who may desire to maintain the good name of the ranks into which they will enter."

In February, parades were ordered to be held on Thursdays, once a fortnight from February to December, except in May and August, when they took place every week. On the 19th of March, the Accounts and Store Committee presented a long report on the duties of the Messenger.

In consequence of a general assemblage of Trades Unions being fixed to take place in Copenhagen Fields, on the 21st of April, the regiment paraded at nine o'clock. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor sent to request that the Company should not be dismissed without previously communicating with him; and at eight o'clock he wrote to thank them for their services, and stated that the City being perfectly tranquil it was unnecessary to detain them longer under arms.

On the 22nd of April the Court of Aldermen

"Resolved unanimously that the Thanks of this Court be presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and to the members of the Honourable Artillery Company, for the readiness with which they assembled under the orders of His Royal Highness for the purpose of affording any assistance that might be deemed necessary to the Civil Power in the preservation of public peace of the City of London, on Monday, the 21st inst., upon the occasion of the Assemblage and Procession of the Trades Unions.\*

"WOODTHORPE."

In April the Military Committee recommended that the application of the Sergeants to be allowed to carry fusils instead of muskets (according to the regulations for the Army) should be granted, and fourteen fusils were ordered to be provided.

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\* Repertory, Vol. CXCIV., fol. 238.

It was resolved that every candidate for admission into the Company should be questioned whether he was a member of any political or trade union; but in July this order was rescinded.

The Company having tendered their services, through the Duke of Sussex, as a guard of honour on the occasion of the Queen visiting St. Paul's, on the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, the King expressed his thanks for their offer, but stated that he did not feel it requisite to give the Company the trouble of attending.

The subject of raising a charitable fund for the relief of orphan children of late members who might be in distress, which had been several times under consideration, was decided in June, when the Court agreed that if such a fund was established it must be entirely of a private nature, and not be considered as part of the constitution of the Company.

A memorial was presented to the Court in October, signed by several members, on the subject of the musters, which were so small that field exercises could not be held. To remedy this they proposed that archery and cricket should be allowed in the Ground, which would probably attract new members; but that none should be allowed to play unless they had attended a certain number of drills within a given period, and that fines should be imposed for non-attendance.

**1835**—The Committee appointed on the 22nd January, to consider the practicability of providing a place for ball firing in the Ground, presented their report on the 26th of February, stating they found that the north side of the Ground was the only suitable place. The total distance from the wall of the Militia Ground to the wall at the back of the houses in Artillery Place, was one hundred and thirteen yards, viz., from the Militia Wall to the western wall of the enclosed yard in rear of the Armoury House forty-two yards; the Yard was about fifty-three yards long, leaving about seventeen yards up to the east wall of the houses in Artillery Place. The Committee thought the best plan was to build a wall parallel to the Bunhill Burying Ground, with an arched roof of iron or brick, for the former

distance of forty-two yards, as if it was extended the full distance of one hundred and thirteen yards it would be necessary to remove the Magazine; the cost they thought would be about £200. This report was referred back to them for further consideration, and on the 26th of March they reported that to construct a chamber as proposed, forty-two yards long, would cost not less than £250, and would render the drill yard nearly useless. The further consideration of the subject was therefore dropped.

At a Court on the 26th of February, it was proposed, in order to encourage better musters, to give a silver cup, of the value of £15, for such private members as had attended not less than eight field days during the year, the possession of the cup to be decided by lot at the Annual General Court; but at the next Court this proposal was negatived.

In April the Memorial presented by Members the previous October, for permission to practise archery and play cricket in the Ground, was taken into consideration, and it was decided to grant the former request for those members who had attended the field days, but that the latter game was precluded by the Leases, and that a system of fines was inexpedient.

At the General Court in December, a proposal to adopt the regular practice of archery in the Company was negatived.

On the 1st of August the King went with the Lord Mayor, by river, to visit Greenwich Hospital, and in the programme of the procession a place was assigned to the Company. As they were not represented, His Majesty inquired the reason of their absence; to which his Lordship replied that they were unable to be present. It afterwards appeared that the proposal to attend was made by a private member, who represented to the City Marshal that they were anxious to do so. A correspondence and explanation ensued, which resulted in a resolution being passed against the propriety of any member interfering in matters connected with the Company.

A proposal was made in August to reduce the annual subscription from two guineas to one, and at a Special General Court on the 10th of September the alteration was approved, and ordered to take effect from Michaelmas; the 20th Article of the Rules and Orders being amended accordingly.



**1836**—At a Court of Assistants on the 14th of April, it was resolved :—

“That the experience of the last *two* years renders it imperative that an urgent appeal should be made to the Members of the Honourable Artillery Company upon the necessity of a more punctual attendance on the Field Days of the Corps.

“The Court has seen with deep regret that but few, and those generally the same, Members have mustered for the purpose of Military Exercise,—that the numbers have seldom been sufficient to enable the Field-Officers to take the command,—that when they have done so, the limited extent of the musters has not maintained the appearance of a battalion, while the officers and men usually present have been greatly discouraged, and the efficiency of the regiment necessarily impaired.

“That under such circumstances the Court concur with the Military Committee in deeming it expedient to confine the number of Field Days preparatory to the Birth-day of His Majesty, to the month of May, in the confident hope that the duties of the approaching season will be marked by an improvement so conspicuous as to leave no doubt in the mind of the Court of the propriety of continuing the Field Days with their accustomed frequency; and having but one object, and that in common with their comrades, namely the honour and efficiency of the Company, they rely upon the co-operation of every Member in maintaining the respectability of the regiment, in which they are interested, and which each has pledged himself to endeavour to promote.”

In May, it being reported that the Lieutenancy were going to surrender their Lease of the Militia Head-quarters to the Corporation, a deputation was appointed to wait on the Committee of City Lands, and express the willingness of the Company to take the Lease at £55 per annum for the remainder of the term, but without a premium, or paying for the fixtures. The deputation accordingly had an interview with the Committee of City Lands on the 5th of May, when they were informed that the surrender had not been accepted; and they were referred to the Lieutenancy.

The several Companies frequently obtained permission (provided not less than twenty mustered) to proceed to Purfleet, or Erith, for ball firing. On the 14th of July the whole Company proceeded to the latter place for this purpose.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, having undergone a successful operation to restore his eye-sight, a Special General

Court was held on the 28th of July, Sir James Shaw, Bart., President, in the chair, and it was resolved unanimously that the following Address of Congratulation be presented to Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, viz. :—

“TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK DUKE OF  
SUSSEX,

“Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, K.T., Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, &c., &c., &c.

“We, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, assembled at a Special General Court for the purpose, beg dutifully to approach your Royal Highness to express our heartfelt congratulations upon the happy event which has again restored to your Royal Highness the blessing of sight, not alone important to your Royal Highness, but interesting to those who have the honour to rank among your friends, and to the nation at large.

“Upon such an occasion, no faithful subject of the King could need a motive for rejoicing in the removal of the affliction which your Royal Highness has borne with so much resignation and calmness, a state of mind which, under the Good Providence of God, has co-operated materially in giving effect to the operation ; but it might have been doubtful whether we could have enjoyed the privilege of expressing our feelings to your Royal Highness, if it were not that we have the honour and advantage of being under the command of your Royal Highness as our illustrious Colonel. We trust, therefore, that in thus addressing your Royal Highness we shall not be deemed guilty of an intrusion upon your privacy.

“We beg to assure your Royal Highness that no body of men can entertain stronger feelings of attachment than we do to the person of your Royal Highness, or a deeper sense of gratitude for your patronage and support, nor a more sincere respect for your public character and private worth ; and we reverentially hope that He who made the eye will long preserve to your Royal Highness that recently recovered blessing, together with every other means of enjoying life, and that the connection which happily subsists between your Royal Highness and the Honourable Artillery Company may continue for many years, and while it confers important benefits upon the Corps, it may also afford satisfaction to your Royal Highness.”

Resolved, That the Address be transcribed upon vellum, signed by the President, and the Seal affixed ; and that Sir James Shaw, Bart., President, William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P., Vice-President ; the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, M.P., Treasurer ; Lieut.-Colonel Cox, and Major Freshfield, M.P., be requested to present the same to His Royal Highness.

The Deputation having accordingly presented the Address, made the following Report to the Court of Assistants :—

The Deputation, immediately after the General Court, requested two of their body to consult the convenience of His Royal Highness as to the time of receiving the Address, which was ultimately fixed by His Royal Highness for the 11th August.

At the time appointed they attended at Kensington Palace, and were most condescendingly and affably received by His Royal Highness, to whom the Address voted by the General Court, and handsomely written on vellum, was delivered, after it had been read by the President.

His Royal Highness gave the most feeling attention to the reading of the Address, and then expressed himself in answer in the following terms :—

“Mr. President and Members of the Honourable Artillery Company,

“I thank you for this affectionate Address which you have voted to me in General Court assembled, upon the successful result of the operation I have recently undergone.

“From the sentiments conveyed by this Address, I am happy to find that the feelings you bear towards me are in perfect accordance with those I entertain towards the Corps.

“It having pleased a merciful Providence to restore to me the blessing of sight, I have the satisfaction to contemplate that I shall shortly be enabled to resume my station amongst you, and to lend my aid in promoting the welfare of a Corps in which I feel so much interested.”

At the General Court on the 1st of December, the receipts were stated to have been £2,208, and the disbursements £1,448, leaving a balance of £760, besides £1,000 invested in Three per Cent. Consols.

It was agreed to make a presentation of plate of the value of £150 to Lieut.-Colonel Cox, and £50 to Major Freshfield, in recognition of their long, valuable and zealous services. The following August the plate (which cost £313) was presented to them by the Duke of Sussex; that to Lieut.-Colonel Cox consisting of a silver centre piece, and salver, weighing 312 ozs.,

with a suitable inscription; and that to Major Freshfield of a large salver and two waiters, weighing 235 ozs., also with an inscription and the Arms of the Company engraved thereon.

On the 15th of December an Index Committee was again appointed, consisting of three members, to continue the Index Book made by Quartermaster Kirby.

**1837**—At a Court of Assistants on the 23rd of March, the following letter was read from Colonel His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex :—

“TO THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY COMPANY.

“Gentlemen,

“Having some time since set on foot inquiries as to the existence of any documents in His Majesty’s State Paper Office which would tend to elucidate the history of the Honourable Artillery Company, I have been furnished with copies of some papers of the early part of the seventeenth century, which appear to me to be of importance, and which I now forward by the hands of the Secretary for the information of the Court of Assistants.

“I remain, Gentlemen,

“With consideration,

“AUGUSTUS F., *Col. H.A.C.*

“*Kensington Palace, 23rd March, 1837.*”

The Court passed a resolution expressing their sincere thanks for this additional proof of the constant anxiety of His Royal Highness to promote the interests and welfare of the Company, and referred the papers to the consideration of the Committee of Privileges.

At a Court of Assistants on the 20th of April, the Committee of Privileges (appointed by the General Court, 5th December, 1822) presented their report, dated the 12th inst., in which they reported that, having fully considered the identity of the Honourable Artillery Company with the Charter granted by Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, and also the new and authentic documents relative to the ancient existence of

the Company obtained through His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, they were of opinion that, although there were many and strong grounds of inference that an Association for the practice of Arms did exist during the reign of Henry VIII. (under what precise title did not appear), yet, as the first formal recognition of the Artillery Company which the Committee had been able to discover was the Order in Council of the 3rd of July, 1612, they thought it would be highly inexpedient to make arrangements (as had been proposed) for the celebration of an anniversary with which they were then unable to establish any identity by proof or good evidence.

On the 22nd of May the Court passed a resolution that, from that day every person admitted a member of the Company should be required to attend the regimental drills regularly, and that the Adjutant should lay before the Court a quarterly return of the attendance of each recruit, and any absenting themselves without leave from the Adjutant, or not assigning a satisfactory excuse, should be summoned to appear before the Court, who would make such orders as should appear expedient for maintaining the Company.

The King, after an illness of a few weeks' duration, expired on the 20th of June, and on Saturday, the 8th of July, the Artillery Division paraded at Head-quarters and fired minute-guns from nine to ten p.m. on the occasion of the funeral of His late Majesty.

## CHAPTER IX.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA  
TO THE DEATH OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.*(The First Struggle between the Court and the Military Authorities.)*

FROM 1837 TO 1843.

CONTENTS.—Petition to the Queen.—Church built on Site of Militia Headquarters.—Gold Sashes to be worn.—Guard of Honour at Guildhall on the 9th of November.—New Rules and Orders.—Alteration in Admission Fees.—Services accepted for Coronation.—Vote towards Nelson's and Wellington's Monuments.—Standard Height for Recruits.—Precautions against Riots.—Application to Court by Members for Reforms.—Address to Court by H.R.H. the Captain-General.—Their Reply.—Flint-lock Muskets superseded.—Application for Drill Sergeants.—Letter of Remonstrance from His Royal Highness.—Statement by the Home Secretary.—Letter to His Royal Highness from the Court.—Number of Companies reduced from eight to six.—New Royal Warrant reserving Appointment of Field Officers and Adjutant.—Chartist Riots, 1842.—Vote of Thanks from Court of Aldermen.—Percussion Muskets provided, 1842.—Death of the Captain-General.

**1837**—At a Special Court of Assistants on the 15th of July, Sir James Shaw, Bart., the President, stated that he had given directions for the Court to be summoned in consequence of the decease of His Majesty King William IV., their Captain-General, to consider what steps were necessary to be taken in order to obtain from Her Majesty Queen Victoria a Warrant continuing to the Company the enjoyment of its ancient rights and privileges, and the appointment of a Captain-General. Major J. W. Freshfield then addressed the Court, detailing the circumstances of previous applications, and stated that a draft petition to the Throne had been prepared, which had been

submitted to and approved of by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, their Colonel. He then moved that the following petition should be presented to Her Majesty :—

“TO THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“The humble and dutiful Petition of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company of London,

“Sheweth,

“That the said Company is a Military Society of great Antiquity, distinguished for its loyalty and discipline, and has upon all occasions of Tumult in the Metropolis been called upon by the Government and Magistracy to render its aid in affording protection to the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants; and for those services Your Majesty’s Royal Predecessors, the Sovereigns of these Realms, have been graciously pleased to confer many distinguished honours upon the Company.

“That His Majesty King William the Third, by His Royal Warrant, not only confirmed to the Company its ancient Rights and Privileges, but also on the 3rd June, 1690, declared Himself Captain-General of the Corps.

“That Her Majesty Queen Anne was pleased by Her Royal Warrant, dated the 26th June, 1702, to declare Her August Consort, His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Captain-General of the Company.

“That His Majesty King George the First, on the 5th May, 1715, was also graciously pleased by Warrant to appoint His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales the Captain-General; and which office His Royal Highness was pleased to continue in His own Person after His Accession to the Throne and until His death.

“That His Majesty King George the Third graciously condescended, by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual and Privy Seal, dated the 4th March, 1766, to appoint the then Prince of Wales to be the Captain-General of the Company; which appointment His Majesty King George the Fourth deigned to hold until the period of His much lamented death; and He occasionally condescended in Person to take command of the Battalion; and of His special favour, upon the 18th of April, 1821, granted a Warrant, under His Royal Signet and Sign Manual, ratifying the Ancient Armorial Bearings and Supporters of the Company, and directing their enrolment in the College of Arms; His Majesty upon that occasion designating Himself as Captain-General of the Corps.

“That our late beloved Sovereign, of blessed Memory, King William the Fourth, was graciously pleased, by His Royal Warrant, dated the 21st August, 1830, to confer upon the Corps the most distinguished honour of naming Himself the Captain-General, and also confirming the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex to be Colonel of the Corps; and His Majesty condescended to retain the office of Captain-General

during the remainder of His valuable life, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is still in command of the Corps.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, presume humbly to pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue to them the enjoyment of their Ancient Rights and Privileges; and they further humbly pray that Your Majesty would deign to accord to them the high distinction of having a Captain-General of Your Majesty's nomination, as a mark of your Royal condescension and sanction conferred upon an Ancient and Loyal Body of Men, whose chief pride it is to endeavour to render themselves useful when required in the preservation of the Peace of the Metropolis.

"Signed, by Order and on behalf of The Court, the 15th day of July, 1837.

"JAMES SHAW, *President.*

L. S.

"WILLIAM H. WHITE, *Secretary.*"

At a Court of Assistants on the 31st of August, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex stated that he had the satisfaction of laying before the Court a Warrant, under Privy Seal and the Royal Sign Manual of Her Majesty the Queen, continuing to the Company the exercise of its ancient privileges, and conferring upon him the distinguished honour of being Captain-General and Colonel of the Company. The Court unanimously passed a resolution expressing their gratitude to His Royal Highness for his services to the Company. The Warrant having been read on parade at the head of the Company, they were inspected by their new Captain-General, and afterwards dined in the Armoury House, His Royal Highness presiding. In the course of the evening the pieces of plate voted by the General Court on the 1st of December the previous year to Lieut.-Colonel Cox and Major J. W. Freshfield were presented to them.

On the 18th of September the Court approved of the plans of a new Church, to be erected by the Metropolitan Church Building Commission upon the ground lately occupied by the Head-quarters of the London Militia, in the north-west corner of the Ground; on the understanding that the windows of the church should not be allowed to grow into ancient or prescriptive window lights, so as to debar the Company from the right



of building at any time upon their own premises close to the boundary wall, notwithstanding that by so doing they might obstruct or impede the light to the church windows. Mr. Good, the architect, expressed his assent to these terms. On the 1st of February, the following year, the Court agreed to pay £65, or half the estimated cost of facing the south and east side of the church with white bricks and stone; and on the 22nd of the same month gave the Commissioners permission to erect iron railings on the south side seven feet high. The above sum was paid in December, 1839, on the completion of the work.

The following letter was addressed by the Captain-General to Lord John Russell, the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

“My Lord,

“Understanding that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to honour the City of London with her presence at Guildhall on the 9th November, I feel it my duty as Colonel commanding the Honourable Artillery Company to claim the privilege of that Corps to furnish the Guard of Honour in attendance upon the Queen on that auspicious occasion.

“I beg leave to observe to your Lordship that this Loyal body had the proud distinction of performing this duty on various occasions when the Sovereigns of these Realms honoured the City with their presence.

“In proof of which assertion, I have to mention their attendance on Her Majesty Queen Anne, as likewise upon King George the First, and King George the Third; and lastly, when King William the Fourth signified his gracious intention of dining with the Lord Mayor, on the 9th November 1830, Sir Robert Peel, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, notified to the Colonel Commanding the Hon. Artillery Company, the King's pleasure that they should attend upon him at Guildhall as a Guard of Honour.

“Under the impression that Her Majesty will continue such mark of Royal Favour to the Corps, I have now the honour of submitting their Petition, and offer of their service to the Queen's gracious consideration,

“And am, my Lord,

“Your Lordship's obliged, &c.,

“AUGUSTUS F., *Capt-Gen. and Col. H.A.C.*

“Kinnel Park, St. Asaph, 1st October, 1837.”

In reply, Lord John Russell wrote to His Royal Highness, stating that the offer of service of the Company having been

laid before the Queen, Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the Honourable Artillery Company should attend as a guard of honour on the occasion.

On the 26th of October the following letter was laid before the Court:—

“ To LIEUT.-COLONEL COX, &C., &C., &C.

“ My dear Sir,

“ I have great pleasure in informing you that yesterday I received Lord John Russell's answer, conveying to me Her Majesty's most gracious pleasure that the Honourable Artillery Company should furnish the Guard of Honour at Guildhall on the occasion of the Royal visit to the City. You will now, therefore, let the Committee of the Police know the business is settled, and take such further steps as may be deemed necessary. I trust we shall make a good muster.

“ The Lieut.-Colonel and Major will wear their gold sashes on that occasion, His Majesty King William the Fourth having on the occasion of His Coronation granted that distinction to the Honourable Artillery Company whenever in attendance upon His Person. I write this officially to you as I do not think that upon the Minutes of the Court there is any entry made of this act of Royal grace; I should wish it therefore to be mentioned, as I should be sorry that through any neglect of mine the Corps should at any time be deprived of a privilege.

“ I remain, dear Sir,

“ Very sincerely yours, &c.,

“ AUGUSTUS F.,

“ *Captain-Gen. and Colonel.*

“ *Kimmel Park, St. Asaph, Oct. 14th, 1837.*”

The Company paraded on the 9th of November, at half-past eleven, and at two o'clock marched to the Guildhall, each man being furnished with six rounds of ball-cartridge. The Guard, consisting of 250 men, was stationed on the west side of the Guildhall Yard. The Procession arrived at half-past three, and occupied an hour and a-half in passing. Amongst the guests were the Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Duke of Sussex.

On the 20th of November a vote of thanks, dated the 11th of November, was received from the Police Committee of Aldermen; and the Court of Assistants passed a vote of thanks to the Corporation for the liberal supply of refreshments made for them on the occasion in the Court of Common Pleas.

A new pair of Colours were provided by Sir William Woods, at a cost of £57 6s. At the General Court in December, the receipts were reported to be £2,890, and the disbursements £1,619—leaving a balance of £1,271, besides £1,000 in Consols.

At a Court, on the 19th of December, the Military Committee presented a report, recommending that the uniform of the Band should be similar to the Grenadier Guards, except that the lace should be silver instead of gold : and that the sergeants and privates should wear bullion epaulets instead of wings ; the cost being defrayed by the Company.

**1838**—Musters were ordered to be held every Thursday during the year, except on the 8th of February, 8th of November, and the 6th of December.

At a Court on the 1st of February, the alterations proposed by the Committee appointed on the 28th of August to revise the Rules and Orders were approved ; and at a Special General Court on the 15th of February, the alterations, with the exception of the 19th Article, were confirmed. The principal alterations were in the 2nd Article, which provided that officers and non-commissioned officers, who had held rank for not less than fifteen years, and been members for not less than thirty years, might be admitted into the Veteran Company, nominally retaining their rank, provided the Military Committee reported to the Court that such member, by a zealous discharge of his duties, had merited such a mark of distinction.

The declaration, signed by members on admission, was also revised. By the 19th Article, every member on admission was to pay £7, and be provided with a pair of epaulets, and have the use of the arms of the Company, and, if belonging to the Yagers, to pay 30s. extra for the use of a rifle ; and the 26th Article provided that no person belonging to any other

military corps should be admitted except with the special sanction of the Court.

On the 22nd of February, the Court directed, in consequence of the alteration made in the amount of admission fees, that the amounts hitherto paid—viz., 5s. to the Secretary, 2s. to the Messenger, and 2s. to the Poor-box—should continue to be so appropriated. The necessary arms and accoutrements for the use of members, in accordance with the new 19th Article, were ordered to be provided.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex wrote the following letter to Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

“ My Lord,

“ As Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, I have directed Lieut.-Colonel Cox to wait upon your Lordship, and to state to you that on the occasion of the Coronation of George the Fourth, as well as on that of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, the Hon. Artillery Company had the honour to be placed next to the Guards, and kept the line through which the Procession was to pass, both going and coming from Westminster Abbey.

“ Being anxious to testify their loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty, the Corps is most desirous of attending in the same way on the approaching Coronation of the Queen.

“ Colonel Cox will lay before your Lordship all the papers for your information, when I trust you will give him orders to apply to the proper authorities for his further direction.

“ I am, with consideration,

“ Your Lordship's obliged, &c.,

“ AUGUSTUS F., *Capt.-Gen. and Col.*

“ *Kensington Palace, 11th April, 1838.*”

Lord John Russell wrote in reply that the Queen would accept the services of the Hon. Artillery Company on the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, and that the General Commanding-in-Chief had been instructed to avail himself of them in the mode which should appear to him most advisable.

The sergeants having complained that there was not sufficient distinction between their epaulets and those of the privates, the Military Committee recommended that the former should wear three chevrons on the strap above the grenade, and broader lace

round the collar and cuffs. The Court, on the 11th of June, approved of this alteration.

No. 537.

*Horse Guards, June 23rd, 1838.*

### GENERAL ORDER.

*Cavalry.*  
1st Regiment of Life Guards.  
2nd " "  
Royal Regiment Horse Guards.  
4th Regiment Dragoon Guards.  
6th " "  
10th Royal Hussars. "  
12th Royal Lancers.

*Royal Artillery.*  
Two Nine-Pounder Batteries of  
Six Guns each.

*Infantry.*  
*Foot Guards.*  
Grenadier Regiment, 1st Batt.  
3rd do.  
Detachment of 1st Battalion  
of the Coldstream Regt.  
Scotch Fusiliers—1st Batt.  
" " 2nd do.

20th Regiment of Foot.  
Detachment Royal Marines.  
Rifle Brigade—1st Batt.  
2nd do.  
The Hon. Artillery Company.

The Troops specified in the margin will assist at the Ceremony of Her Majesty's Coronation, on Thursday the 28th instant, and will, on that occasion, be commanded by Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H.

The Cavalry will be commanded by Colonel Greenwood, of the 2nd Life Guards;—the Nine-Pounder Batteries by Lieutenant-Colonel Cleaveland, of the Royal Artillery;—and the Infantry by Colonel D'Oyly, of the Grenadier Guards.

The Cavalry will be distributed as follows, viz. :—

The Household Brigade along the whole line of Procession ;

The 4th Dragoon Guards in old and New Palace Yard, at the West End of Bridge Street, in Margaret Street, and at the East End of Great George Street, Westminster ; at which latter point the Regimental band will be placed ;

The 6th Dragoon Guards in Whitehall Place, the Strand, and Trafalgar Square ; the Regimental Band near the Statue at Charing Cross ;

The 10th Royal Hussars in Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall East, and Waterloo Place ; the Regimental Band to the North of the Duke of York's Column ;

The 12th Royal Lancers at the South End of John Street Pall Mall, at St. James's Palace, the top of St. James's Street, and Hyde Park Corner ; the Regimental Band at St. James's Palace.

The Royal Artillery will take post in St. James's Park.

The Foot Guards, the Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Marines, will be extended along the Route of the Procession (beginning at the Western Entrance of Westminster Abbey) as far as their numbers will admit ; and the Honourable Artillery Company will take post in St. Margaret's Church Yard, with its Left upon the Church, and its right extending towards Bridge Street.

The Band of the Royal Artillery will be stationed in front of the Ordnance Office in Pall Mall, and that of the Royal Marines in front of the Admiralty.

The bands, drums, and bugles of the Infantry will be stationed with their respective Battalions. Each band of Cavalry and Infantry will play " God

save the Queen," as Her Majesty passes, and will continue to play until Her Majesty shall have passed the Regiment, or Battalion, to which it belongs.

In order to give additional solemnity to the procession, no tune but that of "God save the Queen" will be played whilst Her Majesty is passing the Troops.

The Troops will salute in succession as Her Majesty passes, each Battalion of Infantry continuing with "Presented Arms" until Her Majesty shall have passed its front, when the men will shoulder arms, and the music and drums cease.

The Household Cavalry will furnish three squadrons to move in the procession, as guards of honour, and will also furnish the usual guards of honour on State occasions for such members of the Royal Family as are to move in the procession.

Each Squadron will have a Standard, and be commanded by a Captain. The three Squadrons will be commanded by the senior Field Officer of the Household Brigade not in command of a Regiment.

The Standards of the Household Cavalry, except those attached to the guards of honour, will be stationed with the respective regimental bands, each Regiment furnishing a subaltern's guard for the protection of its own Standards.

The Household Cavalry will station a subaltern's detachment of twenty men in the open space near the Insolvent Debtors' Court, opposite the western entrance of Westminster Abbey; and the Major-General Commanding will post detachments, either of the Household Brigade, or of the Cavalry of the Line, at such points in the line of the procession, as shall be most convenient for affording ready assistance to the police, if necessary, as well as to furnish constant patrols along the line of procession during the ceremony. Two mounted sentries of the Household Brigade will be posted at certain intervals, along that line.

The 12th Royal Lancers will furnish the Cavalry Guard at the Horse Guards, on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, and be relieved by the Household Cavalry on the following day, after the ceremony.

The 20th Regiment will march from the Tower, at an early hour on Thursday Morning, and on its arrival at Charing Cross will receive further orders from Colonel D'Oyly. That Regiment will return to its quarters after the ceremony.

The following salutes will be fired on the day of the coronation, viz.—

Twenty-one guns at sunrise.

Twenty-one guns when Her Majesty moves from Buckingham Palace.

Twenty-one guns upon the arrival of Her Majesty at Westminster Abbey.

Forty-one guns when the Crown is placed upon Her Majesty's head.

Twenty-one guns when Her Majesty leaves the Abbey.

Twenty-one guns upon Her Majesty's return to Buckingham Palace.

The whole of the Troops will be at their stations by seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Major-General will take care that the military arrangements shall in no instance disturb or interfere with those which have been regulated by the Earl Marshal and the Master of the Horse, and published by them for general information and guidance. He will also take care that the troops render every possible assistance to those Officers of State, and others, who are to superintend and conduct the procession.

By command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief,  
JOHN MACDONALD, *Adjutant-General*.

The Company mustered in the Artillery Ground on the 28th of June, at four a.m., and proceeded to Westminster, where they took post, not in St. Margaret's Churchyard, according to General Orders, but (by command of General Sir Charles Dalbiac and General D'Oyly) in Parliament Street, between the 1st and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, with one rank on each side of the street in extended order. They returned to Head-quarters about half-past six p.m.

The Queen particularly noticed the Honourable Artillery Company, and afterwards offered knighthood to Lieut.-Colonel Cox, who was in command on the occasion—an honour which he thought proper to decline, to the great disappointment of the members of the Company, who would have fully appreciated the compliment thus offered to the Corps.\*

At the General Court on the 6th of December, it was resolved unanimously that the sum of fifty guineas should be paid in to the fund then being raised for erecting a memorial in honour of the late Admiral Lord Nelson, to commemorate his great naval achievements, and a like sum to the fund for erecting a statue of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, as a memorial of his great military achievements.

**1839**—A Surveyor having again become necessary, the Court, on the 7th of March, elected C. F. Maltby; the only one previously appointed being Mr. Richard Pepys, who held that office from 1784 to 1791.

In April, the Estate Committee reported that, in order to

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\* Extract from MS. Journal of William White Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S.

make the drill ground suitable for its purpose, the ground should be excavated to the depth of two feet, and gravelled or covered with asphalte, and the walls would require rebuilding, at a total cost of about £1,660. This was ordered to be carried out, legal opinion, however, being first obtained. Mr. Stuart, Q.C., gave his opinion that the proposed walls, cutting off the ground to the east and west of the Armoury House, could not be deemed a building for military purposes according to the meaning of those terms as used in the Lease; and that the erection of such walls might expose the Company to the hazard of a forfeiture of their Lease to the Corporation. In consequence of this opinion, the proposed alteration was not carried out.

On the 20th of May a night guard was established at the Armoury House, and continued until the middle of June, when it was considered no longer necessary.

In July, the new church, St. Paul's, Bunhill Row, being completed, the Committee applied for the use of some rooms in the Armoury House, on the occasion of the consecration, for the reception of the Lord Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, which request was complied with.

Application having been made, in August, for permission to erect an iron palisade fence on the east side of the new church, similar to that on the south side, it was granted on the understanding that it should be only during the pleasure of the Court, and that at any time the Committee of the Metropolis Churches Fund might be called upon to rebuild the wall in its former state; and in default of their doing so within three months the Company should have the right to restore it at the expense of the said Committee.

The Court ordered in August that no person under 5 ft. 6 in. should be admitted into the Artillery Division; the following month it was agreed that no person should be admitted a member under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; and that the standard for the Yagers should be the same as for the Light Infantry—viz., 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 9 in.

In November, the Court voted a piece of plate of the value of £50, with a suitable inscription, to Surgeon R. Pugh for his long services.



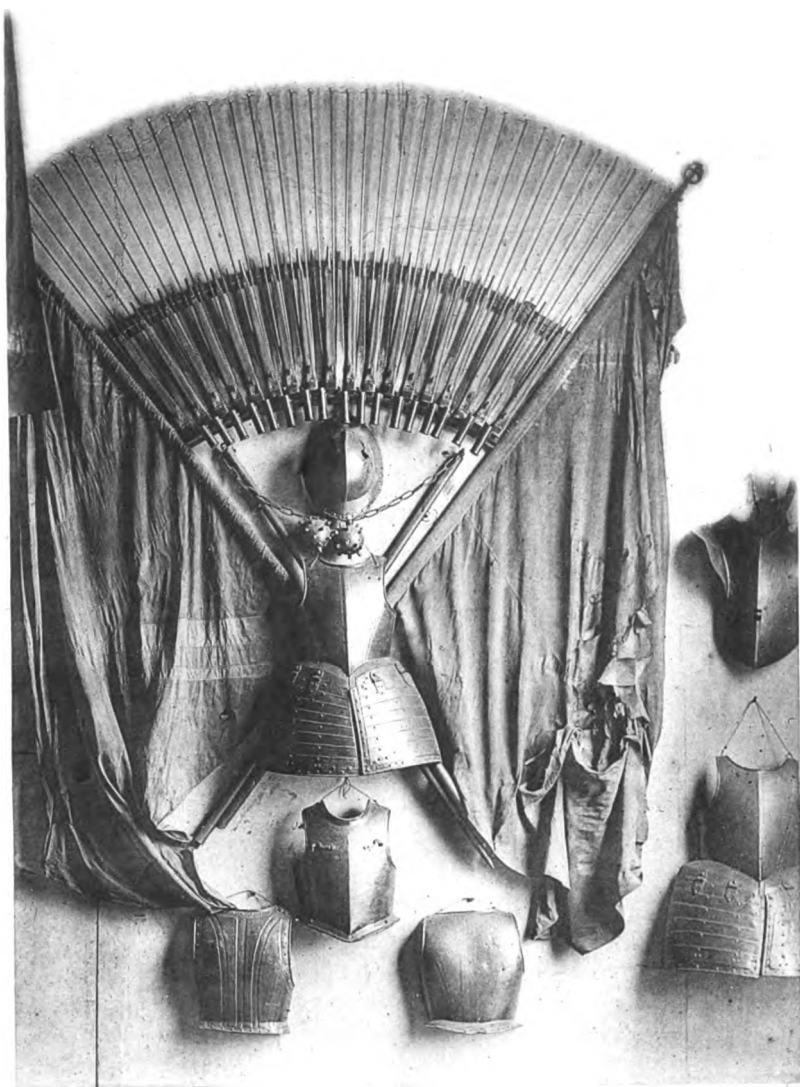
At the General Court on the 5th of December, the receipts for the half year were reported to amount to £2,189, and the disbursements to £1,184, leaving a balance of £1,005, besides £1,500 in Three per Cent. Consols.

**1840**—On the 23rd of January a deputation was appointed to wait on the Lord Mayor, and inform him that arrangements were always in readiness for assembling the Company at the shortest notice in case of necessity, and that he might rely on their prompt assistance in support of the civil power, in the event of any commotion or breach of the peace. The Lord Mayor stated that the precautions taken against riot were ample, but the Government wished them kept as secret as possible.

Late on the evening of the 24th, a letter was received from Whitehall, stating that the Marquis of Normanby had been informed that the Armoury of the Company was in a very unprotected state. A night guard was ordered to mount the following night, and the Lieut.-Colonel wrote to inform Lord Normanby that the number of muskets and rifles in the Armoury was about 250, and four brass field guns (two six and two three-pounders), with the necessary ammunition, and that every precaution had been taken. The night guards were continued until the 10th of May.

In April the collars of the officers' coats were ordered to be blue instead of scarlet.

At a Court on the 23rd of January, a Committee, which had been appointed in November—to consider a long memorial presented to the Court by a number of members, suggesting numerous changes with a view of increasing the numbers and military efficiency of the Company—presented their report. On the 27th of January some of the changes were approved, and the consideration of the remainder was adjourned to the 27th of February and 12th of March, when the subject was finally concluded. On the 2nd of April a letter was read from H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, dated the 28th of March, expressing his displeasure with the alterations proposed. The consideration of this letter was deferred to the 15th of April, when it was resolved to recommend the appointment of drill sergeants from



TROPHY OF COLOURS AND ANCIENT ARMOUR.

*At the East End of the Great Room in the Armoury House.*



the Line. This was the commencement of the first great struggle between the civil and military authorities of the Company for supremacy, which ended in the defeat of the former.

At a Court on the 15th of May, H.R.H. the Captain-General addressed the Court on the subject of the document which had been submitted to him by them, and stated that, having maturely considered the subject, he would read his observations, and leave it in their hands for further consideration. His Royal Highness observed it was with no less surprise than regret that, upon opening the paper submitted to him, he found it headed, "Copy of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of Members of the Hon. Artillery Company, holden in the Band Room of the Armoury House on the 11th October, 1839," to which the names of forty members were affixed, and about sixty were said to have also approved of the principles contained in a resolution passed on the 5th of September in the same year.

The first question which naturally suggested itself to his mind on the perusal of that report was by what authority had these members met together and acted? To which the only answer possible, was, by no legal or responsible authority whatever. This was most irregular, most unmilitary, and even mutinous, that these members in their private capacity should take upon themselves to discuss subjects of which they were not competent to judge, and which appertained solely to the Military Committee; they had, therefore, acted in complete contravention of all military rules, and the total subversion of all order necessary to be observed by every well-regulated Corps.

His Royal Highness the Captain-General regretted that these acts had been sanctioned by the Court, inasmuch as they had allowed these documents to be placed on their table, had partly discussed their contents, and held communication with those persons styling themselves a deputation. His Royal Highness was therefore under the painful necessity of remonstrating with the Court as to the course which they had unfortunately pursued. Placed by the gracious pleasure of his Sovereign in the high situation of Captain-General of the Company, and therefore especially charged to watch and direct the discipline of the Corps, he felt it his bounden duty to call the attention of the

several members of the Court to the awkward predicament in which they had placed themselves, by allowing a body of men, irregularly congregated and self-constituted, to interfere with the discipline and interior arrangements of the Company. The Court by their proceedings were countenancing the men in acts of insubordination, which would not only render the Company inefficient, but create a bad impression on the minds of the executive and legal authorities, who relied on them for support in times of difficulty and danger. These members were, in fact, dictating to their officers, whom they had pledged themselves to obey upon joining the Company.

His Royal Highness the Captain-General trusted that the Court would accept this representation with the same kind feelings which prompted him to make this painful communication to them, as he should deeply regret to have to report such a state of insubordination to the proper authorities. The affair had arisen from the ill-advised permission, too frequently and readily given, to every officious individual to suggest alterations, without inquiring whether, from his position or acquirements, he was qualified or competent to judge of their propriety.

His Royal Highness was most warmly attached to their interests, and holding a responsible post independent of the Court, and in the execution of the duty confided to him by the Crown, was compelled and had a right to speak to them with more freedom than any one else; his whole anxiety being to keep the Company in such a state as should earn for them the confidence and goodwill of the Sovereign, the esteem of the civil and military authorities, and the regard of their fellow-citizens.

The Court passed a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness for the honour conferred on them by presiding, and for the deep interest he had at all times taken in promoting the prosperity of the Company.

On the 17th of June the Address of the Captain-General was taken into consideration, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a reply, which they presented to the Court on the 16th of July; and on the 27th they finally approved of an Address in which, after expressing their gratitude for the interest His Royal Highness had

always taken in the Company, they expressed their regret that they should have been so far misunderstood as to cause an expression of his displeasure. They assured his Royal Highness that the paper in question was received by them *not* as a resolution of a body of members, but as suggestions from numerous and respectable individuals in the Company, who shared with the Lieut.-Colonel the disappointment and vexation at the musters being so small that field days could very seldom be held. The Court also felt that to present respectful suggestions to the Court of Assistants had been considered one of the privileges of the Company from time immemorial.

The Committee appointed by the Court most carefully separated the Military from the Civil questions, recommending the former to the serious attention of the Military Committee, and the Court, but repudiated any interference with the duties of the former. They were also desirous of bringing under the notice of His Royal Highness that a corps like the Honourable Artillery Company could not be governed by the same rigid rules of obedience as those enforced in a regiment of the Line, where the conditions of service were so totally different, the members of the Company being citizens as well as soldiers, and expensively equipped at their own cost. The Company was without any pecuniary or military aid from the Government, and was composed of individuals holding respectable rank in society, some being of independent fortune, others of the learned professions, merchants, and others engaged in fine arts and scientific pursuits.

The Court felt their responsibility both to His Royal Highness as Captain-General, and to the Company as their constituents, and hoped that he would put a liberal interpretation on their endeavours, and give them credit for the best intentions. They further assured His Royal Highness that they would at all times support his authority in maintaining discipline, and carrying into effect measures conducive to the honour, dignity, and interests of the Company, and trusted that these explanations of past occurrences, and declarations of future conduct, would receive his favourable consideration, so that full confidence

might again characterise the connection between the Captain-General, the Court and the Company.

In August, muskets with percussion locks were ordered to be provided of the same pattern as those which were then being supplied to regiments of the Line, to replace the old flint lock muskets hitherto in use.

The Court, in October, directed that when detachments of the Company were absent for the purpose of ball firing, the members should be allowed a sum not exceeding 1s. 6d. each for refreshments.

An order issued in December directed that no person should be admitted a member who had any defect of vision or hearing; and in May the following year that no member should wear spectacles when under arms.

The General Court, on the 3rd of December, passed a resolution to the effect that, in order to maintain an efficient system of instruction, it was essential that non-commissioned officers of the regular Army should be employed to assist in drilling the several branches, viz., Artillery, Yagers, Battalion, and also the sword exercise, and that this should be communicated as a recommendation to the Court of Assistants and the Military Committee.

**1841**—A General Court was held on the 14th of January to revise the Rules and Orders; a new Article, to be numbered the 17th, was agreed to, directing that no member who had not attended one-fourth of the musters since the last General Court, or since his admission, should be eligible as an officer or non-commissioned officer, or to vote at the election of such, except members of the Veteran Company, or those who had obtained leave of absence, or were absent through illness.

In the 2nd Article the period necessary for officers or non-commissioned officers to have served as members before they could retire into the Veterans, nominally retaining their rank, was reduced from thirty to twenty years, and the period during which they must have held rank was reduced from fifteen to ten years. The 21st Article was amended by adding that members expelled must give notice of any appeal within ten days after the notification of expulsion.



TROPHY OF ARMS AND COLOURS OVER THE  
PORTRAIT OF KING GEORGE I.

*At the West End of the Great Room in the Armoury House.*





At a Court, on the 11th of February, a letter was read from H.R.H. the Captain-General, dated Kensington Palace, the 30th of January, stating that at the Court on the 15th of May last he urged the absolute necessity of completely separating the Military government of the Company—over which he presided by the authority of the Crown, to whom alone he was answerable—from the Civil management, with which he did not wish to interfere. He had hoped that the Court of Assistants would have communicated this to the general body of the Company; but as the resolution passed on the 3rd of December, and forwarded to him, was completely at variance with the opinions he had expressed, he should feel compelled to transmit it to the superior powers, accompanied by such observations as he might think it his duty to lay before them, and then await their decision. But if the Court desired to communicate this determination to the General Court, he would abstain for a reasonable time from taking any further steps.

A Special General Court was accordingly summoned on the 10th of March, when a motion was carried arguing that the Rules and Orders being legal, the right they had to pass the 5th Article, under which the Military Committee was appointed, gave them an equal right to repeal it, and resume the power which that Article delegated to the Military Committee, and either regulate the military affairs themselves in General Court, or commit the management of them to a different authority;—that having the right to annul the existence of the Military Committee, they must have a right to express opinions and suggest recommendations to that Committee;—that it was an undoubted right and privilege of the members of the Company, when not under arms or on any military duty, to deliberate individually and collectively upon the affairs of the Company; but in asserting these rights the Court made no pretension whatever to any right to dictate to the military officers of the Company concerning the exercise of their military commands, but unreservedly acknowledged the duty of implicit obedience on all occasions of the Company being under arms or on military duty. The only object they had in view was the improvement of its military discipline, efficiency, and character; and they were deeply mortified and concerned to find His Royal Highness

laying upon the Corps the imputation of irregularity, insubordination, and mutinous conduct, and respectfully disclaimed such imputations as injurious and entirely unmerited.

The Court resolved that while they felt it incumbent upon them to adhere to the principle of self-government, conferred on them by so many successive Sovereigns, they were ready to take into consideration any suggestion from His Royal Highness for the revision of any of the rules with a view to improve the efficiency and military discipline of the Company.

In May a memorial was presented to the Court by several members, stating that an order had been recently issued from the Horse Guards, directing the formation of cricket grounds for the use of the Army throughout the kingdom, and requesting permission to play cricket in the Artillery Ground. A committee was appointed to inquire into the subject, who reported the following month that a clause in their Lease covenanted that the Ground should be used for military purposes only, and that this restriction was an insuperable obstacle.

A Court of Emergency was assembled on the 26th of August, at ten p.m., in consequence of a communication made by H.R.H. the Captain-General to the Secretary of State, and a special Court was ordered to assemble on the 30th, on which day it was resolved to present an Address to His Royal Highness. On the 2nd of September the Court approved of the Address, in which they stated that the proceedings of His Royal Highness having placed the Company in the position of an accused body before the Government, the Court felt it their duty to the Company respectfully to request that His Royal Highness would be pleased to acquaint them with the nature of these communications, in order that they might, if necessary, ask to be heard in defence.

His Royal Highness, in his reply, dated the 22nd of September, declined to comply with this request, on the ground that the communications were of a nature totally independent of the Court, and for which, therefore, he did not hold himself responsible to them.\*

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\* See the opinion of William Harrison, Esq., Q.C., on these proceedings, of the 3rd of December and 10th of March, in the Appendix.

On the 30th of September, the Court directed a letter to be sent to Sir James Graham, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department, requesting that when the subject of this difference should be taken into consideration they might be afforded an opportunity of communicating with him on the subject; and a copy of this letter was also sent to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

At a Court on the 14th of October, Captain Barnard, who was Chairman of the Court on the occasion, stated that, having received a communication requesting his attendance at the Home Office on Saturday the 9th, he accordingly went there with the Secretary. Sir James Graham said that he had seen the Rules and Orders, and read the papers, and considered the matter to be of a very serious nature, and regretted that so ancient and honourable a Corps should have placed itself in such a position, and suggested that they should make such arrangements as would prevent the necessity of his acting officially. He had taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and if he was compelled to lay the affair before the Crown he must advise the breaking up of a Corps where such improper notions and feelings were entertained, which he should be sorry to do, but would have no alternative; and added, with emphasis, that he would not act as an arbitrator, and begged that it might be distinctly understood that he did not say this in the way of a threat, but merely as pointing to his own duty; and at the same time expressed his readiness to afford an opportunity to the Company to consider its irregularity, and endeavour to place itself on such a footing as to prevent its recurrence. He also added that it was highly improper for a Civil Court to attempt to control the Military.

At a Court on the 18th of October, a letter was directed to be sent to H.R.H. the Captain-General, informing him of the above interview, and assuring him of their hearty desire to give the fullest effect to the recommendations conveyed from Sir James Graham. The Court had, therefore, resolved to request the Military Committee to make what alterations they considered necessary in the 3rd and 5th Articles. They further expressed a hope that they might regain at no distant period the confidence of His Royal Highness, and also preserve the goodwill and support

of their constituents, by the adoption of such measures as would, while they preserved inviolate the authority of the Captain-General and Colonel, leave intact the privileges of the Company. These proceedings were also communicated to Sir James Graham, who acknowledged their receipt on the 20th of October, adding he was in hopes that the existing difficulties would speedily be brought to a successful termination.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex wrote from Nottingham on the 29th of October, saying that it would have relieved him from much personal trouble and inconvenience to have resigned into the hands of his Sovereign the appointment with which he was honoured; but such a course appeared to him neither becoming towards Her Majesty nor for the interest of the Company. He therefore suggested that a deputation of the Court should be appointed to wait on him to consider the Rules and Orders, a revised copy of which he sent them, by which the separation of the civil and military concerns of the Company were effected, and the independence of the Field Officers maintained.

The result of the conference between the Military Committee and the deputation of the Court of Assistants was reported to the Court on the 25th of November. They objected to surrender the right of electing the Field Officers and Adjutant, unless the Crown by a new warrant should resume the appointment of those officers, and suggested that the Crown might reserve the right of confirming such elections; the deputation also objected to the possibility of strangers being thus brought into the Company. His Royal Highness objected to the appointment of Field Officers and Adjutant being limited to members of the Company, as limiting the right of the Crown, but thought that such officers might be required to become members, and pay the usual subscriptions.

**1842**—At a Special General Court on the 3rd of February, the new Rules and Orders were revised and confirmed; amongst other changes the Battalion Companies being reduced from eight to six.

At a Court on the 4th of August, H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel in the chair, His Royal Highness stated that he had

received a new Royal Warrant, dated the 9th of April, which he was anxious to present in person, but had been prevented from doing so before by a long and severe illness. The new Warrant, which reserved to the Crown the right of appointment of Field Officers and the Adjutant, was then read.\*

The Company assembled on the 22nd of August and two following days in consequence of Chartist riots being apprehended, for which service they received letters of thanks from the Lord Mayor, at whose request they had assembled; and the Court of Aldermen, on the 8th of September,†

“Resolved unanimously, that the Thanks of this Court be presented to Lieut.-Colonel Cox, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and other Members of the Hon. Artillery Company, for the alacrity with which their aid was proffered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and for their very valuable services in assembling and remaining under arms so long as there was any probability of their assistance being required during the periods referred to in the Report laid before the Court by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor this day.

“MEREWETHER.”

At a Court on the 8th of September, the Military Committee reported that, in accordance with the resolution of the 27th of August, 1840, for providing percussion muskets for the Company, they had ordered the necessary supply—viz., 150 muskets, sixteen fusils, and twenty-one rifles; the price of the two first being £3 10s. each, and of the latter, £4 10s.

On the 6th of October several alterations were proposed to be made in Articles 7, 14, and 26 of the Rules and Orders, which were confirmed at the General Court on the 1st of December.

At a Court on the 15th of December a letter was read from the Home Secretary to the Captain-General, stating that, the commissions of the Lieut.-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant, under the Rules and Orders of the Company having become vacant, and Her Majesty having reserved to herself the future appointment of such officers, Her Majesty, acting upon His Royal Highness's recommendation, had been pleased to approve of

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\* The Warrant is given in full in Vol. I., pp. 393, 394.

† Repertory, Vol. 246, fol. 371.

C. E. Cox, Esq., being Lieut.-Colonel, J. W. Freshfield, Esq., Major, and Captain F. W. Bossy, Adjutant; and as the latter had been a member of the Company for more than five years he was to serve with the rank of brevet Captain. Letters of congratulation were also read from the Captain-General to the above three officers, who had been ordered to communicate them to the Court.

Lieutenant J. Biden reported to the Court of Assistants that, on the 25th of June, 1841, he was excused from serving as a jurymen at the Court of Queen's Bench at the Guildhall by Lord Chief Justice Denman, on the plea of being a member of the Company; that he had also been excused from serving in the Secondaries' Office on the 4th September, 1830; Sheriffs' Court, 21st September, 1832; Old Bailey, before Serjeant Arabin, 5th September, 1833; and Secondaries' Office, 2nd May, 1837.\*

The number of persons admitted into the Company from 1838 to 1842, inclusive, according to a return issued this year, was only 106.

**1843**—At a Court of Assistants, held on Friday afternoon, the 21st of April, Lieut.-Colonel Cox in the chair, the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex having been communicated from Kensington Palace, it was resolved unanimously,

“That the melancholy duty has devolved upon the Court of Assistants of recording the demise of His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., their illustrious Captain-General and Colonel, which took place this day at a quarter-past twelve p.m., at Kensington Palace.”

His Royal Highness permitted himself to be elected Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company in the year 1817, when His late Majesty King George IV. (then Prince Regent) was the Captain-General, and His Royal Highness was annually re-elected Colonel (under the privilege then exercised by the Corps) during the remainder of that reign.

On the accession of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, His Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate himself Captain-General, and by Warrant to appoint His Royal Highness Colonel of the Corps, and which rank His Royal Highness continued to hold under the authority of

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\* Minute Books, Vol. U, fols. 114, 115.

the Royal Warrant. In the year 1837, Her present Majesty (whom God preserve) by Her Royal Warrant, graciously conferred upon His Royal Highness the rank of Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, in addition to his command as Colonel, and His Royal Highness retained the conjoint rank until his lamented decease.

During the long period of His Royal Highness's connection with the Corps, His Royal Highness was alive to every circumstance connected with its honour and efficiency, and lost no opportunity of securing for it privileges and distinctions which it could reasonably claim consistently with the interests of the public. The relation of His Royal Highness, so far from being merely nominal, was that of a zealous officer, ever anxious to promote the discipline of the Corps; and although the state of His Royal Highness's health did not enable him often to be present at the field exercises, he was yet attentive to the most minute details involved in the military duties and internal management of the Corps, and constantly presided (as the Field Officers testify) over the deliberations of the Military Committee.

The demeanour of His Royal Highness to the Corps collectively, and to the individual members, was condescending and kind, and such as to command the most profound respect and deference, united with the deepest feeling of grateful and affectionate attachment. It is scarcely necessary the Court should declare how sincerely they sympathise in the sorrow which their loyal comrades will long and unequivocally entertain while contemplating the mournful event which it has been the will of Providence to permit.

The funeral of the late Duke of Sussex took place at Kensal Green on the 4th of May, to which all the Staff were invited; and the Artillery Division fired seventy minute guns at Headquarters. In July the Court voted one hundred guineas to the fund then being raised to erect a monument to his memory; the plan was subsequently changed to building a wing to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Lane, to be called by his name.



## CHAPTER X.

APPOINTMENT OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AS THE  
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL.*(The Final Struggle of the Court against the Military Authorities.)*

FROM 1843 TO 1850.

CONTENTS.—Appointment of H. R. H. Prince Albert.—The New Royal Warrant.—Opening of the Royal Exchange, 1844.—Eastern Counties and North London Railways.—Proposed Station in Artillery Ground.—Permission to play Cricket granted by Corporation.—Report of Committee of Privileges.—The City Police.—The Chartist Riots.—Entrance Fees reduced.—Alterations in Rules and Orders, 1849.—Proceedings at General Court, 6th of December.—Petitions to Queen to restore privilege of election of Officers.—The Address of the 126.—Address of the 190.—Reply of the Prince Consort.—Statement by Home Secretary.—Intentions of the Government.—Petition to Court of Aldermen.—Report of their Committee.—Deputation of Corporation to Home Secretary.—Civil and Military affairs separated, 4th of February, 1850.—Extraordinary Proceedings of the Court of Emergency, 7th of February.—Interview with the Home Secretary.—The New Sergeant-Major.—Statement by Court of Assistants to Prince Albert.—Reply of His Royal Highness.—Disturbance at the Annual Dinner.—The Court of Inquiry.—Address of the Court to the Captain-General.—Remarks of His Royal Highness on their Proceedings.—The Court's Defence.—Decision of His Royal Highness.—Final Settlement of the Dispute.—Result of the Elections.

**1843**—At a Court on the 28th of August a letter was read from the Home Secretary, dated Whitehall, the 24th inst., stating that H.R.H. Prince Albert had expressed his willingness to become Colonel of the Company; but as it appeared that on all former occasions of such appointments the person had been selected from amongst the members, Sir James Graham sug-



164 The Names of those worthy-  
Persons that were the Stewards  
of the Artillery Company in the year-  
1682

The Duke of Albemarle

The Earle of Oxford

The Earle of Arundel

The Lord Falkland

Henry Guy Esq

William Leys Esq

Mr William Dodson K<sup>t</sup>

Charles Duncomb Esq

gested that it might be desirable that His Royal Highness should be admitted a member previous to his being appointed Colonel.

The following proposition was immediately signed by a number of members :—

“ TO THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY  
COMPANY.

“ Gentlemen,

“ We beg leave to recommend His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of twenty-four years of age, to be admitted a Member of the Hon. Artillery Company.

“ We are, Gentlemen,

“ Your most obedient Servants.”

It was resolved that the admission of His Royal Highness should be balloted for on Wednesday, the 30th of August, and that the attendance of His Royal Highness on the occasion should be dispensed with.

A letter was received from Mr. G. E. Anson, dated Windsor Castle, 9th September, stating that it was the wish of His Royal Highness that all the usual forms belonging to appointments in the Company should be gone through in respect to the appointment of His Royal Highness; but as His Royal Highness was going to sea, it would be better that the form of affixing his signature and subscribing to all the regulations of the Company, should be postponed until his return to Windsor. On the 13th of May, the following year, His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Wilde, visited the Armoury House, and signed the roll of members, and also the Vellum Book.

At a Court on the 28th of September, a new Royal Warrant, dated the 14th September, was presented and read, appointing H.R.H. the Prince Albert, Captain-General and Colonel.\*

**1844**—Lieut.-Colonel Cox having applied for the Company to form the Guard of Honour on the occasion of Her Majesty visiting the City to open the new Royal Exchange, His Royal

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\* This Warrant is given in full in Vol. I., pp. 395, 396.

Highness Prince Albert submitted the application to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who wrote to His Royal Highness on the 3rd of October that the offer of service of the Hon. Artillery Company had been laid before the Queen and accepted by Her Majesty.

The Company paraded at nine o'clock on the 28th of October, and marched to the Royal Exchange at eleven, returning to Headquarters soon after three. Lieut.-Colonel Cox received a letter, dated Windsor Castle, the following day, stating that His Royal Highness was very much pleased with the appearance of the Guard of Honour, and looked forward with pleasure at some future time to seeing more of the Company than he was enabled to do on that occasion. In January, 1845, the Court voted twenty guineas to the fund being raised for erecting a marble statue to H.R.H. Prince Albert in the Royal Exchange.

The Court of Aldermen, on the 8th of November, passed a vote of thanks to the Company for their services,\* and the Court of Common Council, on the 21st of November,

“Resolved—That the cordial Thanks of this Court be presented to Lieut.-Col. Cox and the Officers and Gentlemen of the Hon. Artillery Company for their efficient services as the Guard of Honour to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on her auspicious and memorable visit to this City to open the new Royal Exchange, on the 28th day of October last.

“And this Court has sincere pleasure in availing itself of this opportunity to congratulate the Hon. Artillery Company on the distinguished honour conferred on them by the appointment of His Royal Highness Prince Albert as Captain-General and Colonel of so Ancient a Corps, animated alike by their devoted loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign as by their genuine love of British Liberty.

MEREWETHER.”

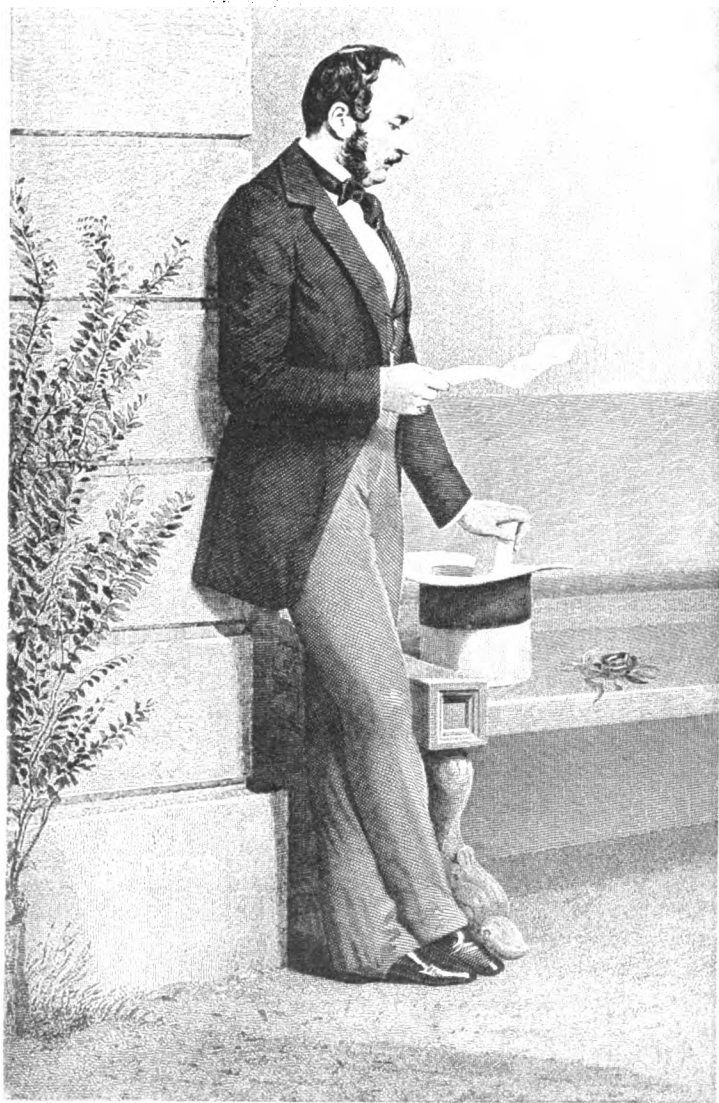
During this year extensive alterations and improvements were made in the Armoury House, and the panels in the Court Room were completed, the total outlay being about £1,400.

In October, tufts were ordered to be worn in the chacos instead of feathers.

**1845**—At a Court on the 16th of January, Lieut.-Colonel Cox and Major Freshfield expressed their intention of resigning,

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\* Repertory, Vol. CCXLVIII. fol. 444. Journals, Vol. 123., fol. 11.



*H. R. H. The Prince Consort.  
Captain-General & Colonel 1843-1861.  
(From the engraving published by J. Mitchell in 1862.)*



in consequence of their long service, they having both been members for forty-six years, and held their existing rank for more than twenty. The Court voted a long Address expressing their great regret, and appointed a deputation to present it. They both received permission to continue to wear the uniform of their respective ranks "on festive occasions and at Court."

On the 7th February the Court applied to H.R.H. the Captain-General to know if he would approve of their considering the subject with a view of submitting suggestions for filling the vacant posts; a reply was received, dated Brighton, the 9th of February, stating that when His Royal Highness received the formal resignations he would forward them to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and take Her Majesty's pleasure in respect of filling the vacancies.

On the 19th of June, Brice Pearse, Esq., and Sir William Magnay, Bart., who had been respectively appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Major, attended, and were admitted members, having been proposed at a previous Court on the 16th inst.

At a Special General Court on the 14th of July, the 3rd and 4th Articles of the Rules and Orders were altered, and the late Lieut.-Colonel and Major were declared to be Members of the Court of Assistants; but at another Special General Court, summoned on the requisition of a large number of members, the alteration was rescinded as an unconstitutional and dangerous precedent.

**1846**—In January the Court took into consideration the scheme of the Eastern Counties Railway for making a terminus in the Artillery Ground, and of the new line proposed to be constructed from the Great Western Railway at Paddington to near Fore Street, Cripplegate, called the North London Junction Railway, which would cut off a portion of the south-west angle of the Ground, and also several houses in Bunhill Row and Chiswell Street. Memorials were drawn up to H.R.H. Prince Albert and the Home Secretary, stating the circumstances of the case, and asking for their assistance to defeat the proposed projects. His Royal Highness expressed his approval of the steps they had taken, and said he thought they had a strong case; and the



Home Secretary replied that he had no power in the matter, but they might present a petition to the House of Lords or Commons. The schemes, however, were not proceeded with any further.

In June the Court drew up a Memorial to the Court of Common Council, praying that the covenants in their Lease might be altered so as to allow cricket to be played in the Ground. Permission was granted, and the Court, on the 30th of July, ordered the license to be endorsed on the Lease.\*

A Committee appointed on the 23rd of July, to consider the accommodation and internal arrangements of the Armoury House, presented a long report on the 5th of November.

At the Annual General Court on the 3rd of December it was decided that, for the future, the duties of the Chaplain should be considered honorary. The average receipts were reported to be £2,300, and the expenditure £2,000, leaving a balance of about £316.

The Committee of Privileges was also ordered to be re-appointed, and a Library to be formed.

**1847**—On the 14th of January the Solicitors of the Company reported that they had perused the deed proposed to be executed by the Corporation for allowing athletic exercises in the Ground. The Old Militia Ground having been lately sold to the Church Building Commissioners, the only entrance which the Militia had a right to use was thus stopped up, and they were therefore entirely precluded from entering the Ground, which fact appeared to have been overlooked at the time by the Corporation. The Court of Assistants resolved that it was reasonable to give them a new right of entrance, as proposed in the draft, but that it should be limited to the Bunhill Row Gate. At the same time a complete statement of all the property of the Company was presented.

A new forage cap was approved, in February, for the officers, similar to that worn by the Foot Guards, with silver lace on the peak and a gold grenade in front.

On the 5th of November, 1846, rules for playing cricket in the

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\* Journals, Vol. CXXIV., fols. 260, 261 and 300.

Artillery Ground were drawn up, and in February of this year a report on the subject was presented to the Court, who drew up a petition to H.R.H. the Prince Consort requesting his sanction to the game being played ; to which a reply was received, dated Osborne, the 9th of March, expressing his approval of its being played as an athletic exercise, "subject to such regulations as may be from time to time made by the Court of Assistants to ensure the maintenance of the general order and discipline of the Corps." The following Regulations were resolved on by the Court of Assistants :—

1st.—That none but members of the Honourable Artillery Company shall be permitted under any circumstances to play cricket in the Artillery Ground.

2nd.—That no member of the Corps shall be entitled to play at cricket until he has passed into line.

3rd.—That every member of the Company who, having paid his subscription to the funds of the Company for the current year and having been passed into line, shall obtain a certificate from the Officer in command of his Company, and countersigned by the regimental sergeant-major, that he has attended one-fourth of the appointed field musters and one-fourth of the drills (including, if attached to the Artillery Division, his attendance at the gun drills) during twelve months preceding the 1st April, or between that day and his previous admission into the Corps within such twelve months, or since his admission if admitted between the 1st April and the 1st of November, will be entitled to play until the 1st November succeeding the date of such his certificate.

4th.—That the name of every member so qualified shall be entered in a book to be provided for that purpose, and the senior Officer present on such day of playing shall certify in such book the name of every member joining in the game on that day, and whether these regulations have been complied with, and the particulars of every case in which they have not.

5th.—That every expense attending the game, including the preparation and maintenance of the ground for the purpose, shall be borne by the private subscription of the members associated for the game.

6th.—That at or before the commencement of each season, and as often during the season as a vacancy in the office of Treasurer shall happen, the members qualified as aforesaid shall elect a Treasurer of the subscriptions raised for the support of the game, and report such election to the next meeting of the Court of Assistants.

7th.—That every such Treasurer shall be bound, whenever called upon by the Court of Assistants so to do, to exhibit a correct account of his receipts and disbursements, and to show the safe custody of any balance which may appear by such account to be in his hands.

8th.—That the use of the Artillery Ground and House, subject to the customary regulations, and to the closing the House at the hours hereafter specified, be granted to the members twice in each week during the season, upon their application to be made at or before the commencement of such season to the Court of Assistants.

The hour for closing the House to be as follows :—

From the 1st April to 15th May	...	...	...	9 o'clock.
„ 15th May to 15th August	...	...	...	10 „
„ 15th August to 30th September	...	...	...	9 „

That the days for playing cricket be each Monday and Friday during the season.

At a Court on the 4th of November, the Committee of Rights and Privileges, appointed on the 14th of January, presented a long report, reviewing all the warrants and documents they had examined, and expressing a doubt whether the Charter of Henry VIII. really referred or belonged to the Company; by which, however, they thought nothing was lost, as taking the Order in Council of 1612 to be the revival of the Company, that being only a revival, such a Company must have had a previous existence, and that the Company was therefore a continuation of one which might have had an origin even more ancient than the Charter of Henry VIII.

At the Annual General Court on the 2nd of December, a long report on the proceedings and financial condition of the Company was presented by the Court of Assistants, relating principally to their Lease and other property.

**1848**—The Commission of City Police applied to the Court of Assistants, in March, for permission for the Police to drill in the Artillery Ground, and the Lord Mayor also wrote in support of their application. The Court expressed their strong disposition to comply, but, under the restrictions in their Lease, they were prevented from acceding to their request. Some of the inhabitants who applied the following month for passes to be given them to go through the Ground to the new church, on account of the distance, received a similar answer.

In May, a draft endorsement on the Lease having been approved of by the Company's Solicitor, the Court ordered that the Police should be admitted on Wednesday and Saturday,

from five to seven p.m., on paying 3s. a week to the gatekeeper for his attendance.

In consequence of a meeting of Chartists on Kennington Common, on Monday, the 10th of April, to proceed from thence to the House of Commons to present a Petition, the Company received orders to assemble.

"It is a matter of history how, by the enormous preparations made in the cause of order, the great Chartist meeting came to nothing; but it was regarded with much anxiety, and the part assigned to the Company was to occupy the Guildhall and to defend Southwark Bridge, if necessary. The Company mustered at seven a.m., only three members of the whole corps being absent—one being seriously ill, the other two on the Continent.

"Every man was provided with forty rounds of ball-cartridge; and before we left the ground Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy addressed the men in a short, spirit-stirring speech, calling on them to be firm—to do their duty—to stand by one another, and to fire low, picking off the ringleaders. A hearty cheer was the response, and at nine o'clock they marched out, with colours flying, to the tune of the 'British Grenadiers.'

"*What* a mob filled the street! It was as much as we could possibly do to make our way, and a perfect roar of hooting and cursing attended us. At one time matters looked serious, and the mob began to pelt us; but all exercised temper and forbearance. On arriving at the Guildhall we immediately set to work to prepare it for defence, and for firing out of the windows, and, having done so, awaited the result.

"The most alarming rumours were continually brought into the Chamberlain's Office where the staff were assembled; but about two o'clock Baron Lionel de Rothschild came in and announced that the affair was at an end, the Chartists having dispersed without any disturbance.

"After this we did ample justice to an excellent cold collation, liberally provided by the City.

"As the Company marched back there was some hooting, but nothing like the disturbance of the morning."\*

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\*MS, Journal of W. White Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., then Surgeon H.A.C.

The Court of Aldermen on the 11th of April, and the Court of Common Council on the 13th of April, passed a vote of thanks to the Company for their services on this occasion.\*

In April chacos were ordered to be provided, at a cost not exceeding £300; red piping was at the same time ordered to be worn on the side of the trousers.

At a Special General Court on the 13th of May the entrance-fee was reduced (from £7, at which it was fixed in 1838) to £5. An order was also issued in the same month that no person should be admitted a member over thirty-five years of age.

A large increase to the numbers of the Company took place this year; at a Court on the 30th of May, forty-seven members and four cadets being admitted, a total which had not been equalled since the early part of the century. In consequence of this great addition, the Court, on the 3rd of May, recommended that the number of companies should be increased from six to eight, to which former number they were reduced in 1842; this alteration was confirmed at the General Court in December, and the Rules and Orders were altered accordingly.

On the 17th of August one of the privates was publicly and severely reprimanded by the Court, and fined ten guineas to the poor-box, for quitting the ground without leave when parading for inspection by H.R.H. Prince Albert. The fine was at once paid.

At the Annual General Court on the 7th of December, the accounts showed the receipts to have been £4,689, and the disbursements £4,019, leaving a balance of £670, besides £2,400 in Consols. Several extensive alterations were made in the Armoury House during the year, and a new Magazine was constructed, the sum thus expended amounting to £940.

**1849**—The Court of Assistants, on the 4th of January, sanctioned a proposal (which had been previously made on the 2nd of November) to form a Masonic Lodge, to consist of Members of the Company only.

At a Court of Assistants on the 19th of July, the Lieut.-Colonel stated that the Government considered the Rules and Orders were inconsistent with the due preservation of military

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\* Repertory, Vol. CCLII., fol. 281. Journals, Vol. CXXVI., fol. 163.



*J. Mortons, Del*

*J. Harris, Sc.*

UNIFORM OF THE BATTALION, 1848.

PUBLISHED BY R. ACKERMAN, AUG. 10, 1848 (No. 3).



discipline, especially the 5th and 22nd Articles; and that it was intended to issue a new Warrant, reserving the appointment of the Officers to the Crown.

At a Special General Court on the 26th of July, the 5th Article of the Rules and Orders was amended as follows:—

“That the military affairs of the Company be regulated by a Committee consisting of the Field Officers and Adjutant; and that all Military Offences be tried by a Court consisting of the Field Officers, Adjutant, *and four Captains*, to be nominated in rotation for that purpose by the Commanding Officer; and such Court shall have power to censure, fine, or expel, subject to the approval of the Captain-General and Colonel.”

The 22nd Article was also altered by omitting the words “or Military,” thus leaving Civil offences only to be dealt with by the Court of Assistants.

At a Court on the 1st of November, a motion was carried requesting a conference with Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy on the subject of the intended withdrawal of the privilege the Company had hitherto enjoyed of electing their own officers: a matter which they thought was fraught with such serious consequences to the future well-being of the Company. The Court also expressed themselves sensible of the necessity of amending the existing mode of election.

At a Court of Assistants on the 16th of November, a requisition was presented, signed by sixty-eight members, proposing to make certain alterations in the Rules and Orders, with the object of reversing the changes made on the 26th of July, and making the Court the supreme authority in the Company in *all* cases, civil *and* military, and making a direct attack upon the officers about to be appointed by the Crown, by declaring that no officer should sit on the Court who held rank under *any other authority* than that of election by ballot.

At the Annual General Court on the 6th of December, the new Warrant, dated the 10th of October, having been read, the Court proceeded to the consideration of the several alterations proposed to be made in the Rules and Orders. The alteration in the 3rd Article, to the effect that no member holding the rank of officer or non-commissioned officer, by any other



authority than that of election by ballot, should be eligible as an elective member of the Court (except the Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, and Major), was carried on a division by a majority of four—about 220 members being present. Similar alterations were carried in the 5th Article by a majority of nineteen, and in the 8th Article by a majority of twenty-seven; when the opposition, probably thinking it useless to make further resistance on this occasion, allowed the 11th and 22nd Articles to be carried without a division. The latter Article providing that the *Court of Assistants* should have the *exclusive cognizance* of all offences, civil or military, and might censure, fine, or expel, subject only to an appeal to a General Court.

The elections for the Court of Assistants for the ensuing year were then proceeded with, resulting in thirteen of the old Court being re-elected, and eleven new members; the former including the leaders of the opposition against the new Warrant.

On the 20th of December, the Court of Assistants appointed a Committee to draw up a humble and dutiful Address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to restore the privilege of electing the officers and non-commissioned officers, under such modifications as Her Majesty should be advised. The Petition—which was presented to the Court on the 27th of December, and approved—recited that the Company was revived in 1610, and had always elected its own officers, with the exception of a few years (1681-85), when the Sovereigns (Charles II. and James II.) by annual Warrants continued the Chiefs and Officers in their posts from year to year. The Court conceived that the privilege of election was founded on a just appreciation of, and wisely adapted to, the difference between a voluntary association of the classes of society forming the Company and regular troops, and it had always been exercised with judgment and discretion, which had secured independence in the officers with an adequate protection to the privates; and under this system they had flourished whilst other Volunteer bodies had become extinct. The Company had always defrayed its own expenses, and cost the State nothing; and at the beginning of this century a large sum was raised by the voluntary contributions of members, and invested in building houses on their Ground, from which much of their revenue

was derived. On numerous occasions they had assisted the municipal authorities in restoring and preserving order, and had frequently received the thanks of the Secretary of State and Civil Magistrates for the services thus rendered.

The Petitioners were deeply and gratefully sensible that the alteration was intended as a mark of Her Majesty's royal favour; but the withdrawal of this ancient privilege, even though to substitute for it so high an honour, would, by entirely altering the character of the Company, endanger, and probably ere long destroy, its existence.

The Court understood that the object was to secure greater independence to the officers, and ensure increased military efficiency, which they thought might be met by the officers being elected by the whole Company instead of by separate companies; that they should pass an examination, and be elected to serve for two or three years. They therefore prayed Her Majesty to restore this ancient right of electing their own officers (except the Field Officers and Adjutant).

The Home Secretary wrote, on the 2nd of January, stating that he had not failed to lay this Petition before Her Majesty.

The Company was divided into two contending parties, the one ready to recognise and receive the new Warrant as an honour and mark of Royal favour, the other striving to retain the elections in their own hands; several of the latter, however, were afterwards offered and gladly accepted commissions from the Queen. Each party drew up an Address on the subject to H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Captain-General and Colonel—the one signed by 126, and the other by 190; the two parties being thenceforward known as “The Hundred and Twenty-six” and “The Hundred and Ninety.” \* Not many years afterwards it was the

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\* Unfortunately no copies of either of these Addresses have been preserved, but a good idea of their style and contents may be gathered from the replies of H.R.H. Prince Albert. In reply to an application lately made to the Secretary of State for copies of these Addresses, it is stated that, after careful search, “they do not appear to be in the Home Office.” The names here given are from copies made at the time by Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy and Major Snell (the latter then Captain and Adjutant), by whom they have been supplied.

proud boast of the Company that they held Royal Commissions direct from Her Majesty, when Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers only received theirs from the Lord-Lieutenant of their county.

The Address of "The Hundred and Twenty-six" was signed by

Adams, E.	England, T.	Jay, S.	Perrin, J.
Askey, J. R. R.	Evans, M.	Jay, N. B.	Pagden, T.
Augarde, F. J.	Finlay, E.	Johnson, W. S.	Riviere, J.
Burnand, J. H.	Freer, H.	Kitchen, E.	Reid, A.
Biden, Capt. J.	Faulkner, J. M.	Kearns, J.	Ritherden, G.
Butten, J.	Finlay, John	Kemp, Thomas R.	Robinson, C. D.
Barwise, J.	Fowler, E.	Kemp, R. L.	Riviere, I.
Brooks, R. J.	Funge, F.	Leech, J. J.	Reilly, E. M.
Bell, R.	Fletcher, H.	Lamond, W. O.	Sills, F.
Barnes, J. E.	Figgins, J.	Lart, John, Jun.	Smith, J.
Benfield, G.	Fudge, C. J.	Leask, W.	Sheldon, E.
Baker, J.	Filler, W. B.	Lawrence, W. C.	Short, A.
Baumer, C.	Glanville, J. C.	Legat, R.	Thiselton, A. U.
Bossy, F. W.	Gladwin, W. L.	MacLachlan, W.	Tatham, W. H.
Booth, J.	Gates, G. E.	Martyr, H.	Tahourdin, C.
Boyd, R. E.	Girdler, W.	Major, W.	Truman, E. T.
Chippendale, W., Jun.	Graves, J. H.	Mitchell, J.	Uzielli, C.
Cottan, L.	Gillatt, T.	Matthews, P.	Wilme, B.
Clarke, S.	Genower, J. E.	Manby, W. E.	Wallis, G. S.
Currie, Archd.	Gilbert, E. J.	Melton, H.	Watson, W. (?)
Cookes, J.	Garty, F. B.	Mears, C.	Webb, C. E.
Culliford, J.	Hall, Capt. T.	Nicholay, J. A.	Wilson, E. T.
Cowell, J.	Harrison, J. M.	Norris, S. C.	Windus, E.
Chapman, G.	Hudson, A.	Nicholls, D. C.	Williams, J. E.
Cope, J.	Henderson, J.	Playford, J.	Waters, H.
Crowe, R.	Hallett, R., Jun.	Parry, J.	Wilson, J.
Dewar, W. H.	Hobbs, J. S.	Parker, R.	Wilkinson, T.
Depree, C. T.	Hiscocks, A. J.	Parr, H.	Wellborn, W.
Davenport, C.	Hayes, R. N.	Pugh, D. J.	White, H.
Dulin, W. E.	Horner, W. T.	Parker, J.	Waylen, H.
Davis, T. E.	Horner, C. M.	Piggott, W.	Wood, T.
	James, F. H.	Pittman, J.	

Upwards of twenty-seven of these, however, afterwards appear to have regretted the step they had taken, and signed the Address of "The Hundred and Ninety," thus reducing the number of malcontents to less than a hundred.

The following signatures were attached to the Address of "The Hundred and Ninety":—

Asling, W. G.	Armstrong, W. M.	Almond, W.	*Adams, E.
Angus, Geo.	Ansell, Chas.	*Augarde, F. J.	Ballin, Geo.

\* These had previously signed the Address of "The Hundred and Twenty-six." Six names are wanting to the list from which this is taken, only 184 being given.

Beard, Chas.	Ellis, Capt. E.	Lee, S. H.	Rivett, W.
*Brooks, R. J.	Eagan, J.	Legg, T. R.	Robinson, Capt.
Batger, O.	Elder, R. W.	Lawrence, J.	W. T.
*Biden, Capt. J.	Edwards, J. H.	Latimer, E. S.	Ritchie, Thos.
*Burnand, J. H.	Eglise, Joseph	Lart, John	Rough, W. H.
*Barwise, John	Forrest, H.	Lewis, A. J.	Rhodes, C. H. R.
Bell, Capt.	Farrall, J. W.	McNeill, C. W.	*Reid, Alex.
Bisgood, T. F.	Farnan, F.	MacLeod, N.	*Reilly, E. M.
Bibbens, Wm.	Farnan, J.	McDonald, J.	Rowton, W. C.
Barnard, Maj. S.	Freeman, J.	Maltby, C. F.	Rooke, C. A.
Burkhardt, F.	Fulcher, J. D.	*Martyr, Henry	Scriven, W.
Bokenham, Cpt. W.	*Funge, F.	Mellersh, H.	Smith, R. A.
Blott, Lieut. W.	Glynn, A. E.	Morrison, P., Jun.	*Short, A.
Brodie, J.	Greenwood, E.	Miller, R. H.	Spalding, J. W.
Beddoe, C. M.	Gomm, W.	Morrison, Cpt. P	Simmonds, O. W.
Boyd, M.	Gaimes, C.	Marr, C.	Sirr, H. C. W.
Brett, J. W.	*Gates, G. E.	Maxwell, Wm.	Squire, Chas.
Barth, N. T.	Grant, E. C.	Moreland, R.	Snell, W. H.
Barnard, C. W.	Gwatkin, R.	Morley, C. R.	Soltau, E. P.
Blasquez, C. F.	*Garty, F. B.	Moreland, Lt. J.	Starkey, James
Barlow, G. C.	Gosling, F. S.	*Melton, Henry	Stone, George
Bontein, J. P.	*Hudson, A.	Middleton, Cpt.	Smith, W. H.
Boucher, T.	*Hobbs, J. S.	J. G.	Soper, H. C.
*Cowell, Joseph	*Hall, Capt. T.	Norman, A.	Sebag, Joseph
Cooper, W. W.	Huntley, G. M.	Nicholson, J.	Scott, W. H.
Card, H. B.	Hodd, E.	Nissen, H. N.	Smith, H.
Cunynghame,	Holmes, G. V.	Nissen, J. L.	Tagg, T. A.
A. M.	Howson, W. E.	Noakes, W. F.	Tucker, Henry
Carter, H.	Hacker, H.	*Nicholay, J. A.	Walmisley, Lt.
Chenery, H.	Hewitt, G. A. B.	Nicholls, R.	J. R. L.
Chermside, A. M.	Heathfield, W. E.	O'Dowd, J. D.	Walmisley, C. M.
Cocks, W. H.	Horneman, Cpt.	Pennington, A.	Winter, R.
Caddy, James	F. E.	Page, E. I.	White, W.
Coxon, J.	*Hiscocks, A. J.	Pratt, W. G.	Welch, Cpt. J. W.
Crops, T. M.	Hays, H.	Phillips, Thos.	Whiting, C. J.
Crawley, A. G.	Hall, John H.	Perring, P.	Walton, J.
*Chippendale, W.	Jennings, Sam.	Pollock, A. P.	Watson, H.
Cohen, L. B.	Iselin, Capt. J. J.	Payne, F.	Wilme, B. P.
Cohen, N.	Jordan, L. T.	*Parker, Capt. J.	Wilme, F.
*Cottam, L.	Jay, Capt. W. C.	*Parker, Robert	*Waters, H.
Desmond, D.	*Jay, Samuel	Pittman, J.	Weston, E. J.
Dumeldenger, G.	Jeaffreson, Dr. H.	Parr, Henry	Waugh, G. B., Lt.
Davies, G.	Jackson, J. K.	Reynolds, F. H.	*Waylen, H.
Davies, T. H.	Lewellin, D.	Ryde, H. J.	Westbrook, R. A.
Day, Edward	Longmore, G. M.	Rivett, S.	Webb, A. T.

The following letter was received from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in answer to the Address signed by the One Hundred and Twenty-six members of the Company :—

“ I have received the Address signed by One Hundred and Twenty-six of the members of the Honourable Artillery Company, which has been forwarded to me by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, in which it is stated ‘That had

Her Majesty been advised to preserve to the Company its ancient elective privilege, many modifications in the present system would have been willingly agreed to.' It was with considerable regret, and not without some surprise, that I received the Report of the Resolutions passed at the General Court on the 6th December, directed, as they evidently were by the intention, to render the provisions of Her Majesty's Warrant nugatory. It might have been expected that the notification of Her Majesty's gracious intention henceforth to appoint the Officers of the Honourable Artillery Company under her Sign Manual, which would give those Officers a recognized Military position, would have been considered (as it was intended) as a mark of Royal favour. Had, however, the general feeling of the real majority of the Corps been in favour of rather retaining the former system of subjecting the Officers to annual election by, and consequent responsibility to, the Privates, an Address, such as that now presented, praying Her Majesty's gracious permission to be allowed to retain the ancient mode of appointment, would have been a constitutional and a justifiable expression of opinion, in a body combining so many civil privileges with their military organization. When, however, Resolutions were proposed and passed, although by only a small majority of those present, for the purpose of rendering the authority of the Officers appointed by the Queen null, declaring them on account of such Royal Commissions disqualified from holding positions to which they had, even before, been eligible, and placing them exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Privates, it might well become a matter of consideration to Her Majesty's Government how far their duty to the Country would justify them in permitting the existence, in the heart of London, of an Armed Military Body entirely free from those established and fixed rules of discipline, and power of enforcing it, without which, as embodied in the Mutiny Bill, the Constitution of this Country does not sanction the maintenance of an armed force, even by the Sovereign. And I might well feel convinced that I ought to be the last person to continue in the nominal Command of a Corps over which, through the Officers, I had neither authority nor influence. Whether your Officers are

appointed or elected, it is under the authority of the Crown alone that you can exist as a military body; and it is for Her Majesty, under the advice of her responsible Ministers, to declare how and through whom that authority was to be exercised. Your duty as Soldiers (if Soldiers you chose to be) and as loyal subjects, was to obey the Queen's Command: my duty as your Colonel, and one of your body, would have been to have carried out those commands in the manner most agreeable to the feelings and most advantageous to the well-being of the Company. It is for Her Majesty's Government to consider what advice, under existing circumstances, they shall tender. I have accordingly transmitted your Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, together with an Address simultaneously received by me, and signed by one hundred and ninety members of the Corps, declaring that 'They view with alarm and disapprobation the Resolutions of the 6th of December; and their willingness to obey such rules and orders as may be laid down by the Government for their military discipline and regulation.'

"ALBERT,

*" Captain-General and Colonel.*

*" Osborne, December 20th, 1849."*

Another letter was received from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in answer to the Address signed by the One Hundred and Ninety Members, as follows:—

"I have received with much pleasure the Address signed by One Hundred and Ninety Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, in which you express your alarm at, and disapprobation of, the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of your body, upon the 6th of December; and your willingness to obey such Rules and Orders as may be laid down by the Government for your Military Discipline and Regulation. Those Resolutions, directed as they evidently were to frustrate the provisions of the Queen's Warrant, are incompatible with the well-being, or even the existence, of any Military Body. I am happy to be convinced by the number of signatures attached to your Address, amounting to a considerable majority of the whole

Corps, that those Resolutions did not express the real sentiments of the Body which I have the honour to command, and in whose credit and welfare I must take a lively interest.

“ALBERT,

“*Captain-General and Colonel.*

“*Osborne, December 20th, 1849.*”

In March, the Committee of Privileges of the Court of Aldermen had requested to be informed how and when they were summoned to attend the Court of Assistants of the Company, and were then informed that Honorary Members (which they were) were never summoned.

On the 22nd of December, the Town Clerk wrote that, complaints having been made that there were some differences in the Company affecting the rights and privileges of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the Court of Aldermen had appointed a Committee, and requested the Secretary of the Company would attend them on the 29th of December. The Secretary attended as requested, and was asked if the Company did not hold themselves liable to be called out by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in case of riot; to which he replied in the affirmative, and stated that they had always assembled when applied to for assistance. He was also asked whether the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had not some power as to the approval of the officers, and whether they were not members of the Court of Assistants; to which he replied that they might have had such power at a very remote period, but that they were only Honorary Members, and therefore were not summoned.

In November, the Sun fire and other insurance offices sent a donation of £25 to the poor-box, in acknowledgment of the Court having allowed the salvage from a large fire in London Wall to be removed into the Artillery Ground.

At a Court on the 27th of December, the Lieut.-Colonel stated that the Home Secretary had informed him that he had received from H.R.H. Prince Albert copies of two Addresses transmitted to him as Captain-General and Colonel, and His Royal Highness's answers to them, and that before any steps were taken on the subject to which the documents referred, he, Sir G. Grey, would be glad to communicate with the Chairman of the Court

of Assistants. The Court requested Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy to attend the Home Secretary.

**1850**—On the 3rd of January Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy reported that on the previous day he had an interview with Sir George Grey, who stated that the Government had no desire or intention to interfere in any way with the civil constitution or privileges of the Company, and that the sole object of the recent alteration in the Royal Warrant was to ensure its discipline and efficiency as a Military body. That the effect of the resolution passed at the Court on the 6th of December appeared to be to defeat that object by rendering null the authority of the officers to be appointed by the Crown, and placing them exclusively under the jurisdiction of the privates. That if these resolutions were persevered in, indicating as they did a disposition to resist the Royal authority under which alone the Company could have any existence as a Military body, he should feel it his duty to advise the dissolution of the Company. Before, however, adopting such a step he thought it right to make this communication, in the hope that on a reconsideration of the subject the resolution in question would not be adhered to. He was the more disposed to take this course in consequence of an Address recently presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, signed by a majority of the members of the Company expressing their strong disapprobation of the above resolutions and their willingness to obey such Rules and Orders as might be laid down by the Government for their Military regulation. He would therefore abstain for a short time from submitting his advice to Her Majesty, in order to afford the Court an opportunity of reconsidering their recent resolutions, and of removing from the Regulations anything inconsistent with the principle of the appointment of the Officers by the Crown.

It was then agreed that a Special General Court should be called for the 17th instant, to reconsider the alteration made on the 6th of December. A requisition signed by fifty-four members was then presented, expressing regret at the resolutions passed at the last Annual General Court being deemed by the Captain-General and Home Secretary contrary to Her Majesty's



Warrant, and requested that a Special General Court should be convened as soon as possible to consider certain alterations proposed to be made, according to a copy produced, in the 3rd, 5th, 8th, and 22nd Articles ; but the Court decided that it was unnecessary to assemble a second General Court, the date for one having already been fixed.

At the same Court on the 3rd of January, a Memorial to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen was drawn up, informing them of the change effected by the new Warrant in the appointment of Officers, and that "In so far as this may affect the privileges of your Honourable Court and the City of London with regard to the exclusion of armed force from the City, the ancient connection between your Honourable Court and this Company binds this Company to inform you thereof—and the assistance of your Honourable Court is humbly invoked towards the Petition of this Court to Her Majesty, to restore to the Company its ancient privileges of electing its officers, except the Field Officers and Adjutant." Lient.-Colonel Fitzroy, the Chairman, declining to sign this document, the Secretary was directed to sign it on behalf of the Court, and forward it to the Town Clerk. A Special Meeting of the Court of Aldermen was appointed to be held on the 7th of January to receive this Petition, but a sufficient number did not attend to form a quorum. It was then suggested that a Memorial containing the necessary facts of the case should be transmitted to the Town Clerk, to be laid before the next Court of Aldermen. The Court of Assistants on the 10th of January accordingly drew up a long Memorial similar to that presented to Her Majesty.

At a Court of Aldermen held on the 15th of January, the Memorial of the Company, stating their case, signed by Thomas England, was presented, as also a letter from Major Barnard, enclosing two resolutions passed at a Meeting of Members ; the first declaring that the Court of Assistants, by postponing the consideration of the message from Her Majesty's Government, and refusing to give the members an opportunity of immediately recording their opinion on the points submitted by Sir George Grey, were unworthy of their confidence ; and the second reso-



*J. G. Middleton, Pinxt.*

*Holmby.*

*Major Samuel Barnard,*  
*1848-1856.*

*(From the original painting in the Assembly House.)*



lution, that the meeting had learnt with extreme disapprobation that the Court of Assistants had petitioned the Court of Aldermen on the subject, but that this Petition ought not to be received as an expression of opinion of the Company.

Another letter was also presented, signed by John Parker and C. T. Depree, asserting that the above was not a legal meeting, and that their resolutions only represented the opinion of a minority of the Company.\*

The Court of Aldermen referred the subject to the Committee of Privileges for consideration, who presented their report (dated 22nd of January) to the Court on the 26th of January, in which they stated that, as far back as records or living testimony could reach, the Honourable Artillery Company had, on numerous occasions, vigorously and effectually assisted the Civil authorities, for which they had frequently received the thanks of that Court, and of the Secretary of State.

The Committee regretted that since the last Warrant had been issued dissension and dissatisfaction had arisen in the Company, and feared that their military functions might be altogether suspended and eventually rendered inoperative, leaving the Company merely a civil body with arms, accoutrements, and premises, which when once sold or dispensed with could not easily be recovered. They therefore considered it their bounden duty to report to the Court their regret at the possibility of such an event, which would deprive the citizens of London of so useful and effective a defence, and recommended that a deputation should be appointed to wait on the Secretary of State, and urge that steps should be taken to grant the prayer of the Company by restoring to them the right of electing their officers.

A long discussion ensued and several amendments were moved; but eventually the above report was agreed to, on a division: the Lord Mayor and ten Aldermen being in favour of the proposition, and five Aldermen against it (desiring that the matter should stand over for a time); and a deputation was thereupon appointed.†

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\* Repertory, Vol. CCLIV., fols. 106-113.  
VOL. II.

† Idem, fols. 122-129.

At a Court of Aldermen on the 12th of February, the report of the deputation was read, stating that the Lord Mayor, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, and the Recorder, attended the Secretary of State for the Home Department, when the Recorder made a statement of the case, "concluding with an earnest request, on behalf of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that the services of so constitutional and effective a body for the protection of the peace and property of the City should not be lost" to the citizens of London.

The Home Secretary, in reply, stated that he could not hold out any hope of alteration being made in the last Warrant.\*

A Special General Court was held on the 4th February, when the 3rd, 5th, 8th, and 22nd Articles were again revised, in accordance with the suggestion of the Home Secretary; the alterations making the Military officers and affairs of the Company independent of the Civil authorities or Court of Assistants being carried. The 3rd Article was carried on a division by a majority of 15, and the 5th Article by 23; about 250 members being present.

This resulted in a most irregular proceeding by a party of the malcontents, eleven in number, who assembled a Court of Emergency on the 7th of February, at half-past two in the afternoon, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the Field Officers and Adjutant should be informed that the Royal Warrant under which the Company was regulated was addressed to the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, and authorised *them* to exercise the Company both in the Artillery Ground and elsewhere; that the Warrant had not yet been accepted by *them*, and was protested against by the President, Vice-President, Treasurer (?), and Court of Assistants. That the orders issued by the Lieut.-Colonel and Adjutant, for the mustering and drilling of the Company were without *their* sanction; against which they protested, and requested the Lieut.-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant to produce to the Court their commissions, or other authority, under which they claimed to assume the command. Captain John Parker was in the chair at this meeting,

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\* Repertory, Vol. CCLIV., fols. 143, 144.

and only ten members were present, but neither of the three Chiefs.

They assembled again at half-past six, with a few others, as an ordinary Court, and confirmed their own proceedings, as required to be done by the Rules and Orders.

At a Court on the 14th of March a requisition was presented, signed by fifty-six members, stating that the Court had lately rejected certain gentlemen proposed to be admitted members, notwithstanding that they were in every respect eligible. They therefore demanded a Special General Court to consider a resolution suspending the 16th Article of the Rules and Orders until the General Court in December, and appointing a Committee, consisting of one member from each Company, to elect candidates instead of the Court. The Court decided that the requisition was contrary to the Rules and Orders, and therefore declined to summon a Special General Court as required.

They accordingly sent a requisition to the Secretary to summon a Special General Court for the 19th of April, which was complied with, and after a long discussion on the proposed motion, an amendment was carried that the recent rejection of candidates by the Court—without any apparent cause, and under circumstances which led to a supposition that the Court had been influenced by party motives—was, in the opinion of that General Court, highly injurious to the best interests of the Company; and they therefore trusted that the Court of Assistants, by refraining from using its powers prejudicial to the recruiting of the Company, would render the adoption of more stringent resolutions unnecessary.

On the 11th of February, the names of the Officers appointed by the Crown under the new Warrant appeared for the first time in the *London Gazette*.

Black slings were ordered for the rifles in March.

On the 9th of March, a deputation, appointed by the Court, had an interview with Sir G. Grey at the Home Office, at which a long discussion took place (the members of the deputation being several times interrupted by the Home Secretary for making personal charges against certain officers), their object being to recover the right of election. Sir G. Grey said he could

hold out no hope of that, even if he knew it was the wish of the majority, which, in the face of the Address to the Prince signed by 190 members, he could not consider it to be. The Deputation also applied for a copy of the Address referred to, and the signatures attached to it, which he declined to give. A similar application was afterwards made to H.R.H. Prince Albert, who replied that the request was so unusual and so inadmissible that it was quite out of his power to comply with it.

At a Court on the 30th of May, a resolution was carried that James Mills (who stated that he had been appointed Sergeant-Major) was in possession of the cottage lately erected for the Sergeant-Major, under authority from Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy; that no notification had been made to the Court of His Royal Highness having appointed any Sergeant-Major, and that the Court alone could dispose of the property of the Company; and a copy of this resolution was ordered to be transmitted to the Prince. In reply, a letter, dated Osborne, the 5th of June, was received, saying that His Royal Highness was informed by Colonel Fitzroy that the notification of the appointment of Sergeant Mills, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Sergeant-Major, had been placed on the Regimental Order Board, and that the Lieut.-Colonel was not aware that any other mode of communicating orders had ever been made use of. His Royal Highness requested that if, by any inadvertence in carrying out his orders, any irregularity had been committed either in notifying the appointment or giving the Sergeant-Major possession of the house, he might be informed what it was, as nothing could be further from his wish at all times than to infringe in any way the legitimate privileges of the Corps, or to disregard their established regulations.

By direction of the Court the Secretary wrote to Colonel Grey requesting him to thank His Royal Highness for his answer, and stating, for His Royal Highness's information, that whenever Her Majesty, or any of her royal predecessors had been pleased to appoint any officer to the Company, such appointment had always been notified to the Court of Assistants. The Court confined themselves to the questions contained in Colonel Grey's letter, but stated that there were many circum-

stances which, if they had His Royal Highness's permission, they would desire an opportunity of laying before His Royal Highness, relating to the existing disunited state of the Corps, the cause of such disunion, and its effects as shown in the very reduced musters of the Company, compared with its increased numbers and otherwise.

Colonel Grey wrote, in reply, from Osborne, on the 14th of June, that His Royal Highness regretted that any such irregularity should have occurred, and was convinced that it could only have happened through inadvertence. Colonel Fitzroy had applied to His Royal Highness to know how the notification should be made, and His Royal Highness desired that former precedents should be strictly followed. It was probable, therefore, that the omission to communicate the appointment of James Mills more formally to the Court of Assistants had arisen from the circumstance that, by the Warrant under which he was appointed, the Sergeant-Major received no commission, but was nominated solely under the authority of the Captain-General.

It would have been better, however, that a formal announcement of the appointment should have been made to the Court of Assistants, so that it might have been entered on their minutes; and that before taking possession of the house the concurrence of the Court should have been obtained. By His Royal Highness's command, Colonel Grey had written to Colonel Fitzroy to express His Royal Highness's regret that these forms were not observed, and to request that he would communicate officially to the Court the appointment of James Mills by His Royal Highness, and ask their consent to his occupation of the house, which, having been provided expressly for the Sergeant-Major, Colonel Fitzroy probably thought he was not exceeding his power in allowing him to occupy without such consent having been formally obtained.

With respect to the concluding paragraph of the resolutions, His Royal Highness desired him to add, that he was at all times ready to hear any complaint which the Court of Assistants, or the Corps generally, might think they had just cause for, either against their Lieut.-Colonel or other parties. His Royal



Highness could not sanction, however, any renewal of the discussion respecting Her Majesty's last Warrant, or upon any questions affecting the due authority of the Crown to regulate the military affairs of the Company. And he would fain hope, these points having been happily set at rest, that that harmony and good understanding which it must always be his anxious desire to promote in the Corps might not again be interrupted.

The Court, on the 4th of July, decided that the Sergeant-Major should have an allowance of £40 per annum (increased to £70 in April, 1851), with coals, candles, &c., but was not under any circumstances to receive any present or gratuity from any member: further regulations as to his attendance were also drawn up and confirmed.

The Officers having been requested by the Court to produce their Commissions, most of them complied with the request, and laid them before the Court on the 25th of July.

At the annual dinner, which took place on the 26th of August, to celebrate His Royal Highness's birthday, a serious disturbance took place. Departing from the invariable custom on these occasions—that only those who appeared in uniform and had paraded under arms on the day should attend—the Court had ordered that the dinner should be open to all members, and that uniform was not to be worn; and consequently many members in uniform who had attended the drill dined together elsewhere, and on their return to the Armoury House to change their dress the disturbance took place.

The Captain-General appointed a Court of Inquiry, over which the Vice-President of the Company presided, to report the circumstances of the case to him, on learning which the Court, on the 10th of October, drew up an address to His Royal Highness, reminding him that, in his letter to the Court of the 5th of June, he stated that nothing was further from his wishes “than to infringe in any way the legitimate privileges of the Corps, or to disregard their established regulations.” The Court therefore were convinced that His Royal Highness could not have been informed that they had already instituted inquiries of a judicial character into these disturbances. That according to the laws of the Company there were

only two Courts besides the General Court, viz., the Court of Assistants, and the Court for the trial of military offences; that formerly the jurisdiction of these two Courts were united in the Court of Assistants alone; but by recent alterations civil and military affairs had been separated, the former remaining vested in the Court of Assistants, and the latter being transferred to the Military Court. That in the Court of Inquiry alluded to, a civil officer of the Corps, who did not represent in his own person the Court of Assistants, was associated with the Field Officers, and the principle of separation lost sight of; and, so far as any inquiry into civil proceedings being intended, their peculiar function and prerogative was entrenched upon.

The Court of Assistants felt acutely and sensitively that they were by some means misrepresented to his Royal Highness; and anxious as they must be as loyal subjects of Her most gracious Majesty to obtain and preserve the good opinion of His Royal Highness, they appealed to His Royal Highness, that if any statements derogatory to their loyalty or sincerity in the discharge of their duties had been made to His Royal Highness, they might be afforded the opportunity of laying before him evidence that throughout the proceedings of the past year they had acted purely on defensive, and never on aggressive, principles; and that where they had felt that aggression was made upon their rights they had contented themselves with taking just such steps only, by way of protestation, as were sufficient to record the assertion of their rights, and to resist their invasion.

At a Special Court of Assistants, on Monday, the 21st of October, the Secretary laid before the Court the following communication from Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, viz.:—

“ To W. H. WHITE, Esq.

“ Sir,

“ His Royal Highness Prince Albert has had under his careful consideration the Address from the Court of Assistants which you forwarded under cover to me on the 12th instant, also the extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Court of Assistants from the 13th of July to the 10th of October instant, together with the transcript of the shorthand writer's report of the trial before the Court of Lieutenant Smith and others

for their alleged participation in the disturbances which occurred at the Armoury House on the evening of the 26th of August last.

"His Royal Highness was certainly not aware that any inquiry had been instituted by the Court of Assistants, having received no report from that body of the occurrence of any disturbances on the occasion alluded to.

"Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, however, having very properly reported that such disturbances had taken place, and the public papers having also noticed the circumstance, His Royal Highness felt that an occurrence as represented of so discreditable a nature could not be allowed to pass in a Corps of which he was at the head without immediate inquiry. His Royal Highness accordingly ordered a Court of Inquiry to assemble, over which the President or, in his absence, the Vice-President of the Company should preside, and of which the Lieut.-Colonel and the Major, as the senior military officers, should be members. This was, however, strictly a Court of Inquiry appointed for His Royal Highness's own information, having no judicial functions, and His Royal Highness cannot therefore see how its nomination could in any way trench upon the privileges or prerogatives of the Court of Assistants.

"The Court so appointed has not yet reported, nor has His Royal Highness since heard from the Lieut.-Colonel. With respect to the inquiry instituted by the Court of Assistants, and the report of their proceedings as far as they have gone, His Royal Highness cannot help remarking that the affray with which the evening terminated appears to him, after the most attentive consideration which he can give to the shorthand writer's notes of the evidence, to have been caused by the departure, sanctioned by the Court of Assistants, from what seems to have been the invariable custom of the Company for at least thirty years—that the dinner should be provided only for such members as attended under arms at muster, and who should appear in uniform.

"This departure from old custom may have been ordered by the Court of Assistants with the best intentions—viz., in the hope of bringing together as many members of the Company as possible. But it appears to His Royal Highness that the natural course to pursue with such a view would have been for those who generally absent themselves from muster to have attended under arms on this occasion, or, at all events, that it should have been left optional for the members of the Company to dine in uniform or not.

"But an order issued, that members wishing to attend the dinner should only be allowed to do so out of uniform, could only have the appearance of being specially directed against those who might attend the muster, and who generally performed the military duties of the Company. Nor can His Royal Highness be surprised that those gentlemen should feel irritated at the imposition of a condition which was to have the effect of excluding from the dinner those who, according to old custom, were alone entitled to be present at it. As to the actual disturbance, it matters little, in His

Royal Highness's opinion, who were the immediate aggressors. It would appear, however, from the evidence produced before the Court of Assistants, as far as it goes, that Lieutenant Smith, who was charged before the Court with having provoked the collision, was guilty of no other offence than that of passing through the room where the dinner was held, and which, as shown by the evidence of Mr. Donalds, was the direct and the usual way of getting to the dressing-room ; and that the first provocation came from those who were sitting at table, who commenced hissing and hooting as Lieutenant Smith passed. When other gentlemen presented themselves in uniform, they were further insulted by having things thrown at them ; and, on an attempt to eject others who appeared at the door of the room by force, swords were drawn and a scuffle ensued, which His Royal Highness can only characterise as most discreditable to all concerned in it, and in which, as usually happens in such cases, all parties were probably in the wrong.

" All this, however, is of comparatively little importance. It is the spirit of disunion which led to these unhappy occurrences that distresses His Royal Highness. It has been his constant desire in all his communications with the Company to soothe animosities, to allay jealousies, and to promote harmony and good-fellowship—with how little effect the occurrences of the 26th of August unfortunately prove, nor from the spirit evinced in the course of the proceedings before the Court can His Royal Highness hope for much better success for the future.

" Under these circumstances, as soon as he shall have received the Report of the Court of Inquiry ordered by himself, it will be a matter of serious consideration with His Royal Highness what further steps should be taken.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your obedient Servant,

" *Osborne, October 17th, 1850.*

C. GREY."

A Committee of the Court was appointed to draw up an answer to His Royal Highness, and on the 6th of November the draft of an Address was laid before the Court and approved. The Address, which was a long one, set forth that it had never been the custom of the Company to report to the Captain-General any merely civil misconduct of its members, the Court possessing sole and ample jurisdiction over such misconduct. They then proceeded to bring a number of complaints against Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, charging him with causing much of the discontent, and that the whole course of his conduct had been such as to lead the Court irresistibly to the conclusion that it

was his deliberate desire and purpose to create and maintain in His Royal Highness's mind a doubt and distrust of the Court.

His Royal Highness had been pleased to observe that the affray of the 26th of August, appeared to have been caused by the departure from old custom. Whether this conclusion was accurate the Court, until the conclusion of the inquiries pending before them, could not with propriety express any opinion; but, supposing that such departure were remotely or proximately the cause, there were earlier causes which rendered this deviation from previous practice necessary. Those causes existed in the sudden changes made in the ancient constitution of the Corps that had produced among the members feelings of strong excitement, which the proceedings of the Lieut.-Colonel had tended to aggravate rather than allay, and which at length appeared to the Court to require some unusual means of conciliation to be resorted to.

There were two parties, not very unequal in point of numbers, animated by feelings strong originally upon the changes made, but subsequently still more excited by the whole tenor of the conduct of the Lieut.-Colonel and those who thought or professed to think with him. Conciliation under such circumstances could only be hoped for from mutual concessions. The dinner in question was proposed to the Court of Assistants by the Major. The granting of that proposition was a concession willingly made to the party proposing it. The concession requested in return was, that they would meet all their comrades in the spirit of conciliation, expressed in the Resolution ultimately adopted. But the Major and Adjutant, from their seats in the Court, repudiated every notion except that of an entertainment exclusively for the parties appearing under arms, which the Court were sure would serve only to embitter the feelings of the rest.

That disunion had existed in the Company from the date of that change in its constitution by which it was deprived of its ancient and highly-valued privilege of electing its officers and non-commissioned officers, the Court was painfully conscious. Up to that period it might be asserted that, as far as the recollection of its existing members went, harmony and unanimity, as complete as any society of equal numbers could enjoy,

pervaded the Corps. But in that change, brought about, as it manifestly appeared to be, by Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, its intrinsic quality in the first place, and, secondly, the manner in which he proceeded with it (totally disregarding the precedent established by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,—making no communication whatever to the Company,—giving them no opportunity for suggesting such remedial courses for the supposed defect of the old constitution as, being afterwards pointed out to him, he admitted would have been sufficient to achieve all the ends proposed), were the original causes of the disunion of which His Royal Highness complains. His Royal Highness would, the Court felt sure, consider that great allowances were to be made for the excitement created by such causes, and would rather that Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy should have endeavoured to reconcile the Company to the change, than have taken the lead in an equally excited and angry opposition, and endeavoured to overcome remonstrance by force. But such had not been the course with Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, nor with the Major and Adjutant. Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy had made himself the head of a party on the other side. His conduct to the Court of Assistants had been systematically slighting and offensive, his language to them opprobrious and insulting. He had denied the legal existence of the Court, taken every opportunity of joining in efforts to bring them into disgrace, and studied to what extent he could usurp their powers.

They then proceeded to recite all the proceedings which had taken place since the 1st of November the previous year (when the announcement was made that a new Warrant was about to be issued), and their proceedings thereon.

They complained that in January, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy sent them a copy of an opinion given by Sir John Romilly, the Solicitor-General, to the effect that there was then no valid Court of Assistants. And in a question so important as that, not only had Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy disguised from the Court his proceedings, under the general observation 'that some gentlemen had doubts, but he caused a copy of that opinion to be posted publicly in the sutling-room even before it could be communicated to the Court. To counteract the mischievous effect of this opinion,

for which there was no foundation, and of which Sir John Romilly must have been *beguiled* by at least an imperfect statement of facts, the Court were compelled to consult Sir Frederick Thesiger and two other gentlemen, at an expense of nearly £70, and whose united opinion entirely displaced that of Sir John Romilly.\* Here, then, was Colonel Fitzroy making a direct attack upon the civil rights of the Company, and, though he was therein signally defeated, it was impossible not to see that the attempt caused great disturbance in the mind of the Company;—that it tended to widen and aggravate the breach then newly made in the harmony of the Corps;—to array party against party more decidedly;—and that it showed a

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\* 1st.—Whether under the circumstances mentioned, and looking at Articles 3 and 8 together, the alteration of these Articles came into operation on the 6th of December last, so as to affect the then immediately impending election, or must be taken to be prospective, so as to affect the election at which they could have first full legal operation, consistently with the general constitution of the Company.

2nd.—Whether, under the circumstances, you are of opinion that there is a legally-constituted Court of Assistants for the current year 1850.

1st.—Under the circumstances mentioned, and looking at the Articles 3 and 8 together, we are of opinion that the alteration in these Articles was prospective, and did not come into immediate operation so as to affect the election of the 6th of December.

No time is specified at or from which those alterations were to take effect; but seeing that the 8th Article requires preliminary steps towards the election to be taken twenty-eight days before the meeting of the General Court, and that such steps could not possibly have been taken with reference to an election the character and extent of which was (if the alterations came into immediate operation) materially changed at that very Court, we cannot suppose that it was the intention of the Court to affect the then impending election which had already been initiated under the 8th Article, and thus virtually to deprive themselves of the power of making any election whatever.

2nd.—We are further of opinion that the election of December 6th, 1849, was a valid election of twenty-four Elective Assistants under the Articles in their original shape, and consequently that there is a legally-constituted Court of Assistants for the current year 1850.

(Signed)

FREDERICK THESIGER.  
FREDERICK EDWARDS.  
EDWARD FAWCETT.

Temple, February 2nd, 1850.







*Relotype.*

*J. W. Middleton. Pinxt.*

*Lieut Colonel Fitzroy.*

*1848-1859.*

*(From the original painting in the Armoury House.)*

spirit so opposed to conciliation as to leave little to be hoped for from his efforts or co-operation.

The Court of Assistants having also subsequently summoned Adjutant Snell, not as an officer, but as a member amenable to the civil jurisdiction of the Court, to give evidence before a Committee of the Court relative to the signatures to two Addresses presented to His Royal Highness, the Lieut.-Colonel wrote to the Adjutant in the terms following, which letter the Adjutant transmitted to the Court as his excuse for non-attendance:—

“ 48, *Upper Grosvenor Street*, *January 31st*, 1850.

“ TO ADJUTANT SNELL.

“ Sir,

“ Finding that you have received from Mr. White a summons to attend a meeting of some privates of the Artillery Company, calling themselves the Court of Assistants, you have my positive orders not to pay any attention whatever to such summons.

“ I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“ HENRY FITZROY, *Lt.-Col.*,

“ *Commanding Artillery Company.*”

Thus the Lieut.-Colonel assumed an authority over members in matters of civil conduct, and endeavoured to counteract the civil authority of the Court of Assistants.

With regard to themselves, the Court humbly submitted to His Royal Highness that, upon an investigation at which they could be represented and heard, it would be found that throughout the year they had been contented merely to oppose protest to the aggressions of the Lieut.-Colonel. They had stopped no supplies; they had administered the funds of the Company in every respect as usual; they had given an unusual amount of access to the House for drills by the Sergeant-Major; they had made a provision for him; and considering that they had it in their power to close the premises entirely, and to stay the expenditure of any funds whatever, the Court conceived His Royal Highness's high sense of justice would secure to them His Royal Highness's approbation for an amount of forbearance which, if it had been reciprocated by the Lieut.-Colonel, might have been attended with results very different to those which his opposite conduct had produced.

A Special General Court was assembled by the President, on the 29th of November, to receive a communication in answer to the foregoing Address, when the following letter was read :—

“ To MR. ALDERMAN THOMPSON, M.P.,

“ President of the Honourable Artillery Company, &c., &c., &c.

“ Sir,

“ His Royal Highness Prince Albert has given his best attention to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, which, as Colonel and Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, he had thought it his duty to order to assemble under Mr. Alderman Copeland, the Vice-President of the Company, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of certain disturbances which took place at the Armoury House on the evening of the 26th of August last.

“ His Royal Highness had already received from the Court of Assistants a report of the proceedings, as far as they had then gone, of an inquiry instituted by that body into the same unhappy occurrences ; and His Royal Highness had communicated to the Court the impression which the perusal of those proceedings had made upon him.

“ His Royal Highness has now received, in addition, the reply made by the Court of Assistants to that communication.

“ The careful consideration of these several documents has confirmed the opinion already expressed by His Royal Highness to the Court of Assistants—that the disturbance of the 26th of August originated in the departure, on the part of the Court, from old custom, in having ordered the dinner usually given on His Royal Highness's birthday, as Captain-General of the Company, to be confined to such members as should attend *out* of uniform—and that it was more immediately caused by the unprovoked insults offered to Lieutenant Smith and others, who, after attending the drill and muster customary on that occasion, and having, in consequence of this order, dined together elsewhere, were proceeding, as usual, to resume their plain clothes in the dressing-rooms of the Company.

“ The Court of Assistants state that they gave the order in question with a conciliatory view, in the hope of collecting at the dinner a greater number of the members of the Company than would have attended had the usual practice been adhered to, of confining the dinner to such as should attend the previous drill and should appear in uniform. His Royal Highness cannot, however, shut his eyes to the fact, that since the change in the Warrant for the appointment of the Officers of the Company, which Her Majesty's Government thought it necessary to make, in accordance with the principle by which all other bodies of armed volunteers throughout the kingdom are regulated, a disposition has evinced itself amongst those who were opposed to this change to throw difficulties in the way of the working of the new Warrant.”

“ His Royal Highness, in considering the double character of the Company both as a civil body, and as one, when under arms, amenable to military regulations, fully recognises the right and liberty of every member of it to take part or not, as he pleases, in the military duties of the Company ; but those who do not choose to perform those duties have no right to interfere with, or discourage, those who do, and who ought at all events to be protected from insult in performing them.

“ The order relative to the dinner could only, in His Royal Highness's opinion, be regarded as directed against those who, since the change in the Warrant, had continued to perform those duties ; and he cannot be surprised, as he has already informed the Court of Assistants, that the effect of the order, however it may have been intended, should have been to irritate those who thus found themselves excluded from the dinner, by doing that which, according to invariable custom hitherto, could alone have entitled them to be present at it.

“ The members of the Company were at perfect liberty to dissent from the proposed change in the Warrant, and to state their objections to Her Majesty's Government. But when, notwithstanding those objections, the Government had thought it right to carry that change into effect, His Royal Highness thinks it became the duty of every well-disposed member of the Company to acquiesce cordially in it. And His Royal Highness had hoped that, this matter once settled, harmony and good understanding might have been established in the Company. In all his communications with the Company His Royal Highness has been anxious to promote this object. He regrets, however, to see that so far from succeeding in this, the contrary is the case, that feelings have become more and more embittered—and that those who have the direction of the affairs of the Company have wanted either the inclination or the power to put an end to the unfortunate differences which have now so long prevailed.

“ His Royal Highness admits to the fullest extent the authority given to the Court of Assistants over the civil affairs of the Company, and he regrets that in the course of these differences they should think they have had just cause to complain of want of courtesy on the part of the Lieut.-Colonel, or of any appearance of a wish to interfere with their legitimate privileges.

“ From all the communications His Royal Highness has had with Colonel Fitzroy, he is convinced that nothing could be further from his wish than to violate in any way the established rules of the Company ; though there can be no doubt that, under the irritation caused by these unhappy dissensions, things may have been said and done on both sides which upon subsequent reflection both would equally regret.

“ His Royal Highness has thought it right to address this communication to the President of the Company, in order that it may be laid by him before the Company at large, either at a Special Meeting to be summoned for the purpose, or at the Annual Meeting which takes place next month.

"It now rests with the Company itself to determine whether or not these differences are to be perpetuated, and in determining that, to say whether or not His Royal Highness's connection with them is to continue. Should the present unhappy state of things be prolonged, His Royal Highness would have but one course to follow, viz., to separate himself entirely from the Company, and to leave the future settlement of the matter to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

"By Command of His Royal Highness,

"C. GREY.

"*Windsor Castle, November 9th, 1850*"

In December, one cause of disturbance was finally settled by the Sergeant-Major signing a paper acknowledging that he held the cottage during the pleasure of the Court. This was insisted upon although H.R.H. the Captain-General wrote saying that he thought such a declaration might be dispensed with unless it was usual for tenants occupying any of the property.

On the 12th of December a Committee was appointed to collate the Rules and Orders of the Company as they then existed, and on the 9th of January following they were ordered to be printed.

At the General Court on the 5th of December the accounts showed the receipts to have been £2,699, and the disbursements £1,599, leaving a balance of £1,100 besides £2,000 in Consols.

The result of the elections for the Court of Assistants for the ensuing year showed the feelings of the Company on the late proceedings in a decisive manner. All those who had been most active in the recent contest against the Military authorities in attempting to resist and thwart the operations of the new Warrant, were rejected: fifteen new members being returned, and only nine of the Old Court were re-elected; thus peace was again restored.

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE NEW LEASE FROM THE LIEUTENANCY.

FROM 1851 TO 1857.

CONTENTS. — Great Increase of Members. — The Band. — Servants of the Company. — Shooting Gallery to be built. — Non-attendance at Drill. — Inspection by the Captain-General. — Death of the Duke of Wellington. — Regulations for Ball-firing in Ground. — Card-playing prohibited. — An Offer to write the History of the Company declined. — Rules and Orders. — Opening of the Crystal Palace. — Reduction and Amalgamation of Companies. — Application of Lieutenancy for a Piece of Ground. — Royal Patriotic Fund. — Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French. — By-laws of the Court of Assistants. — The new Militia Bill. — Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the New Lease. — Lieutenancy agree to Company's Terms. — The New Lease confirmed. — Counsel's Opinion. — Condition of the Estate. — Alteration in Uniform. — Surveyor and Armourer.

**1851**—The members of St. Bartholomew's Hospital applied in February to H.R.H. Prince Albert for permission to play cricket in the Artillery Ground; but His Royal Highness, in reply, wrote that he had no power to grant their request, and referred them to the Court of Assistants, who replied that they were unable to comply with their application.

A Regimental Order was issued on the 13th of February directing that all Company Officers should be examined in their knowledge of military duty twice a year.

A Committee, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Band, reported on the 8th of May that it was composed exclusively of men regularly enlisted as soldiers for a term of five years, and the Company had therefore to give them army pay at the rate of 1s. 2d. per diem. The Band was established about

1803, previous to which time there was a Drum-Major, who received £10 per annum, and a band was hired when required. In 1852, the Band consisted of fourteen, two drummers, and a Bandmaster, who was appointed in 1838 with a salary of fifty guineas, afterwards increased to £80, but reduced in 1847 to £70. The men received medical attendance gratis; the total cost of the Band being about £460 per annum.

On the 19th of June, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Solicitors of the Company as to whether members were liable to serve on juries, but they do not appear to have made any report on the subject.

The Company furnished a Guard of Honour at the Guildhall on the 25th of June, when H.R.H. Prince Albert visited the City, to lay the foundation-stone of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, in Victoria Park, and another Guard at Guildhall, on the 9th of July, on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to the City.

On the 26th of June it was ordered that the Artillery Division should be allowed to wear their blue uniforms when the Commanding Officer should so direct. William IV. having ordered all the Company to wear a similar uniform to the Grenadier Guards, the Artillery had since worn scarlet on all general musters, retaining their blue uniforms for drill or undress.

In July it was decided to admit candidates up to forty years of age. No less than 351 recruits were obtained during this year.

**1852**—On the 15th of January a Band Committee was appointed for the first time, but was abolished on the 19th of December, 1872, the duties then devolving on the Estate and Finance Committee.

At a Court on the 12th of February, the rule requiring all recruits of 5 ft. 11 in. and upwards to join the Artillery Division, or Grenadiers, was rescinded.

At the same Court, the Committee appointed to inquire into the duties and salaries of the paid Servants of the Company presented their report, in which they stated that, on the 10th of August, 1803, a Regimental Clerk at two guineas a week was employed to assist the Adjutant in sending out military notices

and keeping returns, &c., which duty was previously performed by the Captains of Companies. When peace was concluded, his pay was reduced to one guinea weekly, on account of the decrease in the number of members, and in 1830 he retired on a pension. The Secretary (there was also an Assistant-Secretary from 1803 to 1820) received £50 per annum, £1 1s. at each half-yearly audit, 5 per cent. on the rentals, 10 per cent. on annual subscriptions, and a fee of 5s. from each member admitted, which, with the value of the rent of his house, which he held free, amounted to about £280. The Messenger or Sutler received £70 per annum and a house, 2s. fee from every member on admission, 3s. a week for a charwoman, and 9d. corkage on wine, in all about £107—which, with the profits from dinners, amounted to about £219. The salary of the Armourer was £160. The Sergeant-Major, when first appointed in 1850, received £40, but was raised to £70 in 1851; two Night Watchmen received 2s. for each night on duty; and the two Gatekeepers 6d. an hour. The Committee recommended that these payments should be consolidated; the Secretary to receive £210, Messenger £100, Armourer £160, and that the Sergeant-Major should also act as Quartermaster-Sergeant. This report was approved and confirmed at a Court on the 22nd of April, except that part relating to the Messenger; the consideration of which was postponed. On the 30th of December it was decided that the Messenger should have £150 per annum in lieu of all fees on admission of members, corkage, or other allowances. A Committee appointed on the 23rd of February, 1854, recommended to the Court on the 4th of May that the new Messenger should act as Sutler, have a house rent-free, and £80 per annum; and should not have to clean the guns as hitherto, but take charge of the clothing and dressing-rooms.

In February the Committee recommended that a place for shooting, 110 yards long, should be constructed at the back of the Armoury House; but the Solicitors advised that it ought not to be done without authority from the Corporation, as it might cause trouble about the Lease. On the 11th of March the Committee presented another report, stating that they had conferred with the Solicitors, and agreed that a covered gallery



might be safely made. The following month a shooting gallery was ordered to be constructed similar to the one proposed in 1835 (the walls loopholed for light), 110 yards long and 17 feet wide, so as to allow three to fire abreast, at a cost of £350.

At a Court on the 15th of April, it was decided to increase the allowance to ball-practice detachments from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each man, in order to encourage their attendance, and targets were provided for the detachments to take with them.

A Committee, which had been appointed to consider the attendance of members at drill, presented their report to the Court on the 27th of May, stating they found that some were very constant, and others had not attended any drill for two or three years. They considered that such defaulters should not be allowed to vote, or have any civil rights. Although members were exempt from the Militia if effective, it appeared to be no inducement;\* finally, they suggested that medals might be given for shooting.

On the 28th of June, H.R.H. the Captain-General, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel Bouverie, inspected the Company in the Artillery Ground.

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\* Extracts from 44 Geo. III., cap. 54 (1804) :—

Sect. 4 enacts that *effective members* of Volunteer Corps are to be exempt from service in the Militia.

Sect. 5. That no person shall be deemed an effective member in an Infantry Corps who does not attend *eight days* at least in the course of the *four months* next preceding each return, unless he shall have been absent with leave, or prevented by sickness, certified by a medical practitioner.

Sect. 7 empowers the Commanding Officer to give leave of absence to any effective member who may be prevented from attending in any period of four months the number of days of muster required; and every such person who shall, in the *succeeding four months*, attend such number of days as will complete the number of sixteen days in the eight months shall be exempt.

Sect. 8. Members attending the full number of twenty-four days in the year, though not in equal proportions in each period of four months, are entitled to exemption.

Sect. 9. The periods for the returns are the first days, respectively, of April, August, and December, in each year.

Sect. 10. The Commanding Officer may give certificates to effective men, which shall entitle them to exemption.

In October, great-coats were approved of the same pattern as worn by the Foot Guards, but with bronze buttons and without the blue facings then worn. They cost £1 6s. 6d. each; one-half of which was paid by the Company (at an expense of £345) and the remainder by the members receiving them, but recruits had to provide their own.

The various articles of clothing with which members had to provide themselves were as follows:—Chaco, undress ditto, full dress coatee, undress ditto, pair of Oxford mixture trousers with red cord seam, pair of white drill ditto, white leather gloves, and a great-coat.

In November, the officers were ordered to wear a broad red stripe on the trousers, and blue cloth cloak, of the same pattern as the Guards; and the Artillery Division to wear, with their blue uniform, blue trousers with a red stripe  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

On the 21st of October, the Court directed that several members who had obtained commissions in the Royal London Militia should be informed that during the time they were on duty as such they would not be entitled to access to any part of the Armoury House.

The Royal London Militia having been called out for twenty-one days' training on the 1st of November, the Lieutenancy applied to the Company to be allowed, as a favour, the use of the City Road instead of the Bunhill Road Gate. The Court granted the request; and, further, voted the Officers the use of the entrance hall.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington having died on the 14th of September, the Court of Assistants, on the 23rd, passed a resolution to record their regret at the national loss. Steps were ordered to be taken with a view to the Company being present at the funeral on the 18th of November, which resulted in the following communication being received:—

*“ Horse Guards, 12th November, 1852.*

*“ Sir,*

*“ I have received the commands of General Viscount Hardinge to acquaint you that His Lordship has been most anxious that the Hon. Artillery Company of London, in consideration of their long-established and conspicuous loyalty, should hold a prominent position in the Funeral Ceremony of the late illustrious Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.*

"Viscount Hardinge, however, discovers with the utmost concern that the Funeral Procession, by the mere admission of the State Officers and the Representatives of those Government Departments who must of necessity be included, has already brought the order of the Line of March to so inconvenient an extent, that it is almost doubtful whether it will be possible to conclude the ceremonies in the day.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief having also been compelled, not only to refuse the offers of service of several most distinguished Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, but even, with the view of still further curtailment, to omit a large proportion of the late illustrious Duke's own Regiment, the Grenadier Guards, His Lordship feels compelled to decline the flattering proposition which has been made of the attendance of the Honourable Artillery Company of London on the approaching mournful occasion.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"RICHARD AIREY.

"*To Lieut.-Colonel THE HON. HENRY FITZROY, &c., &c., &c.*"

On the 25th of November the Court passed another resolution, expressing their deep regret that the Company had not an opportunity of testifying their profound respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased by attending his funeral. This resolution was confirmed at the General Court on the 2nd of December, when the sum of fifty guineas was voted towards the national monument to be erected to his memory.

At the General Court on the 2nd of December, it was resolved that in future the Court of Assistants should present an epitome of their proceedings during the past year to the Annual General Court.

**1853**—The Ball Practice Ground being completed, the following Regimental Order was issued on the 12th of May:—

#### REGULATIONS FOR BALL PRACTICE IN THE ARTILLERY GROUND.

1. No member to be allowed to practice (except for the purpose of instruction in Recruit Drill with arms) until he has passed into line, nor unless he has attended one of the three preceding Thursday drills.
2. No one to fire more than six shots at one practice.
3. All firings to be under the inspection of a Commissioned Officer, assisted by the Adjutant or Sergeant-Major. In the event of no Commissioned Officer being present, the Sergeant-Major to take command.
4. The practice to be in undress uniform, and the muskets to be loaded according to the Platoon regulations.

5. The practice of the respective Companies to be confined to the days and hours ordered, and no one to be allowed to use the Gallery at any other time without permission of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or the Adjutant in the event of the Commanding Officer's absence.

6. No smoking or refreshments of any kind to be allowed during the practice.

*Days and Hours for Practice, commencing Monday, May 30th.*

Mondays ...	Rifles	... ..	} from 4 till 7 p.m.
Tuesdays ...	Artillery	... ..	
Wednesdays ...	Grenadiers, 1st and 2nd Companies	... ..	
Thursdays...	8th and Light Infantry Companies	from 1 till 4 p.m.	
Fridays ...	5th, 6th, and 7th Companies	... ..	} from 4 till 7 p.m.
Saturdays ..	3rd and 4th Companies	... ..	

Officers of Companies will be held strictly responsible for the due observance of these Regulations, and must furnish a detailed Report of the practice of their respective divisions to the Commanding Officer in the usual manner.

At a Court on the 5th of May, it was resolved that card-playing should not be allowed in the Armoury House or Ground, it being highly detrimental to the best interests of the Company.

The Militia having been called out on the 17th of June for twenty-eight days' training, the Court granted them, under certain restrictions, the same privileges as last year, and the use of the Armoury House (except the Court and Officers' rooms) to the Officers.

H.R.H. Prince Albert having ordered new carriages and limbers to be constructed at Woolwich for the two six-pounders, and presented them to the Company, the Court, in July, passed a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness for his distinguished mark of royal favour.

On the 14th of July, a Committee, which had been appointed to inquire into the subject of gratuities, reported that they found the Sergeant-Major and others had been in the habit of receiving such; the former on recruits being passed into line. It was agreed that such a practice was very objectionable; that no officer or servant of the Company should receive any gratuity, and that members should be informed on joining that it was strictly prohibited.

Sir Richard Mayne applied, in July, that about seventy police

might be allowed to drill in the yard two days a week, from three to four o'clock, from May to September ; but was informed that the Court had not the power to accede to his request.

At a Court on the 3rd of November, a letter was read from Lieut. W. H. Tatham, of the Veteran Company, who had been a member for fifty-six years, stating that he was desirous of serving them as a civilian, and offering to write the History of the Company (in continuation of Highmore's History) from 1804 up to that time. The Court expressed their thanks for his offer, of which, however, they could not avail themselves.

**1854**—On the 5th of January it was decided that an alphabetical List of Members should be printed with the Annual List of Chiefs and Officers.

At a Court of Assistants on the 2nd of February, a revised copy of the Rules and Orders was presented, which had received the approval of H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel.

Amongst the principal alterations, the flank companies were abolished (including the Grenadiers and the Yagers), and the number reduced to six Battalion Companies, a Light Infantry Company armed with rifles, and a Veteran Company.

The period necessary for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to have held rank, in order to enable them to retain it on retiring into the Veteran Company, was reduced from ten to five years.

The Recorder was added to the list of Honorary Members of the Court in Article 3 ; and, in Article 5, two Captains were added to the Military Committee.

Three new Articles were added, and numbered the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, requiring all members (except Veterans) to attend twelve drills a year, the Adjutant reporting those who failed to do so to the Court every quarter. Any member failing to obtain leave of absence from the Commanding Officer, or to account for the same to the satisfaction of the Court when called upon to do so, ceasing to be a member.

A few additional alterations were made at a Court on the 16th of February ; and at a Special General Court, on the 2nd of March, the new Rules and Orders were confirmed.

The Recorder, Mr. J. Stuart Wortley, wrote to express his high sense of the honour done to himself and the office he held by being made an Honorary Member of the Court of Assistants of the Company.

The Royal London Militia having been called out on the 9th of May for twenty-eight days' training, the Lieutenancy applied for the same facilities as were given the previous year, which the Court granted.

At a Court on the 18th of May, the following plan for the reduction of the companies, which had been approved of by H.R.H. the Captain-General, was presented:—

OLD COMPANIES.				Strength.	NEW COMPANIES.				Strength.	
Artillery Division	...	...	...	57	}	Artillery Division	...	...	57	
Grenadiers...	...	...	...	22		}	No. 1 Company	...	...	41
2nd Company	...	...	...	19			}	No. 2	"	...
1st "	...	...	...	28	No. 3			"	...	...
Light Infantry	...	...	...	15	No. 4	"		...	...	33
3rd Company	..	...	...	33	}	No. 5	"	...	48	
4th "	...	...	...	33		}	No. 6	"	...	63
5th "	...	...	...	24			Light Infantry	...	...	66
6th "	...	...	...	24						
7th "	...	...	...	12	}					
8th "	...	...	...	51						
Rifles...	...	...	...	66						
Total	...	...	...	384					384	

An alteration was made this year, on the Queen's Birthday, in the dinner not being paid for out of the funds of the Company each member paying 2s. 6d.; but they were allowed a bottle of wine as usual.

The Crystal Palace, which had been commenced on the 5th of August, 1852, was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on the 10th of June this year; on which occasion the Guard of Honour was furnished by the Company and the Coldstream Guards.

In June, the Court fined one of the sergeants £5 to the poor-box, for having assaulted a boy by throwing him down-stairs, and ordered the sentence to be posted in the Sutling-room. The fine was at once paid.

At a Court on the 2nd of November, an application was

received from the Court of Lieutenancy, requesting them to appoint an early time to receive a deputation on the subject of selecting a site for the Head-quarters of the London Militia. A Special Committee was thereupon appointed to arrange the terms.

On the 7th of November, the deputation from the Lieutenancy attended at the Armoury House, and met a Special Committee of the Court of Assistants. After some discussion it was arranged that the Lieutenancy should send a statement of their object and views in writing. Accordingly the Clerk of Lieutenancy wrote, on the 10th of November, that they wanted the site of the houses, Nos. 19 to 24, Artillery Place, with the addition of the piece of ground at the rear and adjoining the Armoury House (to be used as a yard only), and that they proposed to apply for an Act of Parliament to enable them to purchase the same. It was also intended by the Act to take powers to purchase on lease that portion of the Ground which formed part of the Prebendal Estate of Finsbury, or otherwise extend and perpetuate the right of exercising the London Militia thereon after the expiration of the existing Lease in 1863; and the Lieutenancy desired to know if the Company were willing to surrender or concede their leasehold interest in the piece of ground, above described, lying between the Armoury House and Artillery Place. As it was also to the interest of the Company to preserve the Prebendal portion of the Artillery Ground for their own use, the Lieutenancy desired their co-operation and assistance in treating with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Corporation, either for the purchase of or obtaining a reversionary lease of the ground in question, or in making such other arrangements with them as might be thought advantageous for preserving and perpetuating the right of exercise therein both of the London Militia and of the Artillery Company. It was the earnest desire of the Lieutenancy to act with the utmost cordiality and a due regard to the rights and interests of the Honourable Artillery Company.\*

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\* The Corporation were Lessees for a term expiring at Lady-day, 1867, of that half of the Artillery Ground belonging to the Prebend of Finsbury,

The Court of Assistants passed a resolution fully reciprocating the cordial feeling expressed by the Court of Lieutenancy, and expressing their desire in every respect, consistently with their own privileges, rights, and interests, to facilitate the objects of the Lieutenancy.\*

At the Annual General Court on the 7th of December, it was resolved unanimously that the Court, being desirous of expressing sympathy with the sufferings of the Army and Navy in the East, do vote one hundred guineas to the Royal Patriotic Fund.

At a Court on the 21st of December, the Index Committee, which was first formed in 1836, was ordered to be discontinued.

**1855**—At a Court on the 4th of January, a short statement of the constitution of the Company and the advantages it offered was drawn up, and ordered to be inserted in the newspapers, with a view of attracting recruits. On the 1st of March, it was decided that all recruits obtained by these advertisements should be attached to each Company in succession from right to left.

On the 18th of January, the Military Committee recommended that bearskin caps should be worn instead of chacos, which was approved; and, on the 25th of January, the Estate and Finance Committee recommended that they should be supplied to all efficient members, the Company paying £1 each and the members the balance. In March, a contract was accepted to supply the caps and chains at 38s. 6d. each.

At a Court on the 26th of April, seventeen members were

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and the Company were Under-Lessees of the same for a term (granted in 1775) expiring at Lady-day, 1863, at a rent of £10 per annum, with a covenant that the Corporation should renew the Company's Lease for any new term they might obtain, less four years. The Corporation decided not to take a renewal, and the Lieutenancy, as will be seen hereafter, thereupon became Lessees, receiving £3,000 from the Company as a premium for renewal from 1867, at a rental of £183 6s. 8d.; and the Corporation, possessing an intermediate reversion of four years between the Company's old and new Lease, claimed and received £1,222 for granting them these four years.

\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XVI., pp. 627-629 and pp. 633-642.



expelled for non-attendance at drill, under the regulations lately made.

On Friday, the 20th of April, the Queen, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress of the French, visited the Crystal Palace. The Royal party, escorted by the Carabineers, reached the Palace at noon, and stopped at the entrance to the South Transept. There the Hon. Artillery Company were stationed as a Guard of Honour, and the Emperor could not fail to be struck with the imposing air of this celebrated Corps.\*

On the 24th of May, 100 haversacks were ordered to be provided.

A Committee—appointed on the 3rd of May, to frame a set of Rules and Regulations for the more regular and expeditious transactions of the business of the Court—presented their Report, on the 7th of June, stating that, although they had searched as far back as 1783, they could not find that any such regulations had ever been made. They therefore drew up a series of twelve rules, which, with three old rules or by-laws, were approved and confirmed, and which, with some alterations, are still in force.

On the 8th of February, the Solicitors of the Company reported that the Royal London Militia Bill had been read a second time, and that, if the Company determined to oppose the Militia taking a portion of their Ground as proposed by the Bill, they must present a Petition to the House of Commons, which would enable them to be heard before a Committee of the House in opposition to the measure so far as it affected their interests.

The Bill required the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to grant the Militia a perpetual right of user of the Ground, the lease of which expired in 1863, subject to such terms as might be settled by arbitration or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act.

The Court resolved to present a Petition as suggested, and directed the Special Committee to take immediate steps to prepare one, and take such other measures as might be necessary to protect the interests of the Company.

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\* *The Times.*



CAPTAIN, ARTILLERY DIVISION ARTILLERY.  
(Dark Blue).



CORPORAL, RIFLE COMPANY.

PRIVATE, INFANTRY  
(Full Dress, Off Duty).



On the 15th of February, an application was received from the Lieutenancy to grant the Militia the same privileges when assembled for training as the previous year; and, with a view to render the Regiment effective for duty as soon as possible, it was very desirable that the drills should not be interrupted, as would be the case if they only had the use of the Ground four days a week and every alternate Sunday, according to the terms of the Lease; and believing the Company would be desirous of promoting the good of the Service, they requested that the Militia might have the use of the Ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays and every Sunday; it being distinctly understood that this privilege was requested solely on public grounds, and was not claimed as a right or intended to be made a precedent for the future.

The Court resolved to grant the above application, on the understanding that the Militia should quit the Ground every day at four p.m.; that this permission should not be construed to interfere in any way with the right of the Company to the exclusive use of the Ground on the particular days reserved in the Leases; and should only continue in force three months.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners objected strongly to the mode in which the Lieutenancy proposed to deal with the Artillery Ground by the Bill before Parliament; according to which, at the expiration of the Lease then held by the City, the Armoury House, &c., would be isolated and without access, besides other objectionable consequences.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Prebendary stated that they were prepared to grant a Lease of the seven houses in the City Road, and the vacant ground at the back, for a term of ninety-nine years from that time, upon the surrender of the existing Leases, so far as they might affect this property, upon the following terms:—

The payment of £9,000, and a rent—to commence at the expiration of the existing Lease to the City in 1867—of £550 per annum, exclusive of any outstanding interests, and no abatement of rent to be made to existing Lessees. The opening from the City Road to the Artillery Ground to be increased to forty feet in width. The elevation of the new building towards the City Road to be subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The vacant ground to be used only as an exercising ground ; any buildings to be erected to be subject to the like approval ; and no nuisance permitted nor anything done to the injury of the adjoining property. Good and sufficient bound-stones to be placed at the boundary of the property, and maintained to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. All usual and requisite covenants to be inserted in the Leases as might be required by the Solicitor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Lieutenantcy to pay all expenses incidental to the transaction ; and, if required, separate Leases would be granted to the Lieutenantcy and the Honourable Artillery Company.

A deputation of the Company held a meeting with a Committee of the Court of Lieutenantcy on the 16th of March, when the latter accepted the proposals made on behalf of the Company, viz. :—\*

That in the event of the Commissioners of Lieutenantcy agreeing with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a *reversionary* Lease of the houses in Artillery Place and the Armoury House and buildings, as also of the portion of the Artillery Ground vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Honourable Artillery Company would pay the yearly sum of £183 6s. 8d. as their proportion of the ground-rent, and the sum of £3,000 as their proportion of the value of the houses and buildings in respect of the Armoury House, whatever might be the terms which the Lieutenantcy might be able to agree upon with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; and that the Company would also pay a moiety of whatever sum might be agreed by the Lieutenantcy to be paid to the City of London for the purchase of their reversionary term of four years in the Lease from the Prebend of Finsbury.

These proceedings were approved and confirmed by the Court of Assistants on the 5th of April ; and on the 26th, it being reported that the Special Committee of the Company had agreed upon the terms with the Lieutenantcy, the opposition of the Company to the Bill before Parliament was ordered to be withdrawn.

The Special Committee presented a long report of their proceedings to the Court of Assistants on the 11th of October, reciting all the steps which had been taken by the Lieutenantcy in endeavouring to arrange terms with the Bishop of Carlisle, as Prebendary of Finsbury, and the Church Commissioners. Numerous meetings took place between the Committee and the Lieutenantcy, the latter being desirous of greatly increasing their privileges, in some instances materially to the prejudice

of the Company. It was ultimately agreed that, as the rent demanded by the Church Commissioners was £550, the Company should pay £183 6s. 8d., being one-third of that amount, with the understanding that the Lieutenancy should have the benefit of any reduction they might induce the Church Commissioners to make (it was subsequently reduced to £500). They also agreed that the Company should pay £3,000—being one-third of £9,000 required as a premium for the whole property.

The Lieutenancy also desired the same right of entry at the East or City Road Gate as they had at the West or Bunhill Row Gate; but, after much discussion, a compromise was come to, and it was arranged that the Militia might assemble by the postern or side gate, "and when in marching or regimental order," they might use the principal entrance through the Great Gate.

An agreement was then entered into upon the basis of the above, between the Clerk of the Company and the Clerk of the Lieutenancy, the heads of the agreement being:—

1. The Company to withdraw their opposition to the Bill in Parliament.
2. The Lieutenancy to take the houses in Artillery Place and the piece of ground east of the Armoury House for their own purposes.
3. The Lieutenancy to obtain a Lease from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as soon as the Bill passed, of reversionary right to the Armoury House, Ground, &c., for ninety-nine years from 1867; and to grant an Under-Lease for the same period (except the piece of land to the east of the Armoury House) to the Company on the terms of the existing Lease at a rent of £183 6s. 8d.
4. The Company to pay a premium of £3,000, and also the taxes as then assessed; but should they be after assessed on the increased rental, the Lieutenancy to pay two-thirds and the Company one-third.
5. The Lieutenancy to obtain an assignment of Lease for remainder of term of four years from the Corporation, and to assign or grant an Under-Lease of the same to the Company (except said piece of ground). The Company to pay so much of such rent as should be charged on the Armoury House and buildings, and one-half of that in respect of the vacant ground.
6. The Company to give possession of the said piece of ground, and the Militia to have access therefrom to the Artillery Ground, as they formerly enjoyed when their Head-quarters were at the Western or Bunhill Row entrance. The Militia also to have entrance by postern gate at the east, and by principal gates when in marching or regimental order.
7. The right of drainage reserved to the Company.

8. In the event of the Lieutenancy taking away or interfering with the use of the Rifle Gallery, they should pay compensation for the same, to be settled by arbitration in the usual way.\*

An effort was made to introduce into the Bill a clause virtually incorporating the Company, but it met with opposition on the Standing Orders, and after seeing Mr. Richards, Counsel to the Speaker, it seemed likely to imperil the passing of the Bill, and was therefore not persisted in. An attempt to induce the Lieutenancy to introduce a clause exempting members of the Company from service on juries, met with a like fate from the same cause.

It was agreed that the term of ninety-nine years should commence at June, 1855, instead of 1867.

The effect of these arrangements was, as far as the Company was concerned, a payment of £3,000 at Christmas following, with 4 per cent. interest from the 24th of June, and a rental of £183 6s. 8d., to commence from 1867, for ninety-nine years from June, 1855, the Company remaining in possession as before, except of the small piece of land at the east side of the Armoury House. Terms had to be arranged by the Lieutenancy with the Corporation for the four years they possessed, when the Company would have to pay one-half for the vacant land, and whatever might be fixed for the Armoury House.

The entire expense of carrying the Bill through Parliament and of the negotiations with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were defrayed by the Lieutenancy.

The sum to be paid to the Corporation for the assignment of the term of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  years to the Lieutenancy resulted in £1,565 being awarded, of which sum the Company had to pay £1,222, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For value of Armoury House and Buildings, including Shooting Gallery ... ..	939	0	0
For moiety of Artillery Ground, exclusive of the portion given up to the Lieutenancy ... ..	283	0	0
Proportion to be paid by the Lieutenancy ... ..	343	0	0
	<u>£1,565</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XVII., pp. 21, 22 and 37, 38.

At a Court on the 26th of November, the trustees appointed on the 29th of March, 1836, were requested to sell the £2,367 19s. 1d. Consols, and to pay the proceeds, together with any dividends, into the Union Bank of London, to be used in paying the £3,000 for the new Lease according to the agreement made. At the close of the year the Company's account was transferred from Robarts, Curtis & Co. (where it had been kept since the failure of Sir J. Perring & Co. in 1826) to the above Bank.

At the Annual General Court on the 6th of December, the proceedings of the Special Committee on the new Lease were confirmed. Slight alterations were made in the 5th and 23rd Articles.

The Court of Assistants, in their report of the proceedings of the Company during the year, stated that in consequence of the expense of the new Lease it had been decided not to pay anything towards the balls; or the dinner on the Queen's Birthday, which was paid for by the members (except for the usual allowance of wine); not to allow the Artillery Division a dinner when they fired salutes, as hitherto, and the expenses of the Fencing School had also been reduced. The strength of the Company was 423.

On the 4th of December, a Guard of Honour attended the King of Sardinia at the Guildhall.

Captain F. W. Bossy resigned on the 20th of December, having been fifty-two years a member, during seventeen of which he served as Adjutant. The Court passed a resolution expressing their great regret at his leaving the Company, and their appreciation of his valuable services, which was ordered to be illuminated, framed, and presented to him.

**1856**—On the 3rd of March, and again on the 2nd of June, long reports on the state of the Band were presented to the Court by the Committee appointed for that purpose, with a view to the reduction of the expenditure.

A Special Court was assembled, on the 26th of June, to receive an application from the Guards stationed at the Tower for permission to have the occasional use of the Artillery Ground



for drilling; but it was decided to inform them that the Lease would not allow the Company to comply.

On the 6th of October, Major Samuel Barnard—who was admitted a member on the 14th of July, 1803, and had passed through every grade—retired into the Veteran Company.

A letter was read from H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel, dated Balmoral, the 8th of September, expressing his regret at receiving his resignation, and stating that he was to retire into the Veteran Company, retaining his rank, and to wear his uniform. The Court passed a resolution expressing their high sense of his services, and ordered it to be illuminated, framed, and presented to him. At the same Court Major J. W. Freshfield resigned, but at the special request of the Court he withdrew his resignation and agreed to continue a member.

At the Annual General Court on the 4th of December, the accounts and balance sheet and the annual report of the Court of Assistants were ordered to be printed in future, and sent to members fourteen days before the Annual General Court. The number of members on the roll was reported to be 400.

On the 18th of December an "Archive Committee" was appointed to search the premises for any relics, MS., or other matter connected with the history of the Company.

**1857**—The Company, being desirous of ascertaining whether they could borrow money by mortgage, found the question involved so much difficulty that the opinion of Counsel was obtained, which was as follows:—

*"Opinion.*—It is difficult to decide what is the nature of the Company; but I think that, from its long existence, and its possession of property and its mode of dealing with it, it would now be held to be a Civil Corporation aggregate by prescription.

*"It appears to have clearly existed as a Company before the Warrant of the 3rd of July, 1612, which was granted to them only that they might not incur the danger of Laws ordained for restraint of Assemblies in Arms; and I do not see that this, or the subsequent Warrants to bear and exercise in Arms, would affect the civil rights of the Company any more than a like Warrant to any of the numerous existing Corporations aggregate would affect the rights of such Corporations; and if the Company is a Corporation, it would have the ordinary rights of lay Corporations to mortgage and dispose of its property.*

"But perhaps it would be too much for a mortgagee to rely upon the construction that the Company is a Corporation; and if it is not a Corporation, the question is, if it is such a Society as can dispose of its property—and I think that the modes shown by the Acts of the Society, by Courts of Assistants and General Courts, would be held to show that by the original constitution of the Society it was to act by such Courts and Meetings, and that the Trustees may safely dispose of or mortgage the property by the direction of the Courts and General Meetings; and that such dispositions would be held good, in like manner as in the case of Charitable Institutions, where it has been held that, from a course of action by a governing body of members, it must be inferred that the Institution was founded and the property acquired, with the understanding that they were to be managed according to what had been the ordinary mode of management, and that consequently the acts of the governing body would, *quoad* the property, bind all the members. I think, therefore, that if a Court of Assistants, and also a General Court, be held in the usual manner, and pass resolutions authorising the Trustees to raise money on mortgage of the property, and also authorise the seal of the Company to be affixed to the deed or deeds necessary for making the mortgage, the mortgagee will have a good security on the property mortgaged.

"WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

"*Lincoln's Inn, 20th February, 1857.*"

The Annual General Court in December, 1856, having instructed the Court of Assistants to inquire into the necessity of any alterations in the Armoury House and premises, the Court appointed a Committee, on the 18th of December, to consider the subject. On the 2nd of March they presented a very long and exhaustive report, on the condition of the whole of the property of the Company, which it appeared was in a most unsatisfactory condition, having been greatly neglected. They also made several suggestions regarding the pay and duties of the servants of the Company, and recommended that a Library and Museum should be formed.

A Special General Court was assembled on the 30th of March to receive the above report, when, after much discussion, it was resolved to refer the report back to the Court of Assistants for reconsideration and amendment. On the 5th of October the Committee presented their revised report, which was adopted at a Special General Court on the 26th of October.

The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny was considered a good opportunity for recruiting, and the Court, therefore, ordered an

advertisement to be inserted in the daily papers, setting forth the advantages offered by the Company of a thorough practical military training, such as would fit recruits for service in the regular Army and Militia, and stating that during the late war with Russia between thirty and forty members obtained commissions in the Militia, and many of them were subsequently transferred to the Line.

At a Court on the 1st of June, the Solicitors reported that the new Lease from the City was similar to the previous one, except that the restrictions against the Company making drains, and the obligation to set up the City arms, were omitted.

On the 13th of July a Guard of Honour attended H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia at the Mansion House; another Guard was furnished on the 4th of November to the Duke of Cambridge at the Guildhall.

The Military Committee, on the 22nd of October, recommended that the following changes should be made in the uniform of the Company, viz.:—A tunic of the same pattern as that worn by the Grenadier Guards; a blue cloth forage cap, instead of the oilskin undress cap then in use; a light knapsack, and new pattern belts instead of the old crossbelts. Their report was adopted, and on the 29th of October the Court ordered 150 belts and cap-pockets, the former at 6s. 6d. each, and the latter at 8d., to be paid for by the Company; also 100 knapsacks at 6s. 6d. each, to be paid for by those members who applied for them.

Previous to this year the Surveyor and Armourer were not elective servants of the Company, but were chosen by the Court of Assistants. A change was made this year by the Surveyor being elected at the Annual General Court on the 3rd of December, when the 7th Article was amended accordingly. The number of members on the roll was 371. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. H. White on his retirement, after being Secretary for fifty years, which was ordered to be inscribed on vellum, framed and presented to him.

New regulations for the duties of Secretary had been previously framed and confirmed on the 26th of November.



WROUGHT IRON GATES IN THE ENTRANCE-HALL OF  
THE ARMOURY HOUSE

*At the foot of the Great Staircase, erected in 1746.*



## CHAPTER XII.

## DEATH OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, AND APPOINTMENT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AS CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL.

FROM 1858 TO 1878.

CONTENTS.—The New Uniforms.—Subscriptions increased.—Instructor of Musketry appointed.—London Rifle Brigade.—Enfield Rifles supplied.—Range at Hornsey.—National Rifle Association.—The Gold Sash discontinued.—Additions to Armoury House.—Short Rifles provided.—Troop of Horse Artillery formed, 1860.—Title of “Honourable” confirmed.—Uniform of the Horse Artillery.—First Volunteer Review in Hyde Park.—Opinion of the Captain-General.—The Jubilee Banquet.—Squadron of Light Cavalry formed, 1861.—Companies increased to Ten.—Prizes for Shooting.—Range at Park.—Courts to be open.—Death of H.R.H. the Captain-General.—The Albert Room.—International Exhibition.—Entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales into London.—Dispute with Lieutenancy.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Captain-General.—Inspection of Company by the King of Denmark, 1867.—Fenian Disturbances.—Companies reduced to Six.—Horse Artillery abolished.—Illness of the Prince of Wales.—Addresses to the Queen and the Prince.—The Artillery Ground and the City Volunteers.—Letter from the Lieut.-Colonels of Volunteers.—Their Petition to the Court of Aldermen.—Proceedings in Parliament, 1873.—Opinion of Counsel.—Debates in Parliament, 1874-75.—Conclusion.

**1858**—At a Court of Assistants on the 4th of January, the following uniform, on the recommendation of the Military Committee, was approved :—

## OFFICERS.

COAT.—Tunic, scarlet, single-breasted, with collar and cuffs of blue cloth ; buttons, as directed below, down the front, and a fly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide,

thus buttoning well over ; the waist long, the collar 2 inches high and rounded off in front ; the fronts of the collar embroidered in silver, with the grenade and V. R. raised in gold embroidery on the silver at each end of the collar ; the cuffs  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches round and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep ; the slashed flap on sleeve, blue,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, embroidered in silver. The buttons (nine in number) on the front are to be placed at equal distances. Four bars of embroidery on the skirt and sleeve flaps, also at equal distances. Skirt 11 inches deep for officers 5 ft. 9 in. in height ; half-an-inch shorter or longer for every inch of difference in the height of the wearer. Hip buttons 3 inches apart ; scarlet flaps at the plaits  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

On the left shoulder a scarlet silk cord and small regimental button to retain the sash.

The coat, collar, cuffs, and flaps edged with white  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch wide, and skirts lined with white.

Field Officers to be distinguished by embroidery round the *top and bottom* of the collar, *also* on the edge of the skirt flaps, *and* edge of the sleeve flaps ; *two rows* of embroidery round the top of the cuffs, and the following badges, embroidered in gold, at each end of the collar, viz. :—

Captain-General and Colonel	...	...	A crown and star.
Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	A crown.
Majors	...	...	A star.

The other Officers to have embroidery on the top *only* of the collar, and *one row* round the cuffs ; *none* round the skirt flaps or sleeve flaps ; and the following badges at each end of the collar, viz. :—

Captains	...	...	A crown and star.
Lieutenants	...	...	A crown.

The embroidery to be half-an-inch in width.

STOCK.—Black silk.

TROUSERS.—Blue cloth, with a stripe of silver lace (regimental pattern),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, down each outward seam, for levées and evening wear. On other occasions, Oxford mixture, with scarlet stripe of same width.

SWORD.—Steel mounted, half basket hilt, with the grenade and V. R. pierced and chased in the guard. Length of blade  $32\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; width at the shoulder  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and at 12 inches from the shoulder 1 inch ; thickness of back at the shoulder  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch, and at 18 inches from the hilt  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch ; solid flat shoulder  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and blade hollowed from the flap to within 9 inches of the point, which is to be spear-shaped ; weight not less than 1 lb. 15 ozs., without the scabbard.

SCABBARD.—Steel, lined with wood, and with German silver mouth-piece.

SWORD KNOT.—Gold acorn and gold twisted cord, in full dress ; on other occasions, gilt acorn, white twisted cord.

SWORD BELT.—For dress occasions, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch gold lace, with carriages

of inch lace. For ordinary use, of enamelled white leather, the same width, with slings, and a gilt hook. The belt to be worn over the coat.

PLATE.—A round clasp, gilt, with grenade and V. R. on the centre-piece, with "Hon. Artillery Company" on the outer circle.

SASH.—Crimson silk patent net. (Those who wish to do so may provide themselves with a crimson and gold sash for evening wear.)

SPURS.—For the mounted officers, yellow metal, with crane necks 2 inches long.

FROCK COAT.—Blue cloth, braided, with the relative collar badge for Field Officers *only*.

FORAGE CAP.—As at present.

GREAT-COAT.—Grey (cloak coat).

### STAFF.

ADJUTANT.—The uniform of his rank.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEONS.—Same distinctions as Captains; black sword belts with gilt mountings, and hats as at present. Surgeons to wear shoulder-belt, with instrument case.

QUARTERMASTER.—Coat as for Subalterns, but no distinguishing mark on the collar. Hat and belt same as Medical Officers.

### SERGEANTS.

Coat, trousers, stock, knapsack, great-coat and bearskin, same as for Privates; also the forage cap, except as to the band round it, which is to be of silver lace.

SASH.—Scarlet silk.

CHEVRONS.—On tunic, of silver lace; on great-coat, of blue cloth, edged with red.

An application having been made to discontinue this most soldierlike distinction of the Non-commissioned Officer, the Military Committee has considered the question in all its bearings, and is unanimously of opinion that the application ought not to be granted.

### PRIVATES.

COAT.—Tunic, scarlet, single breasted, with collar and cuffs of blue cloth; buttons, as directed below, down the front, and fly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, thus buttoning well over; the waist long, the collar 2 inches deep and rounded off in front; the ends of the collar embroidered with the grenade raised in gold; the cuff  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches round and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, the slashed flap on sleeve blue,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, with silver lace; buttons (nine in number) on the front, and placed at equal distances; four bars of silver lace on the skirt and sleeve flaps, also at equal distances. Skirt 11 inches deep for men 5 ft. 9 in. in height;  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch shorter or longer for every inch of difference in the height of the wearer. Hip buttons 3 inches apart;



scarlet flaps at the plaits  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Coat collar, flaps, and cuffs edged with white a quarter of an inch wide, and skirts lined with white.

TROUSERS.—Oxford mixture cloth, with scarlet welt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch broad, down outward seam ; pockets in the seam.

CAP.—Bearskin.

FORAGE CAP.—Blue cloth, with scarlet band and gold grenade.

STOCK.—Black glazed leather.

GREAT-COAT.—Grey cloth.

KNAPSACK.—As per regimental pattern.

N.B.—To ensure uniformity the following articles *must* be had of the Quartermaster—Bearskin, forage cap, great-coat, knapsack, lace, buttons, embroidered grenades for tunics ; and sashes (for sergeants).

HENRY FITZROY, *Lieut.-Colonel*.

21st December, 1857.

At a Court, on the 4th of February, the uniform, as recommended for the Veteran Company by the Military Committee, dated the 21st of December, was also approved and adopted, viz. :—

COAT.—A tunic of the regulation pattern, but of blue cloth, with scarlet facings, and gilt grenade at each end of the collar.

The rank of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to be distinguished on the collar, or on the arm, by the same badges as those worn on the scarlet tunic ; but this does not extend to the silver embroidery or lace (except chevrons) ; it being intended to keep the coat quite plain, except as to the badges to denote rank.

TROUSERS.—Oxford mixture, with broad or narrow scarlet stripe, according to rank.

CAP.—The forage cap of the Regiment, according to rank. The bearskin cap to be discontinued.

SWORD BELT AND SWORD.—For Officers : steel mounted, of regimental pattern, black belt with slings, and black leather scabbard with steel mountings. For Privates : same pattern as at present.

SWORD KNOT.—Regimental undress pattern.

SASH.—For Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, of scarlet silk net (regimental pattern).

At a Court on the 18th of March, a memorial was presented by some of the Veterans, mostly officers, protesting against the changes recently ordered in their uniform on the 4th of February, especially those alterations which deprived the officers of their distinctions of rank. On the 1st of April the Court considered the subject, when they rescinded their approval of the

changes made on the 4th of February, and referred it to the Military Committee for re-consideration.

At a Court on the 28th of October, on a recommendation from the Military Committee, the above regulations were cancelled and the following substituted :—

Members of the Veteran Company to wear the uniform of their rank at the time of retirement, with a plain cocked hat for officers, and regimental forage cap for all other ranks.

This was confirmed on the 4th of November, except that those who retired when chacos were worn were to be allowed to wear them instead of forage caps.

The Rules for conducting the business of the Court of Assistants were revised at a Court on the 4th of January, and again slightly altered on the 16th of December and further revised on the 20th December, 1860.

On Monday, the 25th of January, H.R.H. the Princess Royal was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Company paraded to celebrate the event.

On the 2nd of February the Company furnished a Guard of Honour at Temple Bar, on the occasion of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia passing through the City on their departure from England.

A Regimental Order, dated the 3rd of February, directed that the dress sword, approved of by Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, to be worn by non-commissioned officers and privates when off duty, was to be continued, but no other pattern was to be worn.

In March it was suggested by many members that a succinct history of the Company should be compiled; and the Court passed a resolution expressing their readiness to consider any sketch that might be submitted to them by the members making the proposal, but no further steps were taken in the matter.

The Estate and Finance Committee presented a report on the general financial condition of the Company, on the 1st of April, recommending several improvements, some of which were adopted at a Court on the 15th April.

In May a proposal was made that the amount of annual subscription should be according to rank, viz., Lieut.-Colonel, fifteen guineas; Majors, ten; Captains, seven; Subalterns, five;

Sergeants, three; and other members, two guineas; but the proposition was rejected.

A Special General Court was assembled on the 14th of June, to consider the question of increasing the annual subscription from one to two guineas (it having been reduced from two to one in 1835), rendered necessary in consequence of the cost of the new Lease. The alteration in the 21st Article, increasing the subscription to two guineas, was carried after three amendments had been proposed with a view to make the Officers and Sergeants pay a higher rate, according to rank, similar to the scale previously proposed in May; but they were all negatived. Epaulets being no longer worn with the uniform lately adopted, the 20th Article was amended by omitting the words, "and that he shall be provided with a pair of epaulets."

The Government having consented to grant a supply of 100 Enfield rifles, on condition that an officer should be sent to the School of Musketry at Hythe, to qualify as Instructor of Musketry, Lieutenant J. W. P. Field volunteered his services, attended a course from the 1st of May to the 10th of July, and obtained a first-class certificate. H.R.H. the Captain-General wrote to express his gratification at the favourable report he had received of the attention Lieutenant Field had displayed; and the Court of Assistants, on the 22nd of July, passed a resolution thanking him for his valuable services, which was ordered to be appropriately transcribed and framed, and it was presented to him at a Court on the 4th of November.

The first occasion of a detachment quitting London to undergo a course of training was in August, when the Light Infantry Company went to Seaford for a week.

The Royal London Militia having been ordered to assemble on the 17th of September for twenty-one days' training, the Lieutenancy applied that the usual facilities might be granted to them, to which the Court agreed; but as their own Headquarters were completed they were not granted the use of the Armoury House.

On the 22nd of October a Regimental Order was issued directing members to provide themselves with a white fatigue jacket, and a forage cap instead of the old chaco.

On the 28th of October a Committee was appointed to consider the Rules and Orders, and on the 11th of November presented their report; recommending that in Article 20 the entrance fee should be reduced from £5 to £3, that in Article 1, "Instructor of Musketry" should be added, and slight alterations in Articles 21, 23, and 24.

At the Annual General Court on the 2nd of December, the alterations proposed in the Rules and Orders were confirmed, except the proposal to reduce the entrance fee, which was rejected, and in Article 24, the right of appeal to a General Court was given to members expelled for non-attendance at drill, on giving notice within one month. The General Court also passed a resolution that the proceedings of the Court of Assistants should be open to members, and requested them to consider the subject; but this suggestion was not carried out until 1864. The number of members on the roll was 336.

**1859**—A Regimental Order, dated the 1st of January, was issued, stating that the old uniforms were to be no longer used, and that the new forage cap and white jackets were to be worn at drills.

In March the Court resolved that as the armed state of Europe was forcing public attention to our means of defence, and that from sundry causes the Company was scarcely known beyond its immediate neighbourhood, a statement that the Company was open to receive volunteers, with further details, should be advertised in the *Illustrated London News*.

Surgeon W. White Cooper, who was appointed in 1839, resigned in March on being appointed Surgeon-Oculist to the Queen.

On the 25th of April the Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge at the Mansion House, when the Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Ministers.

On the 12th of May a circular was issued from the War Office by General Peel, the Secretary of State for War, sanctioning the formation of Rifle Volunteer Corps, under the old Volunteer Act of 1804, 44 Geo. III., cap. 54, and also of Artillery Corps.

An application was received, on the 12th of May, from the Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bunhill Row, for permission for his

parishioners to pass through the Artillery Ground to the Church ; the Court replied that as it might be deemed an infringement of their Lease they were unable to comply.

At a Court on the 16th of June, it was stated that a range for Rifle practice was extremely desirable, and that Mr. Noakes, of the Ferry Boat Inn, Tottenham Mills, was prepared to allow the Company to erect a butt there with a range of 600 yards, and give them the exclusive use of it for £15 per annum.

A Committee was appointed to consider the subject, and reported the following month that Lord Maynard, the owner of the property, declined to let them have the land for a long period ; but Mr. Noakes had offered to build a butt and grant them the exclusive use of the range two days a week for £40 per annum. At a Court on the 15th of September the Committee reported that, owing to obstacles raised by the Hon. Colonel Charles Maynard, who would succeed to the estate on his lordship's death, they could not recommend anything further than being done in the matter.

On the 6th of June twenty-five members and three cadets were admitted.

At a Court on the 23rd of June it was stated that Mr. Francis Wakefield Skey, who had only been admitted a member at that Court, had been gazetted Surgeon. The attention of the Lieut.-Colonel was ordered to be called to the terms of Her Majesty's last Warrant, declaring that all officers, except the Field Officers and Adjutant, should be selected from the members, and that Mr. W. Skey had been gazetted Surgeon without being previously admitted a member, and requesting that steps might be taken to have the date of his Commission altered ; which the Lieut.-Colonel promised to do at once, with the result that Surgeon Skey was re-gazetted, and the date of his Commission altered.

A meeting having been fixed to take place at the Guildhall on the 21st of July, for the purpose of forming a London Rifle Brigade, it was resolved to request the three Chiefs to attend and represent that the Company had existed for three centuries, and offered every opportunity for young men to acquire the use of arms, &c. The Treasurer attended, but afterwards reported



PRIVATES.

Undress—White Jacket. Full Dress—Scarlet, and Silver Lace.

OFFICERS.

Full Dress—Scarlet, Crimson and Silver Sash, Gold Belt, &c. Undress—Blue Braided Coat, Crimson Sash.

SERGEANTS.

Full Dress.

Undress.

UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY, 1879.



that there was nothing which called for their interference, and it had been considered injudicious to take any part in the business of the meeting, as, although they were desirous of showing the facilities possessed by the Company to promote the Government measure, yet they disclaimed any wilful interference with the immediate plan of those who conducted the proceedings of the meeting.

In July the Lieut.-Colonel informed the Court that, owing to the kind intervention of H.R.H. Prince Albert on behalf of the Company, the War Office had at last consented to furnish them with 200 Enfield Rifles, for which application had been made. The Court requested Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy to express to the Captain-General and Colonel their dutiful thanks for his successful support of their application, the more deeply and gratefully appreciated as testifying the gracious interest His Royal Highness continued to take in the Company. The War Office a few months after made a claim of £685 2s. 7d. for these rifles, but on its being urged that they were a gift the claim was withdrawn; this was afterward denied, it being stated that they were only intended as a loan.

H.R.H. the Prince Consort expressed to the Lieut.-Colonel his great anxiety that a long-range practice ground should be secured for the Company, and stated that in making a grant of Enfield Rifles the Government expected that long-range shooting would be practised.

A detachment of the Company went to Seaford, on the 8th of August, for ten days' duty.

At a Court on the 1st of September a letter was read from the Secretary of the London Rifle Brigade, stating that "the Lord Mayor and the other members of Council" requested to be informed whether the Court of Assistants would grant them the occasional use of their Ground, on what terms, and subject to what stipulations. The Court resolved that the use of the Ground could not be granted to the London Rifle Brigade as a separate Corps, as there were insuperable difficulties in the way. But that the organisation and equipment of the Honourable Artillery Company was ample to meet the requirements of London, as a Volunteer Corps at all times ready to enrol in its



ranks members of the professional, mercantile, and trading communities who were disposed to enter upon voluntary service; and this resolution was ordered to be communicated to the Secretary of the London Rifle Brigade.

At a Court on the 29th of September, a Committee which had been appointed to consider the assistance required by the Secretary presented their report, recommending the appointment of a Clerk, which was approved.

In October negotiations were entered into with the Crystal Palace Company for a range of 500 yards, which was offered on condition that the Honourable Artillery Company would defray the cost of levelling the ground and erecting the butts, the members receiving annual season tickets at 5s. each, available when in uniform. It was, however, reported by the Surveyor that there was a fall in the ground of seventy-two feet, which would entail removing about 79,000 cubic yards of earth, the cost of which, with other necessary works, would amount to £3,000; but that a range might be constructed in another part for about half that sum; the plan was however abandoned, on account of the expense. It was then agreed to hire the range at Hornsey Wood (for two days a week) at £40 per annum, for one year.

On the 16th of November the National Rifle Association was instituted, with Mr. Sydney Herbert (then Secretary at War) as President. The National Volunteer Artillery Association was formed in 1865.

In November the Mess Club was revived.

On the 21st of November the Company was inspected (by command of the Captain-General and Colonel) by Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., on behalf of Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.

At the Annual General Court on the 1st of December, the Court of Assistants in their report state that—in its strength, efficiency, and financial position—the Company had undergone a marked improvement during the year, a large addition of young and active members having been received, and a spirited attendance at drill revived; the number of members on the roll being 443.

The Rules and Orders were altered by the words "an Assistant Quartermaster" being added in Article 1, and by Article 21 members admitted between Lady-day and Michaelmas were to pay only half the annual subscription for that year.

The pay of the Sergeant-Major was increased from £70 to £84 per annum.

On the 29th of December the Court passed a resolution expressing their deep and sincere regret at the death of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy. "The activity and energy of his military command in the earlier years of his appointment," and the interest he at all times evinced in the Company combined to associate his memory in the minds of the Court with feelings of regard and gratitude.

At the same Court a letter was read from the Clerk of Lieutenancy to the President of the Company, stating that application had been made to them by the Council of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade for permission to use the Artillery Ground for drill at such time as it was not otherwise occupied, and that the Lieutenancy were disposed to comply with the request, and would be glad to learn that it could be granted by the Company.

It was resolved that—independent of other insuperable difficulties in the way of granting the use of the Ground—the increasing strength of the Company required it to be kept for their exclusive use, and rendered it impossible to accede to the application.\*

**1860**—On the 6th of January Lord Colville of Culross was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and on the 6th of February issued a Regimental Order stating that H.R.H, the Captain-General and Colonel could not allow the officers to wear the gold sash, which was reserved as a distinctive dress for the Brigade of Guards and the military members of the Queen's Household; and therefore directed that it should be discontinued. The privilege of wearing gold sashes had been especially conferred upon the Company by His Majesty King William IV., and had been worn on full-dress occasions ever since.

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XVII., p. 181.

On the 12th of January the Military Committee recommended that privates in the Veteran Company should wear a regulation Line chaco. This alteration was confirmed on the 23rd of February.

The gravel parade in front of the Armoury House was increased by twenty-five feet in width.

A volume of Standing Orders was published in March.

The Company formed a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, on the 27th of March, at the opening of Cloth-workers' Hall.

In March the Committee which had been appointed to consider the best means of enlarging the premises, rendered necessary by the large increase of members, reported that several plans had been submitted to them, from which they had selected that by Mr. H. W. Sass. The principal addition proposed was to remove the wall of the Shooting Gallery (which was comparatively useless) between the east and west walls of the yard, leaving the two ends as they were, and to cover in the whole yard, thus obtaining a covered room 160 feet long with an average width of forty-five feet, or seven feet longer than the Guildhall, and to build another block in the rear of the east and west wings, on the vacant ground there, at an estimated cost of £2,600.

In consequence of a War Office circular letter, dated the 10th of March, the Volunteer Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal London Militia were assembled for twenty-eight days' preliminary drill previous to the assembly of the regiment for a like period on the 30th of April. The Lieutenancy wrote to request that the usual arrangements might be made for their accommodation. The Court on the 12th of April resolved that they did not agree with the Lieutenancy in the interpretation of the clause in their Lease, which plainly limited the whole period to twenty-eight days a year; but they had great pleasure in affording them the additional accommodation they required.

Twenty short rifles were ordered to be provided for the Sergeants in March, and 200 sets of accoutrements—consisting of pouch with gilt grenade, waist-belt and frog, &c. — at £1 12s. 3d. the set.

On the 5th of April, H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel approved of a Troop of Horse Artillery being formed, and of the

Battalion companies being increased from six to eight. A new shoulder strap of red silk cord was adopted for the Infantry.

At a General Court on the 23rd of April, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville informed the Court that the Company had been lately transferred from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to that of the Secretary for War (the Militia was so transferred in March, 1855), and that the latter Department, noticing that in the Royal Warrants held by the Company they were designated simply as "The Artillery Company of London," had deemed it necessary to omit in the Army List the ancient prefix of "Honourable" in the title of the Company. His Royal Highness the Captain-General and Colonel being desirous of preserving to them their ancient title, and believing it to be agreeable to the feelings and wishes of the Company, had submitted the subject to the consideration of Her Majesty, who, at His Royal Highness's instance, had been graciously pleased to command that, as the Artillery Company of London had always been known under the name of the "Honourable Artillery Company," that title should be officially borne by the Regiment.\*

Articles 1 and 8 of the Rules and Orders were amended in consequence of the addition of a troop of Horse Artillery; and by the number of Battalion companies being increased from six to eight.

A letter was received from the Clerk of Lieutenancy, dated the 29th of May, assenting to the proposed new buildings on certain named conditions, and that the boundary line between the new Head-quarters of the Militia and the Artillery Ground should be rectified. The question was discussed at a Court on the 20th of June, when some portion of the proposals of the Lieutenancy were rejected. The Lieutenancy thereupon refused to sanction the proposed buildings, and further explanations had to be entered into, which were reported to the Court on the 19th of July. On the 2nd of August the Committee announced the terms which had been arranged with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Lieutenancy, the principal conditions

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\* See *London Gazette*, 27th April, 1860.

being that the new building should not be raised higher than the east wing of the Armoury House; that no window or other opening should be made on the east side overlooking the yard of the Militia Head-quarters; and that the walls on the north and east sides of the yard in the rear should not be raised above the level of the existing north wall next the Burying Ground.\*

In September tenders for carrying out the addition to the east wing of the Armoury House, and building a new Magazine, were accepted, at a total cost of £879.† The Court of Lieutenancy, on the 10th of July, 1861, approved of some further alterations proposed to be made, on condition that the Company would give up the end of the Shooting Gallery in the yard of the Militia Barracks; this the Court, on the 18th of July, declined to do.

On the 1st of June the Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince Consort on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the Dramatic College, at Maybury, near Woking.

At a Court on the 4th of June, the Military Committee reported that the following uniform for the troop of Horse Artillery had been approved by H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel, and it was thereupon confirmed by the Court:—

TUNIC.—Dark blue, edged all round with silver cord, trimmed with scarlet braid, hook and eye, silver olivets, Austrian knot on sleeves, collar and cuffs scarlet.

BUSBY.—Brown, scarlet bag, silver-plated line, gilt chain.

PLUME.—White horsehair, plated socket.

TROUSERS.—Dark blue, 1½-inch scarlet stripe, leather at bottom.

SPURS.— } Light Cavalry.

SWORD.— }

SCABBARD.—Steel.

SWORD KNOT.—White leather.

SWORD BELT.—Drab bridle leather, white mountings.

POUCH.—Black patent leather, with gun.

POUCH BELT.—Plain bridle leather.

STABLE JACKET.—Blue, scarlet collar and cuffs, to button, edged with scarlet tracing braid.

FORAGE CAP.—Blue, Light Cavalry pattern, silver button, and braid.

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XVII., pp. 227-230 and 237, 238.

† A large sum was expended on enlarging the Armoury House in 1843; and the Sergeant-Major's cottage was built in 1850, at a cost of upwards of £240.

On the 7th of March the Queen held a Levee for Volunteer Officers, at Buckingham Palace, at which about 2,500 were presented; in the evening there was a dinner at St. James's Hall, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, which was followed by a grand ball in the Floral Hall, Royal Italian Opera.

On Friday, the 22nd of June, the Company, 457 strong, were inspected in the Artillery Ground by the Captain-General, who expressed his satisfaction at their steadiness and marked improvement. The following day Her Majesty the Queen held the first Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, when upwards of 18,000 men were present under arms; the march past commenced at half-past four, and was not concluded till near six. The *Times* remarked of the Company that they were the first of the infantry to march past, and might easily be mistaken for the Foot Guards, but that they were an ancient Corps with a long training.

On the 28th of June the Court was informed that Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville had received a letter from General Sir Charles Grey, with reference to the inspection of the Company at Head-quarters by H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel, and their appearance in Hyde Park on the following day at the great Volunteer Review by Her Majesty the Queen, which letter was in the following terms:—

“The Prince Consort wishes you to take an early opportunity of assuring the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Members of the Honourable Artillery Company of the pleasure and gratification which he has derived from his inspection of them on Friday last.

“The numbers in which they mustered, and their soldierlike appearance—as further exhibited the following day, on the occasion of the great national display which then took place—the steadiness, rapidity, and correctness of their movements under arms, reflect the greatest credit on the whole Corps, and afford the best proof of the patriotic feeling which has induced them, in many cases at no slight sacrifice of their personal convenience and interest, to devote so much time to learning their military duties. His Royal Highness begs you to convey to them all the expression of his personal thanks.”

The first meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Wimbledon in July, and was opened by Her Majesty, who fired the first shot. On the 7th of August the Queen reviewed upwards of 21,000 volunteers at Edinburgh. On the 13th of August a detachment went to Sandown for fourteen days, and another to Walton-on-the-Naze, for ball-practice, from the 29th of September to the 6th of October; the Court for the first time voting £6 for a prize cup.

At a Court on the 27th of September a long list of stores, presented by the Government, was laid before the Court, comprising two six-pounder gun carriages and limbers, and artillery harness, &c.

A long and exhaustive report on the duties and services of the servants of the Company, from a Committee appointed for that purpose on the 13th of September, was presented on the 1st of November, and, after some discussion, ordered to be entered upon the Minutes. It was agreed that the office of Messenger and Sutler should be no longer vested in one person, and that a Messenger, Sutler, and Housekeeper should be appointed.

In September the Royal National Rifles applied for permission to use the Ground, but were refused.

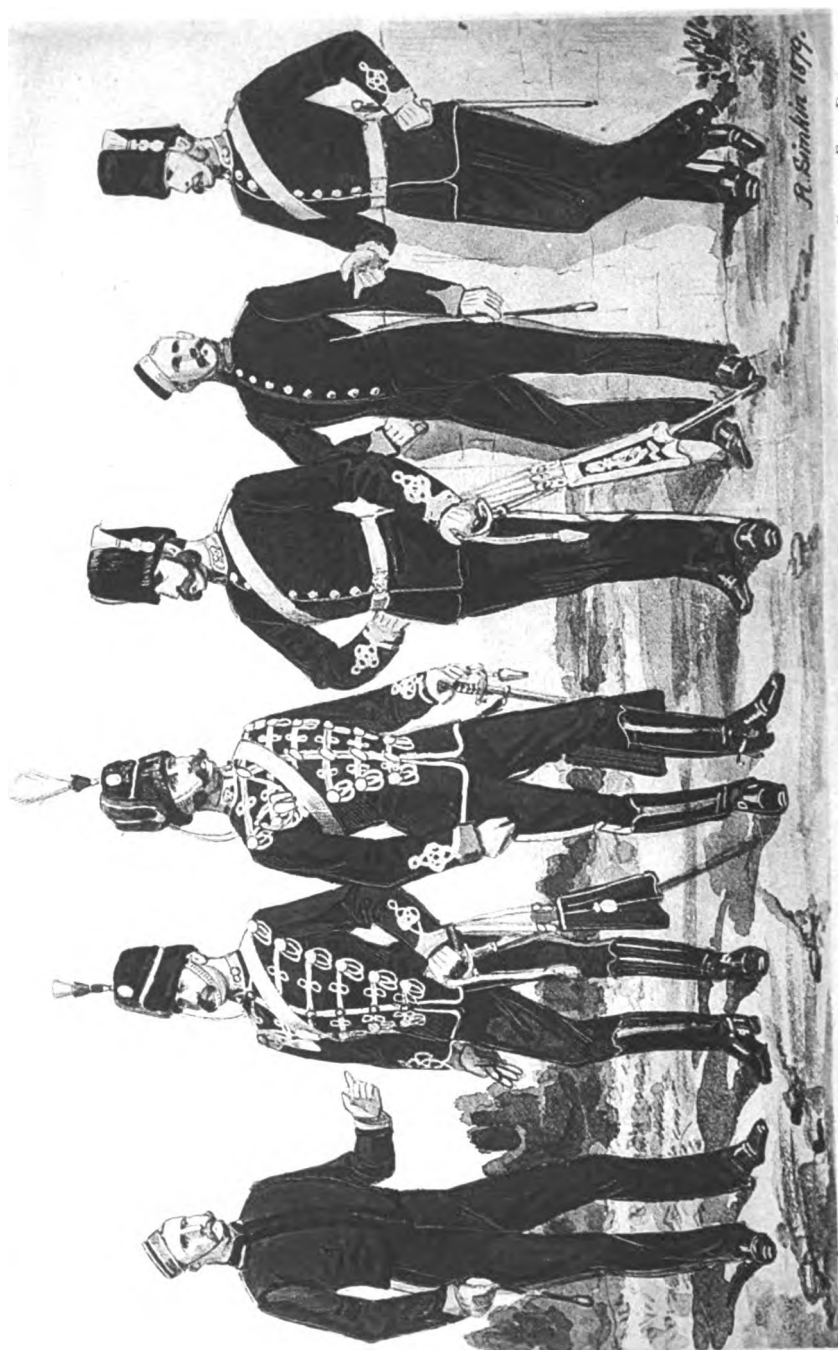
At the General Court on the 6th of December, 322 new members were reported to have been admitted during the year, making the total number on the roll 704.

A grand Jubilee Banquet was held at Willis's Rooms, on the 17th of December, at which 412 members were present, to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the revival of the Company in 1610. Major-General Lord Rokeby, Sir R. Dacres, Colonel Lord F. Paulet, Colonel McMurdo, the Lord Mayor, and many others, were present. H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Cambridge were unable to attend in consequence of an investiture of the Garter at Windsor.

**1861**—On the 24th of January a Messenger was elected; his uniform was ordered to consist of plain blue frock-coat, single-breasted, with straight collar, white buttons, Oxford mixture trousers with red stripe, and forage cap similar to the Gatekeeper's, except the letters and grenade to be in gold. On the







TROOPER UNIFORM.  
Blue, Scarlet Facings,  
Silver Cord.

TROOPER FULL DRESS.  
Blue, Scarlet Facings,  
Silver Cord.

OFFICER FULL DRESS.  
Blue, Scarlet Facings,  
Silver Cord.

OFFICER FULL DRESS.  
Blue, Scarlet Facings.

GUNNER UNIFORM.  
Blue, Scarlet Facings.

GUNNER FULL DRESS.  
Blue, Scarlet Facings,  
Gold Lace.

UNIFORM OF THE LIGHT CAVALRY 1870. UNIFORM OF THE ARTILLERY DIVISION. 1870.

9th of April, 1863, the Court ordered that the Messenger should wear an Artillery tunic without piping or grenades, except on the cap and collar.

On the 14th of February the Committee appointed to consider the various matters connected with the new buildings presented a long report on the subject.

At a Court on the 28th, the Band Committee reported the arrangements which had been made for the new band, and submitted the new uniforms and swords which had been approved of by the Captain-General and Colonel.

At the same Court leather leggings, according to a pattern recommended by the Military Committee for the use of members, were also approved.

At a Special General Court on the 22nd of March, a long report of the Building Committee was presented, stating that the additions to both wings, proposed in 1860, had been given up on account of the expense; that the new Armoury and dressing room in the east wing were in progress, and a drill shed was to be built. The report was approved and confirmed.

A long report on the duties, &c., of the Secretary, and the qualification of the candidates for the vacant post, was presented to the Court on the 11th of April by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the 7th of March.

At a Court on the 18th of April, it was agreed to increase the Company by the addition of a squadron of Light Cavalry, and another company of Infantry, and to abolish the distinctive title of the Light Infantry company, it being no longer used in the Army, thus increasing the Battalion to ten companies, the new one being numbered the ninth, and the Light Infantry the tenth. At a Special General Court on the 6th of May, the alterations rendered necessary by this addition were made in Article 1 of the Rules and Orders, two Engineer companies being also added; but at another Special General Court on the 3rd of June, convened to reconsider the subject, the proposal to add two Engineer companies was rejected.

At a Court on the 2nd of May, new regulations for the admission of strangers into the Ground were approved, and a printed form or ticket of admission (as now used) was adopted.

In May the Royal Society for Protection of Life from Fire requested permission to practise the Fire Escapes in the Ground ; but the Court was obliged, as usual, to refuse. A similar application from Superintendent E. M. Shaw the following year, on behalf of the London Firemen, was also refused.

On the 28th of June the Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum at Snaresbrook.

At a Court on the 29th of August, a number (8) of suggestions, signed by upwards of a hundred members, were presented ; the first of which was that a history of the Company should be prepared, and sold to members at a price sufficient to defray the cost of production. The Court replied that they would be very glad to see such a history compiled, and would be happy to give access to the records of the Company to any competent person disposed to engage in such a work. The Memorialists afterwards appointed a Committee to take the necessary steps to compile and publish a history of the Company from its origin to that year.

By permission of the Captain-General and Colonel the Company was inspected on the 10th of July by Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B.

In July the Town Clerk wrote requesting that the London Rifle Brigade might parade in the Artillery Ground for the purpose of having some Colours presented to them. The Court expressed their readiness to agree, if the Corporation and Lieutenancy would arrange the legal difficulties. The presentation was postponed, and afterwards fixed to take place at the Crystal Palace, as being more convenient on account of space.

The Company took part in the first Wimbledon Review, on the 13th of July, when 11,500 were present under arms. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge expressed to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville his approval of the appearance and efficiency of the Company.

The Court voted a prize of £10 for a cup for the best shot in a detachment which was about to proceed to Walton-on-

the-Naze, on the 12th of August, for fourteen days' duty. Several members also gave prizes to be shot for.

On the 31st of October, the range which was hired at Hornsey Wood in October, 1859, was given up, and a new range was hired at Park, near Tottenham, from the 33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, at £100 per annum. The Government at this period also gave the Company the use of the Range at Plumstead. On the 11th of November, the Company proceeded to Tottenham, to use the new range for the first time.

At a Court on the 14th of November, a suggestion made at the previous General Court (that all Courts should be open Courts) was rejected. The subject was again brought forward on the 2nd January, 1862, but was negatived as not conducive to the better discharge of their functions, or of advantage to the Company. The question was again brought forward at the Annual General Court in December, 1863, when it was proposed that every Court should be open except during the election of Members, which was confirmed at a Special General Court on the 4th of February, 1864; Article 3 of the Rules and Orders being amended accordingly.

At a Court of Assistants held on Thursday, the 19th of December, it was resolved unanimously :—

“ That this Court enters on the records of the Company, with a sorrow too deep and heartfelt for words, the death, on the 14th of December instant, of Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the honoured and revered Captain-General and Colonel of this Regiment : a Prince in whom were united all qualities and gifts that command the love and admiration of mankind, and whose unostentatious virtues in every relation of his life have left their visible and indelible effect for good upon the whole society of this Kingdom.

“ Under this solemn and affecting visitation of Providence, sympathy, deep and respectful, for the affliction of our beloved Queen and her Royal House is the first and absorbing feeling of every heart ; and this Court fervently joins in the universal prayer of the nation that Her Majesty may receive support and consolation under this overwhelming calamity from the same Divine Power, which both gave and has taken away.

“ But the relation in which, as their Captain-General and Colonel, His Royal Highness stood towards this Regiment, demands from it the special

tribute to the memory of that illustrious and graceful Prince, of a humble and thankful acknowledgment of the interest ever taken by His Royal Highness in its welfare. Appointed to be Captain-General and Colonel by Her Majesty on the decease of the late Duke of Sussex, in 1843, His Royal Highness has never ceased to maintain a watchful care over the Regiment, to anxiously promote its advancement, to contribute to its military progress by his own personal inspection ; and (amidst all the numerous cares and occupations of his high office) to hold himself open to every necessary communication connected with its business or welfare.

“These various services constitute so many special claims upon the Regiment to join in the universal regrets which follow this honoured and lamented Prince to his early tomb. And this Court feels assured that no lapse of time will efface from the minds of the members of the Honourable Artillery Company the recollection either of the signal benefits conferred upon them by His Royal Highness, or of the regretful and solemnising emotions of the present hour.”

The 23rd of December being the day of the funeral, forty-three minute guns were fired by the Artillery Division, and a funeral service was held in the new drill-shed, which was the first occasion of its being used, the first drill being held there on the 20th January, 1862. A proposal was made by the 32nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, or “Six-feet Guards,” to join the Company, but was not carried out.

During this year 230 new members were admitted, making the total strength of the Company 840.

**1862**—The Court on the 30th of January voted £100 to the National Memorial to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, and decided that the new drill-shed should be called the Albert Room.

At a Court on the 20th of February it was resolved :—

“That no members of the Company be allowed to use the name or arms of the Company, or the initial letters [H.A.C.] by which the Company is known, or any title or designation to denote a connection with the Company, for the purpose of, or otherwise to identify the Company with, any association or purpose without the consent of the Court of Assistants being previously obtained.”

On the 27th of February the Court gave a Challenge Cup, of the value of fifty guineas, to be shot for.

An Officer of the Company who had emigrated to New Zealand wrote to inform the Court that, as a member of the Company,

he had claimed and received £300, remitted on the purchase of Crown lands, under the Naval and Military Settlers Act, 1860.

On the 5th of February, two six-pounders, and in March the necessary harness, were received from Woolwich, in consequence of a request made by the late Captain-General. The Artillery Division were ordered, in April, to wear regulation cloaks instead of the infantry pattern hitherto worn by them.

At a Court on the 27th of March, it was decided that the allowance of two-fifths of the expenses of the Horse and Field Artillery when ordered out, and certified by the Commanding Officer, fixed on the 11th of April, 1861, should be increased to one-half.

On the 1st of May the Company furnished a Guard of Honour at the opening of the International Exhibition, being stationed next the Guards within the Cromwell Road entrance. The *Times* remarked that the detachment furnished by the Honourable Artillery Company was almost equally as fine a body of men as the Guards.

The Company was inspected in the Artillery Ground on the 30th of June by Colonel Pipon.

At a Court on the 22nd of May the following communication was presented:—

“INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

“HER MAJESTY’S COMMISSIONERS.

“The Earl Granville, K.G., *Chairman.*

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.

Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart.

Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.

“F. R. Sandford, *Secretary.*

“*Exhibition Building, South Kensington, W.,*

“*5th May, 1862.*

“My Lord,

“I am directed by Her Majesty’s Commissioners to convey to your Lordship an expression of their admiration of the manner in which the duties of the Detachment of your Regiment which was on guard in the Building at the opening Ceremony were discharged; and to thank your Lordship for the assistance which was so kindly rendered to the Com-

missioners on that occasion by your Lordship, as well as by the Officers and men of the Detachment under your command.

" I have the honour, &c.,

" F. R. SANDFORD, *Secretary.*

" *The Right Hon. THE LORD COLVILLE,*  
*Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Artillery Company."*

At a Special General Court on the 13th of June, Article 7 of the Rules and Orders was altered, by a Surveyor being added.

On the 30th of June the Company was inspected at Headquarters by Colonel Pipon, Deputy-Inspector of Militia, who passed a very high encomium upon their efficiency and appearance.

The Company took part in the Wimbledon Review on the 12th of July; and on the 22nd of August the Field Artillery went to Seaford, until the 1st of September.

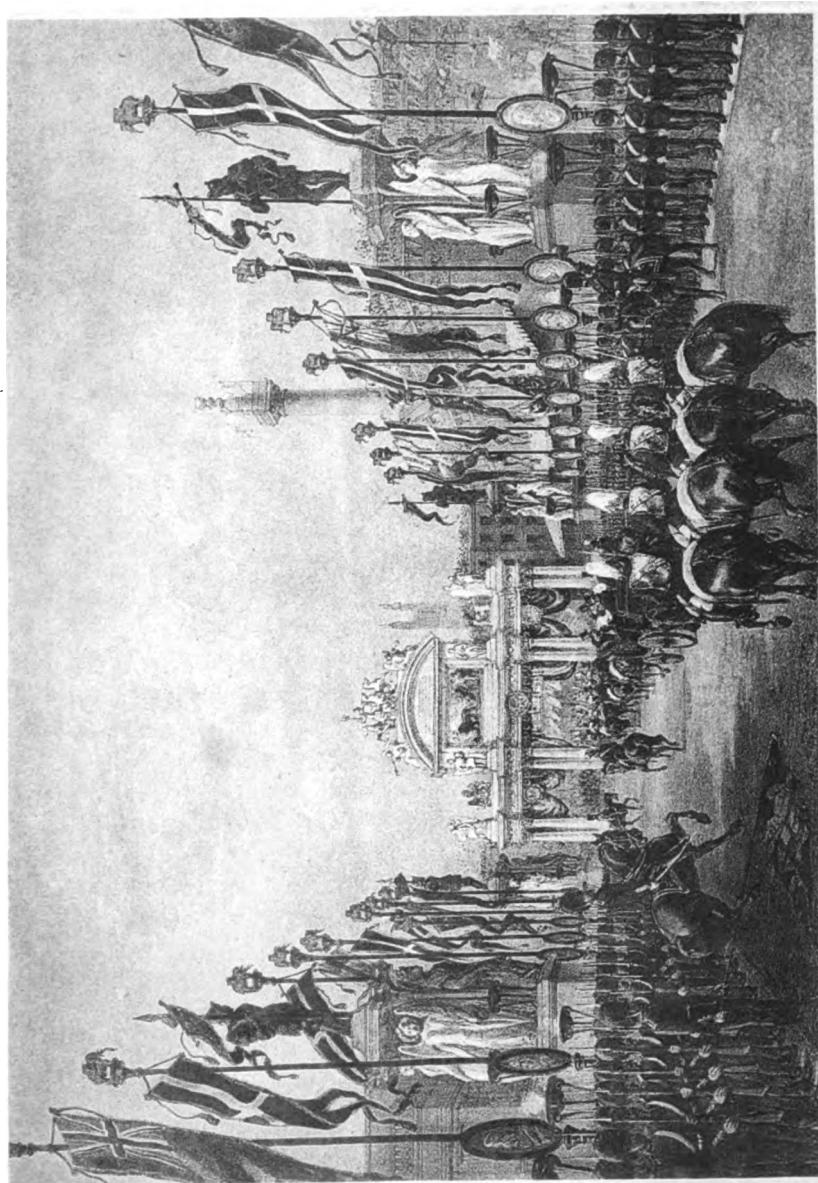
On the 20th of November, the following inventory of the Arms and Accoutrements belonging to the Company was presented:—

	110 Old Flint Muskets.
	20 Sergeants' Short Rifles.
	220 Old Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.
	31 Old two-grooved Rifles     "     "
	22     "     "     Fusils.
	20     "     smooth     "
Cannon	{ 2 Three-pounders.
	{ 2 Six-     "
Two other Six-pounders and the remainder of the Rifles were the property of the Government.	

In December the strength of the Company was 844. (*In 1803, 726 new-members were admitted !*)

All salutes were dispensed with this year, by command of Her Majesty.

**1863**—On the 7th of March the Company was ordered to parade, to take part in the reception of H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra, on the occasion of her passing through the Metropolis. The Battalion formed a Guard of Honour in front of the triumphal arch erected at the end of London Bridge, forming a line two deep on both sides of the road. The Horse and Field Artillery, and Light Cavalry were drawn up at the statue in



ENTRY OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS INTO LONDON ON THE 7TH MARCH, 1863.  
LONDON BRIDGE LINED BY THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.





King William Street; the total number present being nearly 600. The members afterwards dined together in the Albert Room at Head-quarters.

The Court of Lieutenancy applied, in March, that the usual instructions might be given for the use of the Ground by the Militia, including fourteen days' preliminary drill for recruits. The Court passed a resolution expressing their pleasure in allowing them to drill their recruits in the Ground, in addition to their right of the user of the Ground reserved to the Militia by the Lease during their twenty-eight days' training. In reply, a letter was read at a Court on the 20th of April, stating that the Commissioners of Lieutenancy were advised that under the right of entry reserved in the Lease, and the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament (15 & 16 Vic. cap. 55, secs. 26-27; and 23 & 24 Vic. cap. 94, sec. 14) they were entitled, as a matter of right, to the use of the Artillery Ground during the preliminary drill of the recruits, and claimed the right accordingly.\* The Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Freshfield & Newman, gave their opinion that the Lieutenancy could not claim the use of the Ground, the right of the Militia being expressly limited to the period when they were embodied or called out for active service. On the 21st of May the Court resolved that it was impossible for them to acknowledge the right claimed, but nevertheless they would be pleased, as an act of friendly courtesy, to give them every accommodation consistent with the due protection of the interests of the Company.

At the Easter Monday Review at Brighton, on the 6th of April, the *Times* states that the guns and Horse Artillery of the Honourable Artillery Company were deservedly admired and applauded.

The *Illustrated London News* says:—"All eyes were immediately directed with intense eagerness towards the course; and the first notes of a most lively air had scarcely died away before the horse troop of Artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, headed by Captain Jay, came up at a dashing pace. The men were well mounted, and in an evident cue to follow their leader

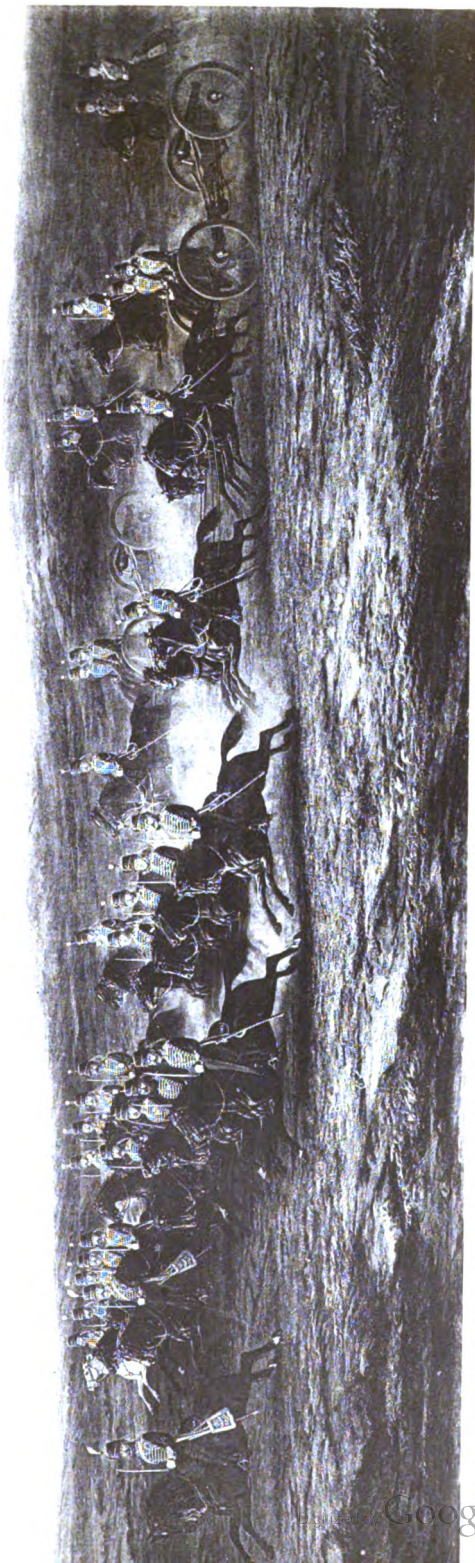
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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XVII., p. 461.

at whatever pace he liked to take them. Each of their guns was drawn by four horses, which are kept specially, and used only for 'gun work,' and better horses for the purpose were never chosen or employed in the service of 'The Royal Horse.' From a gentle canter they gradually increased their pace till it reached a racing gallop, when no little anxiety was manifested for the safety of the Amateur Corps, from the knowledge that 'drivers' of Artillery require long and continuous practice before they can skilfully manage their difficult and dangerous duty. Confidence was, however, soon restored to the over-anxious spectators, and cries of 'Bravo, bravo, H.A.C.!' were reiterated on all sides, as they witnessed the 'gallop past,' not only unattended with any kind of mishap whatever, but proving itself a perfect triumph of Volunteer skill in the science of Horse Artillery, and an earnest testimony to the pluck of English gentlemen in the art of riding and driving, even though that driving be the very hazardous experiment, to amateurs, of a heavy gun-carriage, with its ponderous accompaniment. The efficiency of Captain Jay's Horse Troop has been repeatedly tested at reviews, but on no occasion more successfully than on Easter Monday. The idea of such a troop first originated with the late Prince Consort, and in its progress and development His Royal Highness took a deep and sincere interest. The formation of it was entrusted to Captain Jay; and to his indefatigable perseverance in keeping the members punctual to their drill, and obedient to the able tuition of Mr. Reed, the riding master attached to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and a picked Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, is their present high character as Volunteer Horse Artillery essentially due. The 9th Lancers followed them, but at a pace which was comparatively slow when contrasted with that at which the Honourable Artillery Company had led the way."

An application was received on the 4th of June for the boys of Christ's Hospital to be permitted to use the Ground occasionally for athletic exercises, but the Court were unable to grant it.

On the 8th of June the Battalion attended as a Guard of Honour at the Guildhall on the occasion of their Royal High-



R. St. Leger Paget, H.A.C., Paint.

Photographed by A. T. Fradette.

# THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S TROOP OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

FORMED 1860 ; DISBANDED 1869.

(From the Original Painting in the possession of CAPTAIN JAY.)



nesses the Prince and Princess of Wales being entertained by the Corporation, when 377 appeared under arms.

Another Guard of Honour was furnished on the 11th of July, on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laying the first Stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Caterham; the Horse Artillery also attended and fired three Royal salutes.

On the 21st of July "The Volunteer Act," 1863, 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 65, received the Royal Assent, the 52nd clause of which is as follows—"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the Honourable Artillery Company of London."

In consequence of an intimation received by the Lieut.-Colonel that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify her intention to appoint H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Captain-General and Colonel of the Company, a Court was summoned on the 16th of July, in order, according to the course pursued on former occasions, to admit the Prince a member previous to his appointment. The following proposition was then read:—

"TO THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY  
COMPANY.

"Gentlemen,—We beg to recommend H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., K.S.I., D.C.L., &c., &c., &c., of twenty-one years of age, and of the height of five feet six inches, to be admitted a member of the Honourable Artillery Company.

"We are, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient Servants."

*(Signed by the Lieut.-Colonel, two Majors, and eighteen Members.)*

The obligation conferred by Her Majesty's gracious appointment was enhanced by the fact that it was one of the very few instances in which Her Majesty had consented to fill up a vacancy caused by the death of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort. Her Majesty was also pleased to intimate that, in accordance with the course pursued in reference to His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales was, previously to his appointment, to be admitted a member of the Company.

It was resolved to ballot for the admission of H.R.H. immediately, and that his attendance should be dispensed with.

Having been duly admitted, the Court passed a resolution requesting Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville to communicate the fact to General Grey. The Court also resolved unanimously that copies of these proceedings should be transmitted to His Royal Highness, and that the Secretary should convey the deep sense entertained by the Court of His Royal Highness's condescension in being willing to become a member of the Company, and at the same time to express to his Royal Highness the gratitude of the Court for the respect and deference shown by His Royal Highness for one of the ancient privileges of the Company.

The new Royal Warrant, dated the 3rd of July, 1863,—appointing His Royal Highness Captain-General and Colonel, and confirming all the privileges of the Company,—was presented to the Court on the 14th of July, 1864.\*

The Company attended the Wimbledon Review on the 18th of July, and on the 19th of August the Artillery Division went to Seaford for ten days.

The strength of the Company in December was 876.

**1864.†**—A Regimental Order, dated the 21st of January, directed that no member should be passed into line until he had obtained a certificate from the Instructor of Musketry.

At the Easter Monday Review, on the 28th of March, at Guildford, the *Times* says that the Artillery Company, “in spite of the difficult nature of the ground, brought up their guns in splendid style.”

On the 29th of June the Captain-General and Colonel H.R.H.

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\* A copy of this Warrant is given in Vol. I., pp. 399, 400.

† From this time only a summary of the principal events in each year is given; the proceedings of the last few years are too well known to require repetition, nor are they of so much interest. Want of space is also another consideration, and as the plan of this work was to make the reign of each Sovereign, or the period of command of a Captain-General, a complete and distinct period in the history of the Company, it was originally intended to bring this history to a close with the publication of the present Royal Warrant and the appointment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Captain-General and Colonel.

the Prince of Wales inspected the Company, consisting of the troop of Horse Artillery with two guns, Field Battery with four guns, troop of Light Cavalry and six companies of Infantry, the total number, of all ranks, being 505. A pair of new Colours, given to the Company by Mrs. Robinson, the wife of the senior Major, were presented by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

The Company was also present in Hyde Park on the 28th of May, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday, when the Volunteers were reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, on which occasion H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in his uniform as Captain-General and Colonel, took the command, and marched at the head of the Company. The *Times* remarked that it was no new thing to say of the Company that they were hardly to be distinguished from the Guards.

On the 4th of July a Guard of Honour attended H.R.H. the Prince of Wales when he laid the foundation-stone of a new wing at the London Hospital; on the 11th at Clothworkers' Hall; and on the 9th of August at the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, when His Royal Highness unveiled a statue of the late Prince Consort in the grounds of the Society.

The Company attended the Wimbledon Review on the 23rd of July; the Field Battery went to Bexhill from the 15th to the 27th of August; and the Horse Artillery to Seaford from the 27th to the 31st.

Upwards of 120 volumes of old military works having been presented to the Company, the Court, on the 24th of November, drew up a set of Rules for the use of the Library.

At the General Court in December the number of members on the roll was 882.

**1865** — The Cavalry and Artillery attended the Easter Monday Review at Brighton, on the 17th of April.

The Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the Sailors' Home, Wells Street, on the 22nd of May; and at the opening of the central hall of the Dramatic College, Maybury, near Woking, on the 5th of June.

A lease of the Range at Park was taken for twenty-one years (two days a week) in February, at £150 per annum; to be



reduced at any time to £100 on a premium of £200 being paid.

In July, the waving plume worn by the Light Cavalry was changed to a straight red and white plume, nine inches high.

At the Review at Wimbledon, on the 22nd of July, the public (says the *Times*) exhibited much gratification at the presence of the Honourable Artillery Company, whose handsome uniform and steady drill made them a valuable acquisition at any Volunteer gathering.

On the 21st of December a Sutling Committee was first appointed.

In December the strength of the Company was 807.

**1866**—The Distribution of Prizes for Shooting took place on the 22nd of February, by Lady Colville.

For the first time the whole Company was represented at the Review at Brighton, on Easter Monday, the 2nd of April, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of Captain-General, marched past at their head, and expressed his high approval of their appearance.

The Company furnished a Guard of Honour to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of the laying of the first stone of the building of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the 11th of June; and the Horse Artillery furnished a Guard of Honour to the Prince of Wales when he dined at Mercers' Hall on the 9th of June; and another (Infantry) at the laying of the foundation stone of a new wing to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum at Snaresbrook, by the Prince and Princess, on the 28th of June.

The Field Battery went to Bexhill from the 13th to the 25th of August.

The Court presented Captain H. M. Jacobs with a piece of plate, for having performed the duties of Secretary for three months, in the interval between the death of the Secretary and the appointment of his successor.

The strength of the Company in December was 805.

**1867**—On the 23rd of March the Company was inspected at Head-quarters by the King of Denmark. His Majesty was

accompanied by Captain-General and Colonel H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Teck, the Company afterwards marched to Hyde Park with the City Volunteers, headed by His Royal Highness.

Some slight alterations were made in the uniform of the Infantry by a Regimental Order dated the 25th of March, reducing the length of the tunic.

The Company attended the Review at Windsor on the 10th of June, and the Wimbledon Review on the 20th of July, at which the Sultan of Turkey was present.

The Company furnished a Guard of Honour on the 11th of July to receive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Viceroy of Egypt, on their dining at the Mansion House; and again on the 13th of July, at Wimbledon, on the occasion of His Royal Highness presenting badges to the Belgian Volunteers.

The whole Company attended as a Guard of Honour upon His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the entertainment given by the Corporation at the Guildhall, on the 18th of July.

The Field Battery went to Streatley, on the 29th of July, for six days, with the Berks Volunteers.

In consequence of outrages committed by Fenians in London, Manchester, and other places, a night guard was established at the Armoury House on the 7th of October, and continued for several months.

The strength of the Company was considerably reduced this year, the number on the roll in December being only 633.

**1868**—At a Special General Court on the 20th of January, the entrance fee of five guineas was abolished for Cadets.

The Company attended the Easter Monday Review at Portsmouth on the 13th of April, when 29,400 men were present, and another at Windsor on the 20th of June.

The number of members in December was 666.

At the Annual General Court on the 3rd of December Article 1 of the Rules and Orders was amended by the addition of the words "a Veterinary Surgeon."

**1869**—A Regimental Order, dated the 12th of January, ordered the following amalgamation of companies consequent on their reduction from ten to six.

OLD COMPANIES.				NEW COMPANIES.	
Nos. 1 and 8	...	...	...	...	No. 1.
„ 2	...	...	...	...	„ 2.
„ 3 and 6	...	...	...	...	„ 3.
„ 4 and 7	...	...	...	...	„ 4.
„ 5	...	...	...	...	„ 5.
„ 10	...	...	...	...	„ 6.

On the 29th of March the Company attended the Easter Monday Review at Dover, and also at Wimbledon on the 17th of July.

On Thursday, the 3rd of June, the Company was inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Captain-General and Colonel, who expressed his satisfaction at the improvement it had made since he inspected it two years previously, and trusted that it would continue to deserve that high *prestige* which it had so long and so worthily maintained. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales and H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Denmark were also present, and after the Inspection examined the Ancient Records of the Company, and inscribed their names in the Royal Warrant Book.

At a Special General Court on the 8th of July, Article 1 of the Rules and Orders was amended by omitting the words “a troop of Horse Artillery,” and the number of Battalion companies was reduced from ten to six.

The Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the unveiling of the Statue to the late George Peabody, near the Royal Exchange, on the 23rd of July. On the occasion of the opening of Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Valley Viaduct by the Queen on Saturday, the 6th of November, the Company was stationed on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge.

**1870**—A Regimental Order, dated the 27th of December, 1869 was issued, stating that H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel had approved of a crimson and silver sash, similar to that worn by Officers of Militia, being worn by Officers of the





Portrait of George I.



Principal Entrance.  
Right top of Great Staircase,  
with Music Gallery above.

Company in full dress. A subsequent Order, dated the 22nd of February, directed that the full dress sash should be of the same pattern as worn by the Foot Guards, substituting silver for gold.

On Wednesday, the 9th of February, Captain-General and Colonel H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales honoured the Company with their presence at the Annual Regimental Ball at the Armoury House. His Serene Highness the Prince of Teck, the Princess Claudine of Teck, and many other distinguished visitors were present.

On the 18th of April the Company took part in the Easter Monday Review at Brighton.

The Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the opening of the new Schools for Seamen's Children in Wellclose Square on the 30th of June. The Field Battery went to Thatcham, with the Berks Volunteers, from the 23rd to the 29th of July; and on the 28th of August the Company attended the reception of the Elcho Challenge Shield and International Trophy by the Lord Mayor.

**1871**—A letter, dated the 2nd of February, was received from the Clerk of Lieutenancy requesting to be informed whether the Company were prepared to agree to arrangements being made for the use of the Artillery Ground by the City Volunteers so as not to interfere with the drill of the Company or of the Militia, and subject to the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Corporation. The Court replied, on the 23rd of February, that, having due regard to the future welfare and prosperity of the Company, and to the existing and greatly increasing requirements not only of the Company but also of the Militia, they were of opinion that the Artillery Ground should be maintained for the uses only to which it was dedicated. The Lieutenancy, at a Court on the 15th of March, decided not to proceed any further in the matter.\*

The Company took part in the Easter Monday Review on the

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\* Lieutenancy Minute Books, Vol. XVIII., pp. 231, 232.

10th of April; on the 1st of July the Artillery Division went to Reigate to encamp, and a detachment of Infantry attended the Autumn Manœuvres for eight days. On the 4th of November they attended the reception of the Elcho Shield by the Lord Mayor.

**1872**—At a Court of Assistants on the 18th of January, an Address was drawn up and ordered to be presented to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from his recent dangerous illness; and on the 1st of February the Court drew up a similar Address, to be presented to His Royal Highness the Captain-General and Colonel.

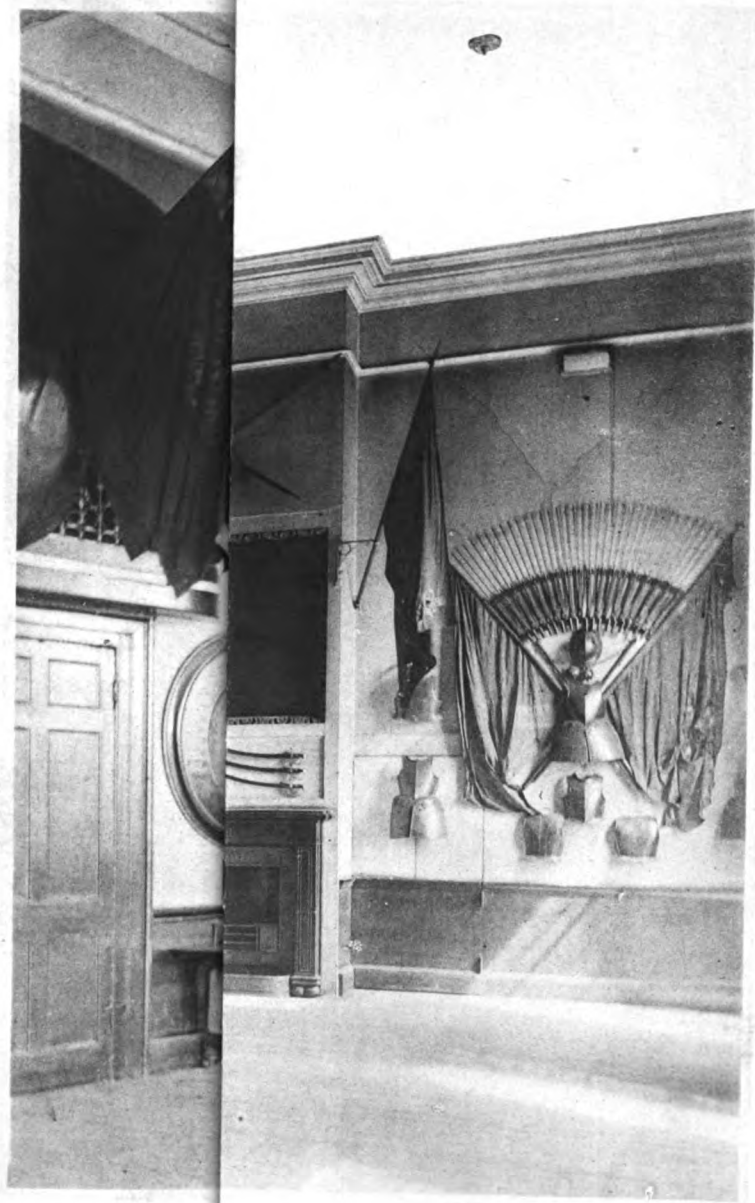
On Tuesday, the 27th of February, the day appointed for a Public Thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a Guard of Honour attended and was posted on the eastern side of Temple Bar.

The Company was present at the last of the great Volunteer Reviews on Easter Monday, at Brighton, on the 1st of April, about 23,000 being present. On the 29th of June a detachment went into Camp at Wimbledon; and on the 27th of July the Company attended the reception of the Elcho Shield and International Trophy by the Lord Mayor.

At a Special General Court on the 6th of June, the Articles 2, 5, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 30, were revised.

By the 5th Article the Military Committee (which had been established on the 21st October, 1778) was abolished, and their powers transferred solely to the Captain-General and Colonel.

A letter was received from the War Office, dated the 17th of July, stating that Sir John Lubbock had placed a Notice of Motion on the Order Book of the House of Commons, that a Select Committee might be appointed to consider and report upon the best means of securing better and more convenient drill grounds for the Rifle Volunteers of the Metropolis, and further to inquire as to the possibility of extending the usefulness of existing grounds for such purpose. Mr. Cardwell, therefore, desired to know whether the Honourable Artillery Company were able or willing to give the use of their Ground to any of the Rifle Volunteer Corps of the Metropolis. In reply, the Secretary of State for War was informed that the reservations



Principal Entrance of the  
at top of Great Staircase  
with Music Gallery  
above.

Trophy of Colours  
and Ancient Armour.

× 30 FT.)





in the Leases of the Company were such that they were not able to give the use of their Ground to any Corps.

At a Court on the 1st of August, it was reported that Sir John Lubbock proposed to introduce in Committee on the Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill, a clause giving the City Volunteers all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Ancient Trained Bands, which would thus give them the use of the Artillery Ground. Sir Erskine May gave his opinion that the clause, being in the nature of a Money Bill, could not be introduced into the Bill in question, and also because it involved the disposition of private property, whose owners had received no proper notice, nor had offered them reasonable opportunity for petitioning the House thereon. The Remembrancer of the City of London, Mr. W. Corrie, gave his opinion in similar terms. The motion was, consequently, not brought forward.

At the Annual General Court on the 5th of December, the title of Surgeon-Major was substituted for that of Physician, in Article 1 of the Rules and Orders.

At a Court on the 19th of December, the Band and Library Committees (the former was established 15th April, 1852, and the latter 3rd November, 1864) were abolished, and their duties transferred to the Estate and Finance Committee.

**1873**—At a Court on the 10th of February, notice was given of the following motions by Lieut.-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, seconded by the Right Hon. Lord Colville, Vice-President, viz.:—

1. That the solicitors of the Company should advise the Court whether the terms of the Leases would permit the Company to invite the Volunteer Corps to use the Ground for Military purposes.
2. Whether such invitation being given and accepted would imperil the Leases, and in what manner without risk such invitations might from time to time be extended.
3. If no legal difficulties exist, or if they be overcome, a list of Regiments be prepared to whom such invitation should be given, on payment of adequate compensation, and under certain regulations, and at such times when the existing interest of the Ground would not be interfered with.

At a Court on the 24th of February—the President, Sir James

Duke, Bart., in the chair, Lieut.-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Colonel Morrison, Captain and Adjutant, and twenty-two out of twenty-four elective members being present (exclusive of Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott, who was present as an honorary member, and on a motion made and carried was allowed to speak and vote under protest)—the following letter was read :—

“ LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE,

“ *Head-quarters, 17, Finsbury Place South,*

“ *February 20th, 1873.*

“ Gentlemen,

“ We, the undersigned Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Regiments of the City of London, who claim to be the successors of the London Train Bands, have the honour to request that you will appoint a Committee to meet us, with a view to arrange for the use of the Ground and Premises at Finsbury, now occupied by the Honourable Artillery Company, by our various Regiments, according to the provisions of the Leases in favour of the Train Bands under which the land and premises are held.

“ We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient Servants,

“ ARTHUR D. HAYTER, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 1st City of London Rifle Volunteers.*

“ ROBERT P. LAURIE, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 3rd London Rifle Volunteers.*

“ C. BAINBRIDGE VICKERS, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 2nd City of London Rifles.*

“ H. GARNET MAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 1st London Engineer Volunteers.*

“ To THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS  
of the HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.”

At the request of Lieut.-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and with the consent of the Court, the resolutions (of which notice had been given at the previous Court) in favour of steps being taken to admit the City Volunteers, were withdrawn, and a motion was carried unanimously that the Court declined to receive the above letter, in consequence of the most offensive and unwarrantable terms in which it was written; and further declined to take into consideration, as it had proposed, the advisability of granting, under certain restrictions, the partial use of the Ground by the City Volunteers, until the letter referred to was entirely withdrawn.

At a Court of Aldermen on the 25th February, a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Vickers, commanding the Second City of London Rifles, was read (dated the 12th of February), enclosing the following Memorial from the Commanding Officers of the Five Volunteer Regiments of the City of London, praying for the assistance of the Court in obtaining for the Volunteers of the City of London the use of the Artillery Ground for the purposes of drill:—\*

“We, the Officers commanding the City of London Volunteer Regiments, beg to submit the following statement for the consideration of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Hon. Court of Aldermen, with the hope that the Honourable Court will endeavour to secure for the Volunteer Regiments of the City of London the joint use, with the Honourable Artillery Company, of the Parade Ground, known as the Honourable Artillery Company Ground, to the enjoyment of which the Volunteers are undoubtedly entitled.

“1640.—In the year 1640, the Common Council of the City of London considered a Memorial from an Armed Society, ‘that the hither part of Bunhill Fields might be granted to the Society for the exercise of themselves and the Trained Bands.’ And it was thereupon ordered that a Lease should be granted to them for 139 years, at a rent of 6s. 8d.

“1727.—This Lease was renewed in 1727 at the same rent, for fifty-three years. The Ground contained eleven acres.

“1730.—In the reign of George II., a Memorial was submitted by the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company to the Lieutenantancy, stating that they had been informed that the Lieutenantancy had intended some years previously to build a house or Armoury on the Artillery Ground for the use of the Trained Bands, and that as the Honourable Artillery Company were about raising a subscription towards a building, with offices and accommodations as may be convenient, to receive the Officers and Soldiers of the Trained Bands, and to Exercise the Honourable Artillery Company in wet weather, it was hoped that the Court of Lieutenantancy would consider the matter.

“In accordance with this Memorial, upon examination of the plan, the Lieutenantancy of London subscribed £500, provided the intended building should be appropriated to the accommodation of the Officers and Soldiers of the Trained Bands, and, instead of a niche in the centre of the porch

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\* The facts contained in this Address are very inaccurate; but as the statement that they are the representatives of the Trained Bands, on which their claim was founded, has been entirely withdrawn, it is unnecessary to enter into any explanation.

over the great door, a window and balcony should be made for the accommodation of their Officers. The window and balcony remain, as witness, to this day.

"1779.—There had been occasional disputes between the Trained Bands and the Honourable Artillery Company, but in the year 1779 the Lord Mayor elect, preferring to be escorted by the Trained Bands, the Honourable Artillery Company advertised that, if any misconduct on the part of the escort took place, it was hoped the Honourable Artillery Company would not be blamed, as they had not the conduct of the affair. Some Officers of the Trained Bands, who were members of the Honourable Artillery Company, were expelled by that body for taking part in the duty, and the Lord Mayor complaining to the Lieutenancy, a subsidy of £178 a-year was stopped.

"Finding the Lieutenancy firm in their expression of displeasure, it appears that the Honourable Artillery Company determined to secure sole possession and enjoyment of the Ground, as, the war being ended, the Trained Bands rarely drilled.

"1792.—The use of the Armoury House was refused to the Trained Bands, or Militia, in 1792, though the Ground was used ; but the next year —1793—the keys of the Ground were refused to the Trained Bands, though their Officers were admitted.

"It was at this period that the Militia of the City of London was organised.

"The Trained Bands generally had been abolished in 1663, and a Militia instituted, but the Trained Bands of the City of London were specially excepted.

"1796.—In 1796, without abolishing the Trained Bands, whose continued existence was recognised, a Militia was raised by authority of Act of Parliament, and the Lieutenancy claimed equal rights for the Militia then formed as for the Trained Bands. This was long and warmly contested by the Honourable Artillery Company, who urged that the Militia were not entitled to the privileges of the Trained Bands, as they were entirely different in constitution ; for the latter, the Trained Bands—firstly, served without pay ; secondly, without fixed service ; and, thirdly, not subject to Military law ; whereas the Militia served under all such conditions.

"In a Memorial to the Prince of Wales, the Honourable Artillery Company argued that the Trained Bands were 'not done away with, either by these Acts, or the present Bill, but may, on the contrary, in any emergency be called, and claim their right to exercise in the Artillery Ground.'

"The result was that the Militia had the use of the Ground four days in each week, Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, and the Honourable Artillery Company the other two days.

"The present Leases granted by the Lieutenancy, and also Corporation of the City of London, contain certain clauses reserving full rights to the Trained Bands and Militia.

"We think, and would submit, that the present Volunteers—serving under identical conditions as the former Trained Bands (and which conditions are entirely different from three of the Armed Societies of which the Honourable Artillery Company is the survivor)—are entitled to be regarded as such; but if there be some 'missing link' in the chain of descent, yet certainly, with the precedent of the Militia Act of 1796, conferring on the Militia of the City of London equal rights with the Trained Bands, we confidently hope for the necessary action to secure for the Volunteers of the City of London (as the Modern Trained Bands) a due participation in the privileges anciently provided by the Corporation for the Auxiliary Forces of the City.

"The Volunteers of the City of London number about 4,500 men; they comprise three regiments of Rifles, a Battalion of Engineers, and a Brigade of Artillery.

"The average weekly muster will exceed 1,000 men. The Honourable Artillery Company have on the rolls about 600 men, 200 of which members, in the year ending December, 1871, had not attended a single parade. The drills are on Mondays and Thursdays, and it is believed that sixty men will be above the average weekly attendance.

"The Parade Ground is within five minutes' walk of the Bank of England, and is about seven acres in extent; there are also large and well-lighted drill-sheds for winter and inclement weather. There is also a Rifle Range on the ground. The present income proceeding from a part of the margin of the ground, which is leased for building, on chief rents, exceeding £3,000 a-year, and it is believed that from this source will soon be £6,000 a-year.

"The Volunteers of the City of London are entirely without any adequate Drill-ground, and are obliged to march, at the expense of one and a quarter hour of time, to Hyde and Regent's Park, to exercise, those places being the nearest of sufficient size (except the Artillery Ground) in which a battalion can be manœuvred.

"As under the present Regulations an hour's actual drill is required towards efficiency, it will be observed that the pressure in these Corps remote from a Parade Ground is excessive.

"In order to practise blank firing, which now is required for efficiency, it is necessary under present conditions to proceed by train to some suburban Common, at very serious expense to each Corps.

"We therefore earnestly solicit the assistance of the Honourable Court (especially as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs are Honorary Members of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company) in obtaining for the Volunteers of the City of London the

privileges enjoyed by their predecessors, the Trained Bands, with regard to the Artillery Ground.\*

"JOHN R. WALMSLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding London Artillery Brigade.*

"ROBERT P. LAURIE, *Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant 3rd London Rifles.*

"H. GARNET MAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 1st London Engineers.*

"C. BAINBRIDGE VICKERS, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 2nd London Rifles.*

"ARTHUR D. HAYTER, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding London Rifle Brigade.*

At a Court on the 17th of March, another letter, dated the 8th of March, was read from the Officers commanding the City Volunteer Corps, stating that they were unable to accept the interpretation put upon their letter by the Court of Assistants, and certainly did not intend to convey anything offensive, and desired to withdraw the letter, in full faith that the resolutions above referred to would be rescinded. The Court resolved that this answer was unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it did not withdraw the claim to use the Artillery Ground as a right; and accordingly adhered to their former resolution.

Sir John Lubbock having again given notice of motion

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\* The Court of Aldermen, on the 4th of December, 1849, directed the Committee of Privileges to inquire into the recent changes in the Honourable Artillery Company.

At another Court, on the 22nd of February, 1870, it was referred to the General Purposes Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Honourable Artillery Company, and as to the position held by the Court of Aldermen as *ex officio* members of the Court of Assistants.

On the 11th of February, 1873, the Court of Aldermen referred the same question to the Privileges Committee, to consider and report.

At a Court of Aldermen on the 25th of February, 1873, Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott stated that he had attended a meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company on Monday, the 24th inst., at which he had asserted his right to be present and take part in the proceedings of the Court, which had been conceded to him under protest, and that he had accordingly both spoken and voted. The Court of Aldermen referred both the Petition of the Lieut.-Colonels and this statement to the Privilege Committee.

relating to the City Volunteers and the Artillery Ground, the opinion of the Attorney-General and Mr. Charles Bowen was obtained, which was as follows :—

1. Whether, having reference to the Leases granted to the Company, the Volunteers have any right whatever to use the Artillery Ground ?

2. Whether the Artillery Company are entitled to the exclusive use of the Ground, subject only to the rights of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy and Militia ?

1. We are of opinion that the Volunteers have no such right.

2. We think that the Artillery Company are entitled to the exclusive use of the Ground, subject only to the rights mentioned in the question.

J. D. COLERIDGE.

CHARLES BOWEN.

21st April, 1873.

The question came before the House of Commons on the 22nd of April, when Sir John Lubbock brought forward his resolution requesting Her Majesty's Government to take such steps as were necessary to obtain the use of the Artillery Ground for the City Volunteers at such times as it was not required by the Company or the London Militia. Mr. Melly having seconded the resolution, Lieut.-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay replied. Mr. Cardwell stated that he understood it was not a question of policy, but property, and appealed to Sir J. Lubbock to withdraw his motion ; saying, "At all events he, on the part of the Government, could be no party to any invasion of the right of property, or take upon himself to decide any question affecting property." After Mr. Crawford, Mr. Melly, and Sir J. Lubbock had spoken, the motion was withdrawn.\*

At a Court on the 30th of June, a letter, dated the 16th of June, was read from Lieut.-Colonel Laurie, stating that as it appeared; from the resolution passed by the Court on the 17th of March, that the Court of Assistants did not understand the letter of the Commanding Officers of the City Volunteer Corps, dated the 8th of March, to be a withdrawal of the claim preferred by them in a letter dated the 20th of February, the Commanding Officers desired to state that it was intended to be a full and com-

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\* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. CCXV., pp. 810-818.



plete withdrawal of any legal claim to use the Artillery Ground and Premises advanced in their letter of the 20th of February.

On the 28th of July the Company went into camp at Windsor; and a route march took place to Reading at Easter, and to Norwich at Whitsuntide.

**1874**—A Guard of Honour attended H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the 9th of January, on the occasion of his unveiling the statue of the late Prince Consort on the Holborn Viaduct.

At a Court on the 27th of April, a letter was read from Lieut.-Colonel Hayter, dated the 18th of April, requesting that the London Rifle Brigade might use the Artillery Ground for drill on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 p.m. on the former and 3 p.m. on the latter day, they paying for any damage occasioned, and any extra expense incurred for the gate-keepers. The Court replied they regretted that they had no power to deal with his request.

The Company, including Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, attended at the Guildhall, on the occasion of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia to the City on the 18th of May.

On the 1st of August, a camp was formed at Chilton and Streatley for a week.

At a Court of Assistants on the 8th of March, a letter, dated the 6th of March, was read from E. St. John Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, stating that, doubts having been expressed as to the position of the Honourable Artillery Company at Wimbledon, at a meeting of the Council on the 2nd inst. it was proposed by Lord Ducie, seconded by Mr. Martin Smith, and carried :—

“That for all purposes of the Wimbledon Meetings the Honourable Artillery Company is eligible to compete for all Prizes restricted to Volunteers, as heretofore.”

At a Court, on the 20th of July, the Secretary reported that Sir John Lubbock gave notice that on the 10th of July he should renew the motion brought forward by him in the House of Commons on the 23rd of April, 1873. A statement of the facts

of the case was drawn up at the request of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, for the information of the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War. The motion was postponed to the 17th; but, Sir J. Lubbock not being present, the subject was again postponed until the 24th, when he brought forward his motion.

At a Court on the 17th of August, the Secretary further reported that on the 24th of July, out of three notices of motion upon going into committee of supply, including that of Sir John Lubbock, two had been withdrawn in response to the appeal made by the Prime Minister at the afternoon sitting, to enable the House to go into Committee on the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill that night; and although Sir John Lubbock was not present at the afternoon sitting, it was generally understood that he would accede to the request of the Minister, in consequence of which none of the members who had promised to speak on behalf of the Company were present to reply to the statements made by Lieut.-Colonel Hayter and Sir John Lubbock. The Secretary of State for War, the Right. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, was also absent; Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, on the part of the Government, replied generally to Sir John Lubbock, remarking, however, that the question was one in which the policy of Her Majesty's Government was not concerned. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Lieut.-Colonel Hayter having addressed the House, the motion was put and negatived without a division.\*

A letter, dated the 15th of August, was received from Lieut.-Colonel R. Loyd-Lindsay, stating that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales desired that the uniform of the Infantry should be changed from red to blue, and that some sort of identity should be preserved in the dress of all the branches of the Company; and that His Royal Highness had been in communication with the Commander-in-Chief, who had expressed an opinion in favour of the change. The Uniform Committee, lately appointed, were therefore to consider the steps necessary for carrying out the proposed alteration.

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\* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. CCXXI., pp. 680-683.

The Court, on the 12th of October, passed a resolution, which was ordered to be transmitted to the Prince of Wales, expressing their grateful thanks for the great interest His Royal Highness had ever taken in the Company, and that, while anxious to pay the utmost attention to any wishes of their Captain General and Colonel, they respectfully drew his attention to the fact that it would cause very great expense, and be likely to necessitate the resignation of a large number of members, and thus seriously reduce the strength of the regiment; and at the same time submitted that they felt sincere attachment to the colour of the uniform they had the honour to wear.

The Committee appointed on the 16th of March, to consider the alterations required in the uniform of the Infantry, presented their report on the 26th of October; but only a few of the changes they recommended were subsequently adopted.

**1875**—On the 3rd of August, Sir John Lubbock (not being able by the rules of the House to move his resolution relating to the Artillery Ground) drew the attention of the House to the subject of that resolution for the fourth time in as many consecutive years.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy said the subject had been brought on three occasions before the House; he did not know what the hon. member for Maidstone expected him to do. If he desired him to introduce a Bill he could not undertake to do so, and on the same ground as had been taken by his predecessor—viz., that it was not the business of the Government to settle claims with respect to private property. He could not interfere with those who were in possession. The Militia were not on the same footing as the Volunteers, they were successors of the Trained Bands, and, as such, were allowed the privileges of the Trained Bands. He could not help thinking that some of the difficulty which existed was due to the letter of the Commanding Officers. Lieut.-Colonel Hayter said that letter was written under a misapprehension, and had been withdrawn two years ago. Mr. Gathorne Hardy replied that, at all events, he could not interfere to obtain admission for the Volunteers to a piece of land which the Volunteers claimed as their own. If he

interfered in this case, he should be asked to do so all over the country in favour of Volunteer Corps which might want to gain admittance to drill grounds. With every desire to benefit the City Volunteers he did not see that he could take any step in the matter. Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir Andrew Lusk, and Mr. C. K. Freshfield having spoken, the subject dropped.\*

On the 6th of November an Assistant-Instructor of Musketry, with the rank of Lieutenant (supernumerary), was first appointed.

In a Regimental Order issued on the 23rd of November, the Commanding Officer expressed his warm thanks to Captain Mainwaring Jones, for the assiduity, energy and intelligence with which he had gratuitously performed the duties of Adjutant since the 8th October, 1874.

On Thursday, the 16th of December, the Company furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the New National Opera House on the Thames Embankment.

**1876**—A Regimental Order of the 7th of February directed that the dress-sword authorised for members when not on duty was always to be worn in a frog, and not with slings; a subsequent Order, dated the 13th of July, 1878, directs that the sword is never to be worn except off duty, and that members are not obliged to provide themselves with it.

On the 7th of March the Company paraded at Head-quarters and marched to Aldgate to assist in lining the streets upon the occasion of the opening of the new wing of the London Hospital by Her Majesty the Queen. The Company furnished a Guard of Honour to the Prince of Wales, on the 15th of May, at the Guildhall, when the Corporation gave a dinner and ball to celebrate the return of His Royal Highness from India. At a Court of Assistants held on the same day an Address to the Captain-General and Colonel was drawn up and approved, congratulating His Royal Highness on his safe return from India.

On Saturday, the 1st of July, the Company, including the Cavalry and Artillery, took part in the Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, about 30,000 men

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\* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. CCXXVI., pp. 466-471.

being present ; and on the 7th of October the Company attended the reception of the Elcho Shield by the Lord Mayor.

**1877**—On the 2nd of April the Artillery Division took part in the Easter Monday Review at Dunstable.

At the Annual General Court on the 6th of December, the office of Messenger was abolished ; and Article 7 of the Rules and Orders was amended accordingly. A Beadle was appointed as early as 1633, and the title was changed to Messenger in 1761.

**1878**—The Artillery and Infantry went into camp at Seaford from the 3rd to the 10th of August.

In the *London Gazette* on the 18th of June, the title of the Ensigns was changed to 2nd Lieutenants.

On the 16th of December the Court of Assistants drew up an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen on the death of H.R.H. the Princess Alice, who died on the 15th of December.

Many of the ancient customs are still maintained, though some in a modified form consequent upon gradual changes in the constitution of the Company. The Annual Sermons, the first of which (on record) was preached in 1658, are still continued, although for some years they were discontinued. Originally, a different preacher was elected every year to preach a sermon on election-day ; and after attending the church the Company held a feast, and then proceeded to elect the Chiefs and Officers for the ensuing year. This system is still kept up by the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. Royal Salutes are annually fired at Head-quarters by the Artillery Division on the Sovereign's birthday, the anniversary of the Accession and Coronation, and on the birthday of the Prince of Wales as Captain-General and Colonel. This custom dates back at least to the early years of the reign of George III., but the Annual Parade to celebrate the birthday of the Sovereign is of longer standing.

The Annual Prize Meeting, first established to encourage rifle shooting some fifteen years since, is now a recognised institution ; the first prize (of the value of £20) is regularly presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Captain-General and Colonel,

the total value of the prizes annually competed for amounting to nearly £500.

The Prince of Wales's Prize has been won by the following Members. (The Prize cannot be taken a second time.)

1864. Corporal J. A. Hunt.	1872. Private Quarm.
1865. Private Parsons.	1873. Ensign H. Munday.
1866. Corporal Willis.	1874. Private Hutton.
1867. Private Wild.	1875. Private Thomas Wace.
1868. Capt. J. W. P. Field.	1876. Sergeant W. S. Jay.
1869. Private Rattey.	1877. Private Percival.
1870. Private Reilly.	1878. Private J. A. McKenzie.
1871. Sergeant Pearson.	1879. Sergeant J. H. Williams.

The Chiefs and Officers of the Company now serving are as follows :—

#### THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS,

by whom all the Financial and Civil Affairs of the Company are managed, consists of the following :

#### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

<i>Captain-General and Colonel</i>	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
<i>The President</i> ... ..	Henry Freshfield, Esq.
<i>Vice-President</i> ... ..	The Right Hon. Lord Colville of Culross, K.T.
<i>Treasurer</i> ... ..	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> ... ..	Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P.
<i>Major</i> ... ..	Robert Kirkpatrick Taylor.
<i>Adjutant</i> ... ..	Major Charles James Borton.

#### AND OF TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS ELECTED ANNUALLY.

The following were elected at the Annual General Court, on the 5th of December, 1878 :—

1. Capt. A. McKenzie.	13. Capt. M. H. Jacobs.
2. Capt. R. Helsham.*	14. Private W. T. Ansell.
3. 2nd Lieut. L. T. Crook.	15. Capt. J. H. Nunn.*
4. Surgeon T. S. Barringer.	16. Capt. Jay.*
5. Lieut. W. I. Spicer.	17. Private H. Hamilton.
6. Lieut. H. Munday.	18. Lieut. H. Rawlins.
7. Capt. A. Durrant.	19. Corporal C. E. Eglese.
8. Capt. J. W. P. Field.	20. Sergt. C. A. J. Reynolds.
9. 2nd Lieut. E. Blanks.	21. Gunner A. A. Grant.
10. Capt. Mainwaring Jones.	22. Lieut. J. A. Hunt.
11. Quartermaster Brighten.	23. Major M. Defries.*
12. Capt. A. J. Waterlow.	24. Lieut. F. S. Stohwasser.

\* These Officers have retired into the Veteran Company.

## HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS.

*The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Recorder, and Sheriffs of the City of London, for the time being, viz:—*

<i>Lord Mayor.</i>	<i>Alderman.</i>	<i>Mayor.</i>	<i>Sheriff.</i>
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Whetham, Knt.	1871 ...	1878 ...	1873

*Aldermen.*

Thomas Sidney, Esq. ... ..	1844 ...	1853 ...	1844
Thomas Quesed Finniss, Esq. ... ..	1848 ...	1856 ...	1848
Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knt. ... ..	1849 ...	1857 ...	1850
Sir William Anderson Rose, Knt., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., Colonel Royal London Militia	1854 ...	1862 ...	1855
William Lawrence, Esq. ... ..	1855 ...	1863 ...	1857
Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Knt. ... ..	1857 ...	1865 ...	1859
Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart. ... ..	1858 ...	1866 ...	1859
Sir James Clarke Lawrence, Bart., M.P. ... ..	1860 ...	1868 ...	1862
Sir Thomas Dakin, Knt. ... ..	1861 ...	1870 ...	1864
Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., M.P. ... ..	1863 ...	1872 ...	1866
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P. ... ..	1863 ...	1873 ...	1861
David Henry Stone, Esq., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.	1864 ...	1874 ...	1867
William James Richmond Cotton, Esq., M.P.	1866 ...	1875 ...	1868
Sir Thomas White, Knt. ... ..	1871 ...	1876 ...	1872
Sir Thomas Scambler Owden, Knt., F.R.G.S.	1868 ...	1877 ...	1870

*(All the above have passed the Civic Chair).*

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Knt. ... ..	1871 ...	— ...	1871
William McArthur, Esq., M.P. ... ..	1872 ...	— ...	1867
John Whittaker Ellis, Esq. ... ..	1872 ...	— ...	1874
James Figgins, Esq. ... ..	1873 ...	— ...	1865
Henry Edmund Knight, Esq. ... ..	1874 ...	— ...	1875
Simeon Charles Hadley, Esq. ... ..	1875 ...	— ...	1876
George Swan Nottage, Esq. ... ..	1875 ...	— ...	1877
John Staples, Esq., F.S.A. ... ..	1876 ...	— ...	1877
Edgar Breffit, Esq. ... ..	1877 ...	— ...	1875
Robert Nicholas Fowler, Esq. ... ..	1878 ...	— ...	—

*Recorder.*

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chambers, Knt., Q.C., M.P., elected 1878.

*Sheriffs.*

George Burt, Esq.  
Thomas Bevan, Esq.

## OFFICERS.

*Captain-General and Colonel.*

His Royal Highness Albert Edward  
Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.  
K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Field-  
Marshal ... 24 July, 1863

*Lieut.-Colonel.*

Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, p.,  
late Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards.  
Lieut.-Col. Commandant 1st Berks. Rifle  
Volunteers, 1 June, 1860.  
13 Nov., 1866

*Major.*

Robt. K. Taylor, late Capt. 85 Foot, p.  
22 May, 1878

*Captains.*

Matthew Henry Jacobs 3 May, 1870  
f.b. Alfred Jameson Waterlow  
4 July, 1871  
Mainwaring Jones, p. 5 Apr., 1873  
William Hughes ... 6 Nov., 1875  
James H. Mapleson, p.,  
Lieut.-Col. Commandant 1st Tower Hamlets  
Rifle Volunteer Brigade, 17 June, 1869.  
6 Nov., 1875  
Alfred Durrant ... 22 May, 1878  
Alexander McKenzie 8 March, 1879  
George Alfred Raikes,  
I. of M., p. 8. ... 27 Aug., 1879

*Lieutenants.*

John A. Hunt, p. ... 6 Nov., 1875  
Wm. Lyster Holt ... 6 Nov., 1875  
George Tomlinson, p. 6 Nov., 1875  
f.b. Henry Rawlins 9 May, 1877  
Henry Munday ... 9 May, 1877  
William I. Spicer 22 May, 1878  
Fra. J. Stohwasser 8 March, 1879

*2nd Lieutenants.*

Edgar A. Baylis ... 19 June, 1878  
Ensign 6 Nov., 1875  
Augustus M. Soule ... 19 June, 1878  
Ensign 6 Nov., 1875  
Robert H. Nunn ... 19 June, 1878  
Ensign 6 Nov., 1875  
William C. Simmons 19 June, 1878  
Ensign 6 Nov., 1875  
George Summers ... 19 June, 1878  
Ensign 6 Nov., 1875  
f.b. John Pugh ... 9 May, 1877  
Lewis T. Crook ... 19 June, 1878  
Ensign 9 May, 1877  
Edward Blanks ... 19 June, 1878  
Walter H. Bosanquet 8 Mch., 1879  
Lc.I. D. McDougall 27 Aug., 1879

*Instructor of Musketry.*

G. A. Raikes, Capt. 27 Aug., 1879  
Capt. 3d W.Y.L.I. Militia, 1 June, 1872.

*Adjutant.*

Chas. Jas. Borton ... 18 Sept., 1875  
Capt. r.p. late 14 Foot, hon. major.  
(Date as Capt. in the Army) 16 Oct., 1868.

*Quartermaster.*

Wm. Greene Brighten 6 Nov., 1875

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Wm. Rogers, M.A. 9 May, 1877

*Surgeon-Major.*

Peter Y. Gowlland, F.R.C.S.  
5 April, 1873

*Surgeons.*

f.b. T.S. Barringer, M.D. 25 Feb., 1874  
M.R.C.S.E. 6 May, 1864  
f.b. W. P. Rawlins, M.D. 5 Apr. 1873

*Veterinary-Surgeon.*

Edward Coleman ... 3 Dec., 1869

f.b. signifies Field Battery ; l.c. Light Cavalry.



SPECIAL HONORARY MEMBERS \*  
OF THE  
ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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ELECTED

FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS FRANCIS  
ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMMANUEL,  
DUKE OF SAXONY, PRINCE OF SAXE-  
COBURG AND GOTHA, PRINCE CONSORT,  
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,  
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL OF THE HONOUR-  
ABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON ... .. June 1, 1857

FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT  
EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE  
OF CORNWALL, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P.,  
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND  
COLONEL OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF LONDON ... .. June 3, 1878

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\* The Honourable Artillery Company of London have always refused to admit honorary members, and to this rule make no exception (*one* was admitted in 1870). The above two distinguished Princes are the only *Special Honorary Members* ever constituted by the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company.

## CHAPTER XIII.

THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.\*

CONTENTS.—The Company and Harvard College.—Faneuil Hall.—Early Use of Diving-bell, 1642.—The Annual Sermons.—Curious Customs.—Exemption from Militia Laws.—The Great Punch Bowl, 1795.—Uniforms, 1810.—Financial Condition of the Company.—Qualification for Membership.—The War with England, 1814.—Grant of Two Six-pounders, 1817.—American Artillery during Rebellion, 1775-83.—Rules confirmed, 1819.—Report of Committee on Uniforms.—Continental Uniform.—The Prince Consort elected, 1857.—Correspondence with His Royal Highness.—General Orders, 1859.—The Colours.—Captain Myles Standish.—Boston Musical Festival, 1872.—Entertainment to the Band of the Grenadier Guards.—Centennial Anniversaries at Lexington and Bunker Hill.—Fall Field Days, 1873-78.—Speech of Mark Twain.—Election of the Prince of Wales.—Correspondence with His Royal Highness.—Roll of Members, 1658.—List of Commanders and Preachers, 1638-1878.

A HISTORY of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was written by Zachariah G. Whitman, A.M., in 1820; and in 1842 a second edition was published under the direction of a Committee appointed by the Company for that purpose. The greater portion of this work is devoted to a chronological

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\* A considerable portion of the early history of the Company and their mode of election at the present day, &c., will be found in Vol. I., pp. 324-365 and 453-459. This Chapter contains the principal events of the present century, to which further details of the early history of the Company, lately obtained, have been added; but, not having access to the original records, this account is necessarily both unconnected and incomplete.

list of members, with a short biographical sketch of most of them, some of which are very quaint. The Company and Harvard College are the two oldest institutions in the United States, and the Committee in their preface remark that "two histories more exactly descriptive of the past successive generations of the New England people could not probably be compiled from the archives of existing institutions."

The place where Faneuil Hall (the Head-quarters of the Company) now stands, was formerly a cove for shipping, known as Bendall's dock. Edward Bendall, a merchant of Boston, was one of the original members of the Company, who gained great credit in 1642 by "raising the ship *Mary Rose*, which had been blown up and sunk, with all her ordnance, ballast, much lead, and other goods." This he effected with the assistance of a primitive kind of diving-bell, which is interesting as being probably one of the earliest occasions on record of the successful application of this invention. The following account of his proceedings is given:—

"The Court gave the owners above a year's time to recover her and free the harbour, which was much damnified by her; and they having given her over, and never attempted to weigh her, Edward Bendall undertook it upon these terms, viz., if he freed the harbour he should have the whole; otherwise, he should have half of all he recovered. He made two great tubs, bigger than a butt, very tight, and open at one end, upon which were hanged so many weights as would sink it to the ground (600 cwt.). It was let down, the diver sitting in it, a cord in his hand, to give notice when they should draw him up, and another cord to show when they should remove it from place to place; so he could continue in his tub nearly half an hour, and fasten ropes to the ordnance, and put the lead, &c., into a net or tub. And when the tub was drawn up, one knocked upon the head of it, and thrust a long pole under water, which the diver laid hold of, and so was drawn up by it; for they might not draw the open end out of water for endangering him, &c."

A Sermon has been preached on the Election Day from the first year of the formation of the Company; and it has been almost invariably the custom, in April, for the Commander to nominate the clergyman of his own parish or native town, under whose ministry he was educated, or some classmate or college friend, to preach on this occasion. The Commander nominates as a right,

and the Company never negatives the nomination. The Commissioned Officers of the year wait on the Chaplain as a Committee, and request a copy of his sermon for the press. Since June, 1731, it has been customary to present the preacher with fifty copies of his sermon. Another equally old custom is for the preacher of the day to ask the blessing at the Anniversary Dinner, and for the President of Harvard College to return thanks; if the latter is absent, it devolves on the oldest or most distinguished clergyman present,—on one occasion Bishop Cheverus, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Massachusetts, and, on another, Bishop Inglis, Episcopal Bishop of Nova Scotia, responded.

About the year 1647 it is recorded that, at Lynn, it was the custom to have a person to go about the meeting-house to awake the sleepers. "He bore a long wand—at one end a ball, to knock the heads of the men, and at the other end a fox's tail, to brush the ladies' faces."

Two years later the Governor and Assistants signed "a protestation against the prevailing custom of wearing long hair, after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians." Wigs became so prevalent in New England that "no man could have any personal dignity, or respect shown him, without wearing a huge white wig, a three-cornered scraper (hat), a pair of creaking shoes with ponderous silver or gold buckles."

In the year 1743 halberds were first used by the Sergeants. It was customary before the Revolution, and until recently, to give the Lieutenants the privilege of commanding on one of the field days during the year. One of these occasions was in 1768, when the Company under the command of Lieut. W. Heath was ordered by the Officer commanding the King's troops to retire from the Common without beat of drum, or firing.

On the 6th of September, 1756, it was voted that every member should have a bayonet fitted to his firelock.

The last clause of the 10th Section, and the whole of the 11th Section of the Militia Law, passed by Congress on the 8th of May, 1792, was introduced at the instigation of General B. Lincoln with special reference to the Artillery Company, viz. :—

"And whereas sundry Corps of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, now exist in several of the said States which, by the laws, customs, or usage

thereof, have not been incorporated with, or subject to, the general regulations of the Militia. . . . Section XI. Be it further enacted, That such Corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject nevertheless, to all other duties required by this Act, in like manner with the other Militia."

About 1795 Capt. Ephraim Prescott, who had gone to China, procured a large punch bowl (ten gallons) with the Company's name, &c., thereon, but (dying on the passage home) the intended present did not come to the knowledge of the Company for many years. Nearly thirty years after it was accidentally discovered and purchased by the Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell for fifteen dollars, and presented by him to the Company. It is preserved with great care, and is used only on the Anniversary. Printed invitation cards were first used at the Anniversary in 1796.

On the Election Day in 1809 old Faneuil Hall was undergoing repairs and enlargement, by being doubled in width and having an additional story added, the Company therefore dined at the Exchange Coffee House, and as it rained heavily the badges of office were afterwards exchanged in the large area in the centre, the spacious galleries being crowded to excess.

In 1810 Zachariah Gardner Whitman, of Boston, was admitted a member of the Company, of which he afterwards wrote the history. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Benjamin Whitman, descended from John, a freeman in 1638, one of the first planters and proprietors of Bridgewater. He was born at Providence, R.I., on the 10th of February, 1789, graduated at Harvard College in 1807, died at Boscawen, N.H., on the 11th of March, 1840, and was buried under St. Matthew's Church, Boston. He was a lawyer by profession; an Ensign in the Militia in 1809; and Lieutenant in the Company in 1819, of which he was the Clerk for several years.

In August, 1810, the following uniform was adopted:—

Chapeau de bras, ornamented with a fantail cockade, silver loop and button, and a full black plume eighteen inches long.

COAT.—Deep blue superfine cloth, with red facings and white linings; blue shoulder-straps, edged with red; two silver-laced button holes each side of the collar; diamond on the skirts; and white convex buttons, stamped with the arms of the State and the word "Commonwealth."



# ARTILLERY AND CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS.

SERGT. BENJ. F. SMITH.  
A. and H. A. C. Artillery Uniform.

LIEUT. CHAS. O. BURRILL.  
A. and H. A. C. Artillery Uniform.

COLOUR-SERGT. WM. F. BACON.  
A. and H. A. C. Continental Uniform.

CAUT. HARVEY B. WILDER.  
Worcester, Mass., Continentals.

COLOUR-SERGT. JOHN S. BLAIR.  
A. and H. A. C. Continental Uniform.



WAISTCOAT.—White Marseilles, single-breasted, with a standing collar.

SMALL-CLOTHES.—Fine white cassimere, with white metal buttons on the knees.

White Stock.

GAITERS.—Fine white linen, to come up to the knee-pan over the small-clothes, with black buttons ; a black velvet knee-strap, with a white buckle.

The SHOES to be short-quartered and tied.

Long HAIR, to be braided and turned up ; and the whole to wear powder on the Anniversary. On other field days, stock to be black, and the gaiters of fine black cassimere, with black buttons, of the same length with the white, and worn in the same manner.

For several years the Company had encroached upon their funds by annually appropriating a larger sum than the income to defray Anniversary expenses. Their uniform, blue and buff, had become totally different from that of the Militia, which reduced those who joined to the necessity of providing two uniforms. At the Anniversary in 1810 only thirty-two appeared in the ranks. A stand of arms (also complete accoutrements and new badges for the officers) was purchased. The uniform was altered to conform to that of the Militia officers. They were aided by liberal donations from distinguished citizens of the town (amounting to about 800 dollars), the remainder was taken from the funds, to restore which the fee of admission was increased from five to fifteen dollars. Notwithstanding the increased expense of membership, and the diminished state of the productive funds, the experiment of changing the uniform had a beneficial effect, for at the next meeting upwards of twenty candidates, mostly Militia Officers, were proposed, and from that time a large proportion of Militia Officers have been members. Little patronage was received from the 1st Regiment. Some thought that political prejudices silently had an effect ; but the Artillery Company for many years have never suffered the distinctions of party to enter their ranks. The question is never asked—To what party does the candidate belong ? but—Is he a gentleman and a soldier ? The members always have been, and now are, of different political sentiments ; and it is a subject of congratulation and pride among them that they are united, confining their emulation to the more noble object of advancing the common welfare.



In June, 1812, the Company presented their commander, Brigadier-General Welles, with a sword, for "his brilliant military services, whereby the discipline has been so greatly improved."

On the 29th of March, 1813, a Committee was appointed "to take into consideration the subject of admitting hereafter members into the Company who do *not hold*, or who have *not held*, commissions." In their Report they state:—

"Your Committee have carefully examined the ancient Charter, and the practice of the Company under the same from its first establishment to the present time, and the result of their investigation is, that the Charter imposes no restraint on the Company in their *freely* receiving as members all such persons as they may choose to admit; and the records prove that at every period of its existence a large proportion of its most active and useful members have consisted of those who have not held commissions, but who have, by their exertions in its cause, and their martial spirit, most essentially contributed to its welfare and honour.

"ARNOLD WELLES. *Per Order.*"

On the 14th of July, 1814, Captain William Howe issued orders for the Company to assemble on the 18th, the United States being at war with Great Britain, and Boston threatened with invasion. Several members were absent on duty by order of the Commander-in-Chief, but all necessary measures were taken to put the Company in readiness, and during the autumn every exertion was made to maintain their ancient character for patriotism. Captain Howe was advised not to take a written commission, as that would render him a junior Captain, and junior to Captain Wells, his Lieutenant; but, relying on the ancient usages of the Company, to hold himself in readiness (subject to His Excellency's orders, through the Adjutant-General,) to act near His Excellency's person, or where necessity should require. The Company performed their regular field duty during this period, in addition to the extra duty imposed by the crisis, until the 7th of December, when apprehension of danger had subsided; and, peace being soon after concluded, their services were not again required.

In 1816 it was accidentally discovered that no records of their proceedings had been kept for four years, and the omission was at once supplied from reports and what other materials could be obtained.

On the 23rd of January the Company, being in financial difficulties, voted a petition to the Legislature for aid. The joint Committee unanimously reported in their favour, the proposal being to supply them with arms, which they were to maintain in repair; but the report was negatived. They soon, however, raised 700 dollars, which freed them from embarrassment. Since that time a Committee of Finance has been annually elected by ballot, with very satisfactory results.

An application having been made for the use of some guns, the following Orders were issued :—

"In Council, July 3rd, 1817.—The Military Committee of Council—to whom was referred a petition from a Committee of the Hon. and Ancient Artillery Company, appointed for that purpose, requesting a loan of a pair of brass field-pieces, that thereby they may be restored to the ancient situation of the Company (as its name imports), as well as to assist them in acquiring a correct knowledge in the exercise of Artillery, united to their present improvements in Infantry—respectfully report :

"That his Excellency be advised to direct the Quartermaster-General to loan to the A. & H. Artillery Company a pair of brass six-pound cannon, completely equipped for field service, and to supply said Company, for the use of said cannon, the usual quantity of ammunition as directed by law for other Companies of Artillery within the Commonwealth.

"In Council, July 3rd, 1817.—This report is accepted. and by the Governor approved.

"ALDEN BRADFORD, *Sec. of the Commonwealth.*"

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—GENERAL ORDERS.

"*Head-quarters, Boston, July 12th, 1817.*

"The Commander-in-Chief having, on the 3rd inst., been advised by the Honourable Council, to direct the Quartermaster-General to loan to the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company a pair of brass six-pound cannon, completely equipped for field service, and to supply said Company with the usual quantity of ammunition as is directed by law for other Companies of Artillery within the Commonwealth; his Excellency accordingly directs the Quartermaster-General to furnish by loan the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company with two pieces of cannon of the description above mentioned, together with complete equipments for the same, for field service, and in every respect to comply with the above-written advice of Council. The cannon thus loaned to be kept at the Laboratory in Boston, and when not in use to be under the care of the Quartermaster-General.

"By his Excellency's command,

"WILLIAM H. SUMNER, *Aide-de-Camp.*"

In the beginning of the Revolution the Americans had no artillery. While the troops were assembling in the neighbourhood of Boston, and the British had shut up the town, so that nothing could enter or depart without their inspection, two field-pieces were deposited in the gun-house, at the south end. Samuel Gore, of the Artillery Company, with two others, laid a plan to obtain and convey them to the American army. One night they removed a board from the gun-house, entered, dismounted the guns, and secreted them in a load of manure. The next day the British unsuspectingly suffered the load to quit the town, and they were triumphantly carried to the American camp. They were eminently serviceable at the commencement of the war, during which they were in many engagements, and were taken and retaken several times. They were christened by the patriotic names of "Hancock" and "Adams." At the close of the war they remained the property of Massachusetts, and were confided to the care of the Artillery Company. After the Peace they were ornamented with the following inscription:—

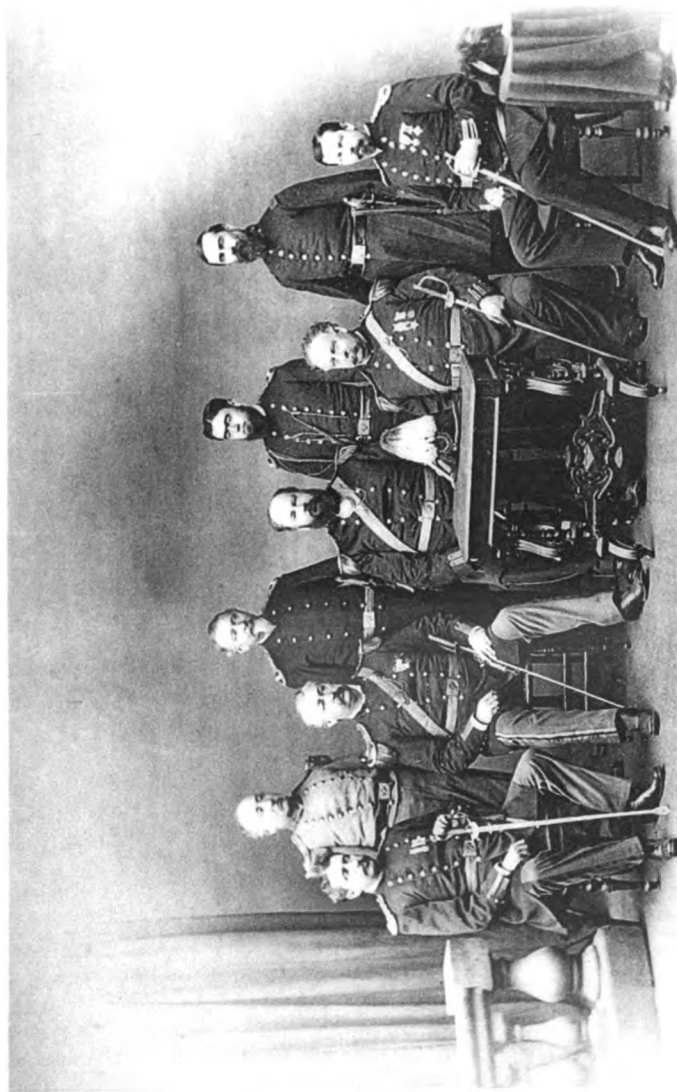
"THE HANCOCK. Sacred to Liberty. This is one of the four cannon which constituted the whole train of Field Artillery possessed by the British Colonies of North America at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. *This cannon*, and its fellow, belonged to a number of citizens of Boston; were used in many engagements during the war. The other two, the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy.

"By order of the United States, in Congress assembled, May 19th, 1788."

The piece called "Adams" had the same inscription on it. It was split at target practice under Captain G. Wells. The Governor and Council afterwards gave both pieces to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to be placed in the Monument.

On the 26th of May, 1817, an inventory of the equipments of the Company was made, and valued at 2,515 dollars, and their stand of Arms numbered 64. In 1821 the number of Arms had increased to 100; and in 1842 their funds amounted to 3,950 dollars.

On the 18th of May, 1819, a Committee was chosen to ascertain the rights and privileges of the Company, secured by their



# FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, 1877-8.

SERGT. G. P. MAY,	SERGT. V. LAFORET,	LIEUT. COL. H. A. STEVENS,	LIEUT. G. H. ALLEN,
Quartermaster.	Paymaster.	Sergt.-Major.	Clerk and Asst. Paymaster.
COL. E. J. TRULL,	CAPT. N. N. NOYES,	CAPT. J. L. STEVENSON,	COL. G. M. ATWOOD,
Adjutant.	1st Lieut.	Commander.	LIEUT. J. SULLIVAN,
			Surgeon.



Charter; and, if they thought proper, to apply to the Legislature to insert in the Militia law a clause defining their rights, to prevent all disputes with the Officers of the Militia, or any other Company.

"A certain Captain Gleason insisted that, by virtue of his Commission, he had a right to membership. On a field day, while the members were parading in upper Faneuil Hall, he appeared on the stairs. The Commander, expecting such an occurrence, placed General J. Winslow as sentinel on the stairs. Gleason was hailed and refused a pass. He attempted to proceed, when the General charged, throwing open his pan. Gleason said, 'I will pass.' The General said, 'You must then enter at the muzzle and come out at the touchhole.' Gleason sneaked off, and thus the controversy ended."

In September, 1819, the Company, desirous of expressing their veneration for the surviving members admitted before the Revolution (of whom only fifteen were living), invited them to a parade. Of this number eight assembled at the residence of Major Bumstead, the oldest member on the roll, who was seventy-nine years of age, the youngest being sixty-eight. The Company received them with the usual salutes, and afterwards were all entertained by the venerable Major.

In 1819 the plume was changed to white, ten inches long; and on common field days the Commissioned Officers wore military boots instead of gaiters.

In this year a list of members (from 1638) was printed.

The Rules adopted by the Company in 1819 were approved by the Governor and Council:—

*Council Chamber, February 11th, 1820.*

The Committee of Council—to whom was referred the Rules and Regulations of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, the same having been laid before the Executive for approbation, according to Ancient Charter and usage—respectfully report, that they have examined the same, and, nothing therein being found objectionable, they recommend that the same be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Council. Which is submitted.

SAMUEL P. P. FAY. *Per Order.*

In Council, February 11th, 1820. This Report is accepted, and by the Governor approved.

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

In June, 1820, a Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of allowing such members as held commissions to appear in the uniform of their rank and regiments, presented the following Report :—

“The Committee, desirous (if so great a change as was contemplated should be made in the appearance of the Company) that a corresponding effect should be produced in the community, have unofficially conferred with some of the most influential members of the Civil Government of the State, and with many military officers who are not now members of the Company. Besides, the Committee considered the public as having a direct interest in the question ; for the Company have never regarded themselves as a private Association, claiming particular privileges for their own advantage ; but as a public institution invested with the greatest powers for the advancement of the most important public benefits.

“From the preamble of the Charter it is to be inferred that the grantees were members of different Companies who were desirous of advancing the military art by introducing an uniformity of discipline throughout the province. It also appears that their petition was viewed in so favourable a light by the Government that their request was not only complied with, but that the authority of appointing its officers was expressly relinquished by the General Court and Council, and the power of choosing them granted to the Company. Such a privilege as this would not have been conferred by an arbitrary Government but upon such individuals as the Government itself leaned upon for support. The extent of the confidence of the Council in them is to be inferred as well from the elective privilege aforementioned as from the authority which was given them to assemble in any town within the jurisdiction. Their military standing and importance is to be deduced from the fact that their services in the Companies to which they belonged were considered so indispensable that those were ordered not to assemble on the days appointed for the Company meeting. It would seem also, from the prohibition upon towns not to hold their meetings upon the days of the Company training, that the grantees and their associates were not only of importance as military men, but that, like those who now sustain military offices, they were persons possessed of important useful influence in the political concerns of the country. Surely great value must have been attached to an institution to which was given such high and unusual privileges, and to which was added a grant of land to aid it in the accomplishment of its public objects.

“The patriotic spirit evinced by the founders of the Company has since exhibited itself in various periods of its history. This was successfully appealed to by Governor Bowdoin at the time of the insurrection in 1786. Their conduct on that and several other occasions was highly exemplary ; and it is with no small degree of pride and pleasure, in looking over the rolls and records of the Company, that the Committee find that those who

have succeeded to the immunities and honours of the original grantees have been possessed of similar influence and character. That such has ever been the case is evident from its history; and its records discover that its utility has been the foundation of the continued patronage of the Government, shown to it in additional grants of land by the Legislature; their remission of taxes on its property, and the distinguished honours annually conferred on it by the Executive. The Charter of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company contains principles which are now considered as vital in our political institutions.

"The annual election of its Company Officers, from the highest to the lowest, and their return to the ranks, obeying the will of their successors in authority, at the expiration of their term of service, is an archetype of the elective rights guaranteed to us by the Charter of our Civil Government; and from the practice of this Company in the choice of its officers for a century and a half, our statesmen were convinced that by extending the elective franchise to the Militia its strength, influence and respectability would be increased. Their wisdom has been proved in both cases. The elective principle as applicable to civil rulers has been adopted in every State; but those who had never seen the principle of the election of military officers practically illustrated, nor witnessed its salutary effects, retained the power of appointment in the Executive authority. The elective principle, as applied to military officers, may be reckoned among the chief causes why men of more distinction and intelligence have accepted of commands in the Militia of this State than in others where it is not admitted, and, consequently, why we have a better Militia than in those where the officers are appointed by the Executive authority.

"The reverence which is felt for one of the first establishments of our ancestors, the particular advantage which the country has derived from it, and its general influence, the Committee think will ever cause its character to be respected; while the pride of character which distinguishes its members, they hope will prevent it from degenerating into an institution of useless ceremony, for the amusement of holiday admirers. Though this should not be the effect of design, it might arise from that inertness in its members which would content itself with upholding the Company to its former respectable footing, notwithstanding the public exhibitions of other Companies should demonstrate its relative importance was lost.

"The Company should have for its chief objects the attainment and diffusion of military knowledge. It should be able to teach the learned and instruct the skilful. It is denominated 'The Military Company of Massachusetts,' and as such it should take and keep the lead of all the Military Companies and Associations in the State; and on its days of election and public parade it should exhibit, as they are discovered, all new improvements in exercise and manœuvres. It should be the tribunal to which all officers should appeal for correct decisions upon theoretical points; and soldiers, for practical illustrations of them. When the Com-



pany shall aim at these objects it may be presumed that the increased share of public attention which it will receive will be usefully bestowed ; and that the officers of all grades, and corps of Militia, will be desirous of joining it ; and thus, as a school of officers, it will have an important influence in producing an uniformity of drill and discipline in all divisions of the State.

“ Among the reasons why the Company Roll is not larger, it is thought, the by-law prohibiting the admission of any person into it who is not twenty-one years old, may be reckoned. There are two other principal reasons which have operated to prevent the enlargement of the Company Roll. The first is, that other Companies discover more ambition and military ardour than ours, which is composed of older men, who do not possess their activity of muscular action, and who have served so long as to have lost the excitement of novelty. The second, that the Company as at present conducted, does not offer sufficient attractions to those who are thus advanced in age, as well as in military experience, to induce them to purchase new uniforms, and subject themselves, in addition, to the payment of a heavy annual assessment. Upon these objections the Committee were of opinion that if the second can be removed—as many younger men would become members of the Company—its *esprit du corps* would, of itself, be sufficient to obviate the first.

“ Your Committee will not discuss the public advantages which would arise from establishments for the drilling of officers. As those are well known it is sufficient for them to observe that, in almost every petition which has been presented to the General Court for the amendment of the Militia law, this has been enumerated among the most important of those which have been named. The popular sentiment, therefore, as well as the sound judgment of the community, is in favour of such a modification of it. The Company, according to the spirit of their Charter, may anticipate the amendment of the law by making the Company what it was designed to be at its institution,—a school of and for officers,—with confidence that its efforts will be encouraged by the Legislature. But, to make it as extensively useful as its powers admit, the objection of many officers—which arises from the expense of providing a new uniform, and paying a considerable annual assessment besides—must be obviated. For it cannot be supposed by anyone that if the General Court should adopt any plan for drilling the officers of the Militia, either in regiments or brigades, that they would require them to provide a separate uniform for the purpose.

“ A fear was entertained that if the uniform of the Company was changed the identity of the Company would be lost to the public ; and it was observed, that though such changes might be becoming in younger institutions, yet, as the dignity of ours consisted in its antiquity, its distinguishing characteristic, by a change of uniform, would be lost. But, as the Company have already had four, and, as it is supposed, six different uniforms, it was concluded that the objection weighed less against the proposed alteration in this than it would against a change of uniform in any other Company.

"There was also another objection, arising from the singularity of the appearance which the Company would present if the plan was adopted, which occurred to almost every one upon its first promulgation. The Company, it is supposed, was first uniformed in 1738, and for a long time it was the only uniformed Company in the State. In 1772, when they adopted a new uniform, considering themselves as a Company of Officers, they had distinct regard and reference to that worn by the Militia, and in 1810, the uniform then worn was entirely laid aside, and that which was established for the Field and Company Officers of the Militia Infantry, upon the same principle of convenience and accommodation, was adopted by the Company. In searching its history, your Committee have, besides these, found continued instances of a disposition in the Company to meet the views and wishes of the Militia Officers, who, until within a few years back, it must be inferred from the records, have had the principal regulation of the Company's affairs. In one instance, a committee was appointed 'to wait upon the Field Officers of the regiment to know if they, either of them, would take the command of the Company the ensuing year.' This vote was passed in 1772, and shows that until that time, at least, the Company was chiefly composed of Militia Officers. Since that period very great changes have taken place in our military as well as civil institutions. Our Militia is not now confined to Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry corps; but Light Infantry, Grenadier and Rifle Companies have been established. As these are composed of such as voluntarily enlist into them, they are generally distinguished for the beauty of their dress, the excellence of their discipline, and the extent of their military attainments. Can any good reason be offered, then, why the officers of these companies, as well as others, should not be admitted into the Company without being at the expense of providing new uniforms?

"The objection under consideration, arising from the singularity of the appearance which the Company would present, it is admitted might be urged with great propriety against any other Company than this; for they consist principally of *privates*; whereas this is principally composed of *officers*.

"Upon the whole, then, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the proposition submitted to their consideration should be adopted, and that the following alterations in the rules and regulations of the Company should accordingly be made:—

"Members of the Company who hold, or who have held, Commissions in the Militia, may appear in the uniform of their respective offices; provided that the Commissioned Officers of the Company only shall be permitted to wear in it the insignia of their Militia offices.

"The number of Officers of the Company shall be proportioned to the number of its active members, and shall be fixed previous to the election of Officers annually.

"The members of the Company shall wear a herring-bone, or the number

of them to which they are entitled by the rules of the Company, at all times, on their military coats, as a badge of membership.

"Officers of the Militia, though under the age of twenty-one years, may be admitted into the Company as members."

On the 6th of September, 1820, the above Report was unanimously adopted; the entrance-fee was reduced from fifteen to ten dollars, and was subsequently reduced to five.

In 1839 all fines were abolished.

In October, 1841, it was decided to adopt the Continental uniform for the Infantry as the same appeared in Washington's portrait in Faneuil Hall.

When the Company was first formed a large proportion of the members held no Commissions. The number of Trained Bands or Corps were few, but as the population increased new Corps were formed, and many of the Officers were selected from the members of the Artillery Company, which was the only school where military duties could be acquired. From 1810 to 1820 two Colonels, four Majors, eleven Captains, and twelve Subalterns were thus made, either in the Militia or United States Army.

From the earliest period they have exercised the right of admitting private citizens or civilians into the Company, but the number was generally limited. In 1700 the number was fixed at forty, which was increased in 1798 to sixty-four, and in 1842 to two-fifths of their strength.

On the 10th of November, 1825, at a fire in Court Street, the offices of General Winthrop, the Commander, and Z. G. Whitman, the Clerk, were burnt, together with a transcript of the records, a corrected roll of the Company from its formation in 1638, and a list of officers and preachers. It took ten years to complete the second transcript, which was afterwards deposited in the Athenæum.

In 1828 Colonel Marshall P. Wilder was admitted a member; he was Colonel of a Regiment in New Hampshire, and in June, 1856, was elected Commander of the Company. He is also President of the American Pomological Society, the United States Agricultural Society, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.



COLONEL THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

*Commander, 1856.*

(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN HIS 80TH YEAR, 1878.)



The following year Colonel John P. Bigelow joined the Company. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, was a Representative for seven years, Secretary of Massachusetts, and commanded the Medford (Indiana) Light Infantry.

At the Anniversary Meeting on the 3rd of June, 1833, the Company voted 200 dollars towards the erection and completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

In June, 1838, the Company celebrated their 200th Anniversary (about 170 members being present), and in the morning the State fired a salute of 200 guns.

In 1857 the Annual Proceedings of the Company were for the first time published, and have been regularly continued since. These contain the annual Sermon, the speeches afterwards delivered at the banquet, and an account of the formal resignation of the old Officers and the investiture of the new ones.

At the dinner, in Faneuil Hall, on the 1st of June, 1857, to celebrate the 219th anniversary, Colonel Wilder, the Commander—who, as Captain for the year, occupied the chair—read the following correspondence:—

*Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., February 1st, 1857.*

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, *Captain-General*  
of the Royal Artillery Company of London.

Sir,—The undersigned, Commander of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, most respectfully represents, that this Corps was chartered in the year of our Lord Sixteen hundred and thirty-eight by John Winthrop, first Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and is an offspring of the time-honoured Company under your command.

From that date, a period of more than two centuries and a quarter, the Boston Company has celebrated its Anniversary, enrolling in its ranks gentlemen who have performed honourable military service, many of whom are illustrious in the history of New England.

Its History has passed through two published editions, a copy of which I herewith have the honour to transmit; and it is now being revised and brought down to the present time.\*

In order to render the forthcoming volume as interesting and perfect as possible, I most earnestly solicit you to communicate to me any facts concerning the history and organisation, either of this Company or its venerable ancestor, which you may deem worthy of publication.

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\* The Edition here referred to has not yet been published.

Permit me also to state that we regard the relation of these Companies as one of the many ties which bind young America to her old English Parent ; that we fondly cherish the hope, and the belief, that these bonds will never be sundered ; and we pray that peace and prosperity may crown both these nations.

With sentiments of the highest consideration,

I am, your Royal Highness's obedient Servant,

MARSHALL P. WILDER,

*Commander of the Ancient and Honourable  
Artillery Company of Boston.*

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

*Foreign Office, April 8, 1857.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, that—in furtherance of the request of the Commander of the Honourable Artillery Company of Boston to be furnished with information respecting the history and organisation of the Artillery Company of London, of which it is an offshoot—the necessary application has been made by command of Prince Albert, to Mr. Fitzroy, the present Lieut.-Colonel of that Company ; and I enclose herewith, for communication to the Artillery Company of Boston, a list of the present members of the Artillery Company of London, and also a copy of the Rules and Regulations, as last revised. To these His Royal Highness has commanded to be added a copy of Highmore's History of the Company, from its first formation down to 1802, which, being alluded to in the History of the Boston Company as a scarce book, His Royal Highness is inclined to imagine may not be in the possession of that Company.

I have to add that His Royal Highness does not know that there is any other information on the subject of which the Boston Company is not already in possession. It will give him much pleasure if the books now sent should be of any use in affording the information required, and he will be at all times happy to communicate such information as it may be in his power to procure. His Royal Highness begs that the Company may be informed that he cannot but be highly gratified at the manner in which the Parent Company, of which he is at the head, is spoken of by its descendant at Boston ; and he will be much obliged by your having the expression of his best thanks conveyed to Colonel Wilder, for his kindness in sending His Royal Highness a copy of the History of the Boston Company, which he has looked over with much interest, and will have great pleasure in adding to his library.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

G. M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

CLARENDON.



MAJOR MARTIN BRIMMER.



LIEUT.-COL. JOSIAH QUINCY, JUNIOR.





MR. DALLAS TO COLONEL WILDER.

*Legation of the United States, London,**April 8, 1857.*

Dear Sir,—It has been a source of equal pride and pleasure to me to notice, on many occasions, the proofs of kindness and esteem shown by the members of the Royal Family towards my countrymen. The frank and generous spirit with which Prince Albert has responded to your letter and its accompanying volume, cannot fail to gratify you.

The communication from the Earl of Clarendon, of which a copy is enclosed, explains itself, and will, I hope, with “Highmore’s History of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London,” together with the pamphlets—“Rules and Orders” and “List of present Officers and Members”—all now forwarded to you, be safely received.

I feel quite sure that you will lose no time in addressing yourself to Lord Clarendon, as the proper channel to convey to His Royal Highness your acknowledgments.

Very truly and respectfully, dear Sir,

Your friend and obedient Servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

Colonel MARSHALL P. WILDER.

“Gentlemen (said the Commander) I must not trespass longer upon your time. The moment has arrived when we should call into action the big guns. But before I close, permit me to say that I accepted the command of this Company from a conviction that the existence of military power is the surest safeguard of civil authority, and from a desire to aid in perpetuating the history and fame of our Ancient Corps. For more than two centuries it has stood, a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom. There may it stand for ever ! (Prolonged cheering.)

Music—‘Hail Columbia.’

“After the applause had subsided, Colonel Wilder rose and gave the following sentiment, which he said was the only one that would be offered by the Chair: *The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, sendeth greeting,—*Filial salutations and regards, pledges of fidelity, and endeavours to honour the high prerogative of our birth. Prosperity to the Parent Company, and to its Royal Commander.

“This was received with tremendous applause, followed by ‘three times three.’ The band then played, in a solemn and beautiful manner,

‘God Save the Queen.’

“All present rose meanwhile, and joined in the chorus. The band then suddenly, and very spiritedly, struck off into

‘Yankee Doodle.’

"The applause was again renewed with great enthusiasm, and closed with three hearty cheers.

"It was expected that Lord Napier, the Representative of the British Government at Washington, would be present, to respond to the above sentiment. At a late hour, however, the following letter was received from him, explaining his absence."

*Her Britannic Majesty's Legation,  
Washington, May 30th, 1857.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, conveying to me an invitation to attend the celebration of the 219th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, and to respond to a sentiment which will be given in honour of the Royal Artillery Company of London, and of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. I regret to be under the necessity of acquainting you, that there are reasons connected with public business which prevent my leaving Washington at the present time. I cannot, therefore, have the satisfaction of being present at the festivity in which you have had the goodness to desire my company, or of offering you an expression of those sentiments of interest and regard which the Prince Consort must naturally bear towards an institution which traces its origin in Her Majesty's dominions, and still preserves a kindly memory of the mother country.

I have the honour to be, with many regrets and excuses, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

NAPIER.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, Esq., Boston.

"General John S. Tyler, past Commander, was called upon to respond.

"General Tyler remarked that the statement which had been given of the correspondence above mentioned had been very interesting, and he was glad that the present Commander had been fortunate enough to succeed in an enterprise which he, as a past Commander, felt ashamed that he had not begun. After speaking of the importance of the military, he said that the correspondence and its connecting facts showed that freedom was still upheld by that great people from whom we sprung; while, at the same time, it inspired us with confidence that on this side of the Atlantic we are not false to freedom. But (said he) I rose specially to propose that the present Commander of the Royal Artillery Company of the City of London be elected a special Honorary Member of this Corps.

"Colonel Wilder then put the question as to whether His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Field Marshal, Captain-General and Colonel of the Royal Artillery Company of London, should be made a special Honorary Member of the Corps. An overwhelming shout of 'Aye! aye!' was the response, accompanied with great applause.

"On the motion of General Tyler, it was voted that the Commander should inform His Royal Highness of the fact of his election."



BRIG.-GEN. CALEB CUSHING.  
*Commander, 1851, and late U. S. Minister to Spain.*



COL. GEO. TYLER BIGELOW.  
*Commander, 1846, and late Chief Justice of Massachusetts.*



At the dinner on the 220th Anniversary on the 7th of June, 1858, the fifth regular toast was :—" *The Honourable Artillery Company of London*—a century older than our own Corps, and a noble monument of British patriotism. May the son ever emulate the sire in perpetuating the glories of the past!"

Colonel Chickering, the Commander, observed that he had expected a response to this toast from the late Commander, Colonel Wilder, but domestic affliction prevented his being present. Major Francis Brinley then read the following correspondence intrusted to him by Colonel Wilder :—

*Armoury of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company.*

*Boston, December 20th, 1857.*

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT, *Field-Marshal Captain-General and Colonel of the Royal Artillery of London.*

My dear Sir,—On the 15th of last May I had the honour to acknowledge—through the Right Honourable Lord Clarendon and the American Minister, His Excellency George M. Dallas—the obligations of myself and of the Corps under my command for a copy of Highmore's History of the Royal Artillery Company of London, sent by your royal mandate ; together with a list of the officers and members, and a copy of the rules and regulations of the London Company, forwarded also by your direction, from Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy.

In fulfilment of my promise I presented these communications, together with the correspondence pertaining thereto, which was read on the occasion of the 219th Anniversary of the Boston Company. I had also the honour to submit the following toast :—

"The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, to the Royal Artillery of London, sendeth greetings, filial salutations and regards, pledges of fidelity, and endeavours to honour the high prerogative of our birth. Prosperity to the parent Company, and to its royal commander."

This sentiment was received with enthusiastic applause, the immense audience rising and standing while the band played the national airs of the two countries, "God save the Queen," and "Yankee Doodle."

The applause was again renewed, and closed with three hearty cheers. When the cheering had subsided it was moved by General John S. Tyler, past Commander of the Company, that your Royal Highness be constituted a special honorary member of the Corps, and that the Commander be requested to communicate to your Royal Highness information of this transaction.

These resolutions were adopted by the rising of the whole assembly, and with universal acclamation and prolonged cheering.

The proceedings of this anniversary having just been published, I here-

with forward, through His Excellency, George M. Dallas and the Right Honourable Lord Clarendon, a copy of the same, and also a diploma of *special honorary membership*, a testimonial never before conferred on any one.

Soliciting your acceptance of these testimonials as a mark of the high esteem in which your Royal Highness is held on this side of the Atlantic, I am, with sentiments of profound respect,

Your obedient Servant,

MARSHALL P. WILDER,

*Past Commander of the Ancient and Honourable  
Artillery Company, Boston.*

LETTER FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO COLONEL WILDER.

*Windsor Castle, January 29th, 1858.*

Sir,—I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th of December, 1857, with the accompanying Copy of the proceedings of the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Boston Artillery Company, together with a diploma, by which, in accordance with a resolution passed unanimously at that meeting, His Royal Highness has been constituted an honorary member of your ancient Corps. His Royal Highness desires me to assure you of the deep sense which he entertains of this proof of the goodwill borne by the Artillery Company of Boston towards the parent Association; nor can he be otherwise than much gratified at the flattering manner in which you have determined, by the honour conferred on him, to give expression to this feeling.

His Royal Highness would further beg you to be assured that the kind feeling which has prompted this step on your part is fully reciprocated by your brethren on this side of the Atlantic, and he confidently trusts that the mutual connection now established between the two Companies may be one amongst many links that shall ever remain unbroken, to bind our kindred nations to each other in a constant interchange of good offices, and in a community of interests.

I am further desired by His Royal Highness to request that you will yourself, Sir, accept the expression of his best thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated the resolution of the Boston Artillery Company.

And I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

GREY, *Major-General.*

MARSHALL P. WILDER, Esq., *late Commander*

*of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston.*

"In conclusion, Mr. Commander, allow me to refrain from making a direct response to the sentiment you have proposed, and to adopt a course which occurred to me while reading the preceding correspondence. Instead of







MAJOR BEN. PERLEY POORE.  
*Commander, 1873.*



MAJOR-GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.  
*Commander, 1867 and 1875 : Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.*

words of mine, permit me to shape, in the form of a toast, the liberal, patriotic and generous language of the first, the last, the only special honorary member of this Corps, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; language so creditable to his heart and his comprehensive understanding:—

“*The Honourable Artillery Company of London, and the Ancient and Honourable Artillery of Boston*—May the mutual connection now established between the two Companies be *one amongst many* links that shall ever remain unbroken to bind our kindred nations to each other in a constant interchange of good offices, and in a community of interests.’

“The correspondence was received with loud and long-continued applause.”

At the Anniversary on the 6th of June, 1859, the following Order was read:—

“*Head-quarters, Boston, May 24th, 1859.*

“GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

“Whereas, by the Charter granted, under date of March 13, 1638, O.S., to Robert Keayne, Nathaniel Duncan, Robert Sedgwick, William Spencer, and others, to organise a company, to be called ‘The Military Company of Massachusetts’ (now designated ‘The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company’), it is provided, as one of the privileges of said Company, that ‘No other training in the particular towns shall be appointed,’ on the day of their annual election and parade—‘this not to extend to Salem, or towns beyond, nor to Hingham, Weymouth, Dedham, nor Concord:’

“The Commander-in-Chief deems it expedient, at this time, to direct that this provision be promulgated by the several Major-Generals to their respective commands.

“By command of His Excellency,

“NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

“*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

“EBENEZER W. STONE, *Adjutant-General.*”

Colonel the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder afterwards proposed the following toast:—

“*The Honourable Artillery Company of London and the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company of Boston*—May the mutual connection between these two companies be one among many LINKS that shall ever remain unbroken to bind kindred nations to each other in a constant interchange of good offices and in a community of interests.” (Applause.)

At the Anniversary on the 2nd of June, 1862, General Reed

(in speaking of the honorary members of the Company) alluded especially to the enthusiasm with which H.R.H. the late Prince Consort was made an honorary member at the time when Colonel Wilder commanded the Company. Colonel Wilder, in his reply, made some remarks upon His Royal Highness's character, and closed with proposing a toast, which was drunk standing and in silence, "*To the memory of His late Royal Highness, Prince Albert—Honour, renown, and immortality to his name.*"

In 1862 the Company received new Colours: one the American flag bearing the name of the Company, the other a white flag with the arms of Massachusetts emblazoned on one side, and on the other a full-length figure of an officer in the uniform of the Revolution, bearing aloft the Pine Tree flag, with the motto, "Appeal to Heaven."\*

The Company also possess four sets of their old Colours, one of which is supposed to be the oldest military standard in the United States,—their respective dates being 1663, 1794, 1811, and 1844.

George H. Allen, who was elected Clerk and Assistant Paymaster in 1859, was also chosen a Second Lieutenant in 1868.

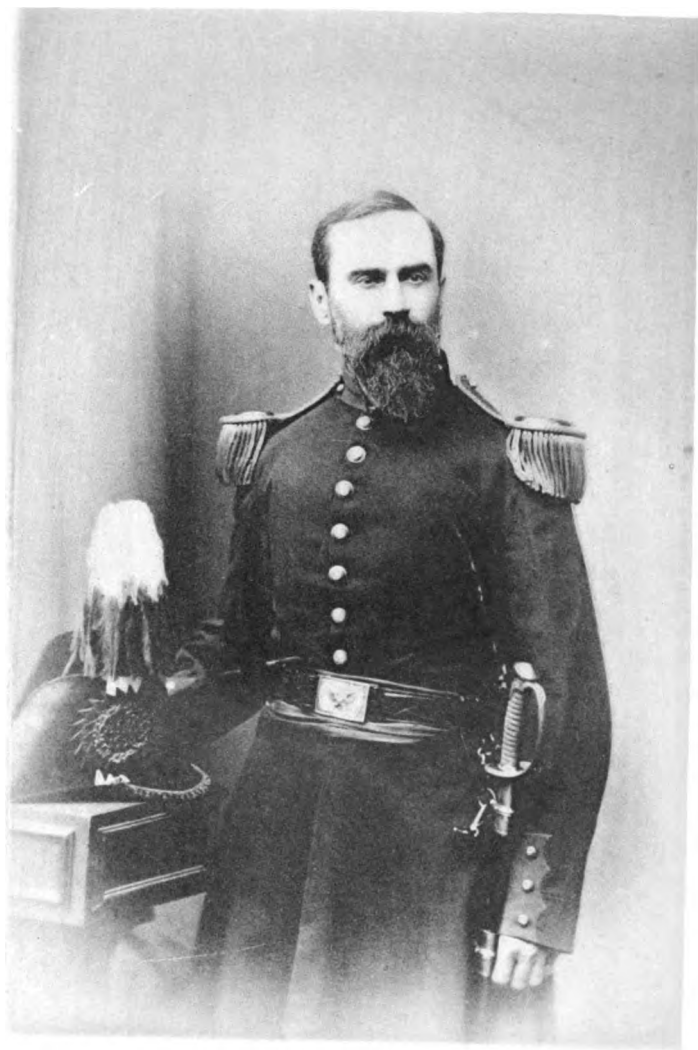
The Company assemble every year, on the first Monday in April, for business, and hold two field days, one the Anniversary Meeting on the first Monday in June, the other the Fall field day on the first Monday in October, on both which occasions they appear in uniform. The drills take place on the three Mondays preceding each of the two field days. All other field days and drills are called by special vote, but the Commander may order a meeting whenever he deems it expedient.

The most marked event in 1866 was the annual Fall field day, on the 3rd of October, at Newburyport (one of the oldest cities in the State), where they were joined by two of the oldest Corps in the county, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the Newburyport Veteran Artillery (1775).

On the 17th of August, 1871, the Company took part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the memorial monument

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\* Illustrations of these Colours are given in Vol. I., pp. 343, 344.



LIEUT. GEORGE H. ALLEN.

*Clerk and Assistant Paymaster.*



to Captain Myles Standish, the first military commander of the Plymouth Colony, on Captains' Hill, at Duxbury.

On the occasion of the Boston International Musical Festival and Peace Jubilee, in 1872 (from the 17th June to the 4th July), when the chorus numbered about 20,000, and the orchestra 1,000, the Company entertained Lieut.-Colonel Fludyer, Mr. Daniel Godfrey, and the members of the Grenadier Guards Band, at a banquet, in the dining-hall of the Revere House, on the 28th of June. About 150 were present including a number of distinguished guests.

In the summer of 1873 the Company initiated a reunion of the "ancient" military organisations of New England. Wednesday, the 30th of July, was the day fixed for the parade, at which the following corps mustered: the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company (1638); the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, New Hampshire; the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Connecticut; the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, of Providence, Rhode Island; and the Veteran Artillery Company, of Newburyport, Massachusetts (1775). They all assembled at Providence, and went from thence to Rocky Point, where a dinner was held.

On the 5th of October the usual Fall field day was held at Newburyport, and the Company also visited Indian Hill Farm.

On the 5th and 6th of October, 1874, the Company celebrated their Annual Fall field day at Manchester, New Hampshire.

The Company took part in the proceedings of the Centennial Anniversary at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1875, at which President Grant and a large number of distinguished persons were present.

They also joined in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June.

On their Fall field day, on the 4th of October, the Company visited Waltham and the historic battle-ground at Concord.

The Fall field day, in 1876, was held on the 2nd and 3rd of October, at Worcester, which they had previously visited in 1835, when they spent three days there.

Captain John L. Stevenson, who was elected Sergeant in 1866, and 2nd Lieutenant in 1869, was elected Commander in

1877. The Fall field day this year was held at Hartford Connecticut, on the 1st and 2nd of October, at which the usual concert, ball and banquet was given, and was one of the most brilliant and successful ever celebrated. Amongst the numerous speeches at the banquet the following was delivered by Mark Twain :—

“The last time I had the privilege of breaking bread with soldiers was some years ago, with the oldest military organisation in England, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of London, somewhere about its sixth hundredth anniversary; and now I have enjoyed this privilege with its eldest child, the oldest military organisation in America, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, on this your two hundred and fortieth anniversary. Fine old stock both of you, —and if you fight as well as you feed, God protect the enemy !

“I did not assemble at the hotel parlours to-day to be received by a Committee as a mere civilian guest ; no, I assembled at the head-quarters of the Putman Phalanx and insisted upon my right to be escorted to this place as one of the military guests. For, I too, am a soldier ! I am inured to war. I have a military history. I have been through a stirring campaign, and there is not even a mention of it in any history of the United States or of the Southern Confederacy,—to such lengths can the envy and malignity of the historian go ! I will unbosom myself here, where I cannot but find sympathy ; I will tell you about it, and appeal through you to justice.

“In the earliest summer days of the war I slipped out of Hannibal, Missouri, by night, with a friend, and joined a detachment of the rebel General Tom Harris’s army (I find myself in a minority here), up a gorge behind an old barn in Rolls county. Colonel Rose swore us in. He made us swear to uphold the flag and constitution of the United States, and to destroy any other military organisation that we caught doing the same thing. In other words, we were to repel invasion. Well, you see, this mixed us. We couldn’t really tell which side we were on, but we went into camp and left it to the God of Battles (for that was the term then). I was made second lieutenant and chief mogul of a company of eleven men, for we had no captain. My friend, who was nineteen years old, six feet high, three feet wide, some distance through, and just out of the infant school, was made orderly sergeant. His name was Ben Tupper. He had a hard time. When he was mounted and on the march he used to go to sleep, and his horse would reach around and bite his leg, and then he would cry and curse, and want to go home. The other men pestered him a good deal, too. When they were dismounted they said they couldn’t march in double file with him because his feet took up so much room. One night when we were around the camp fire, a fellow on the outside



CAPTAIN JOHN L. STEVENSON

*Commander, 1878.*





of the circuit said, 'Ben Tupper, put down that newspaper ; it casts a shadow like a blanket.' Ben said, 'I aint got any newspaper.' Then that other fellow said, 'Oh, I see, —'twas your ear !' (Laughter.) We all slept in a corn-crib, on the corn, and the rats were very thick. Ben Tupper had been rightly reared, and when he was ready for bed he would start to pray and a rat would bite him on the heel, and then he would sit up and swear all night—(laughter)—and keep everybody awake. He was town-bred and did not seem to have any correct idea of military discipline. If I commanded him to shut up, he would say, 'Who was your nigger last year ?' One evening I ordered him to ride out on picket duty about three miles, to the beginning of a prairie. Said he, 'What !—in the night !—and them blamed Union soldiers likely to be prowling around there any time !' So he wouldn't go. Next morning I ordered him again. Said he, 'In the rain !—I think I see myself !' He didn't go. Next day I ordered him on picket duty once more. This time he looked hurt. Said he, 'What ! on Sunday !—you must be a damn fool !' (Laughter.) Picketing was impracticable, so I dropped it from my military system.

"We had a good enough time there at that barn, barring the rats and the mosquitoes and the rain. We levied on both parties impartially ; and both parties hated us impartially. But one day we heard that the invader was approaching ; so we had to pack up and move, of course. Inside of twenty-four hours he was coming again. So we moved again. Next day he was after us once more. We didn't like it much, but we moved rather than make trouble. This went on for a week or ten days, and we saw considerable scenery. Then Ben Tupper lost patience. Said he, 'War aint what it's cracked up to be ; I'm going home if I can't ever get a chance to sit down. Why do those people keep us a-humping around so ? Blame their skins, do they think this is an excursion ?' Some of the other town boys began to grumble ; they complained that there was an insufficiency of umbrellas. So I sent around to the farmers and borrowed what I could. Then they complained that the Worcestershire sauce was out. There was mutiny and dissatisfaction all around, and of course here came the enemy pestering us again—as much as two hours before breakfast, too, when nobody wanted to turn out, of course. This was a little too much. The whole command felt insulted. I sent an aid to the brigadier, and asked him to assign us a district where there wasn't so much bother going on. The history of our campaign was laid before him, but instead of being touched by it, what did he do ? He sent back an indignant message. He said, 'You have had a dozen chances inside of two weeks to capture the enemy, and he is still at large. Feeling bad ? Stay where you are this time, or I will court-martial and hang the whole of you.' I submitted this rude message to my command, and asked their advice. Said the orderly sergeant, 'If Tom Harris wants the enemy, let him come and get him ; I aint got any use for my share. And who's Tom Harris, anyway, that's putting on so many frills ? Why, I knew him when he wasn't nothing

but a darn telegraph operator. Gentlemen, you can do as you choose ; as for me I've got enough of this sashshaying around so's 't you can't get a chance to pray because the time's all required for cussing. So off goes my war-paint—you hear *me* !” The whole regiment said, ‘That’s the talk for me !’ So then and there my brigade disbanded itself and tramped off home, I at the tail of it. I hung up my sword and returned to the arts of peace. We were the first men that went into the service in Missouri ; we were the first that went out of it anywhere. This, gentlemen, is the history of the part which my division took in the great rebellion, and such is the military record of its commander-in-chief. And this is the first time that the deeds of those eleven warriors have been brought officially to the notice of mankind. Treasure these things in your hearts, and so shall the detected and truculent historians of this land be brought to shame and confusion. I ask you to fill your glasses and drink with me to the reverent memory of the Orderly Sergeant and those other neglected and forgotten heroes, my foot-sore and travel-stained paladins, who were first in war, first in peace, and were not idle during the interval that lay between.”

The usual Anniversary Parade was held on Monday, the 3rd of June, 1878, to celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Company, and after the “Exercises at the Church,” where the sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. Laird Collier, D.D., the Company marched to Faneuil Hall for the annual dinner, Captain John L. Stevenson, the Commander for the year, in the chair. After the Mayor of Boston had presented the Company with a ballot-box made from the celebrated old elm which formerly stood on the Common, the following toast was proposed :—

*“The Honourable Artillery Company of London—our Mother Company. We hope at some future time to celebrate our anniversary together.”*  
Music—“God save the Queen.”

Colonel the Honourable Marshall P. Wilder having been called upon to respond, delivered a long speech, giving a sketch of the Honourable Artillery Company, and concluded by saying :—

“I trust the day may not be far distant when, as your toast states, the mother company and her only child may celebrate an anniversary together. And now, Mr. Commander, in view of what has been stated, I propose that His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Captain-General, Field Marshal, and Commander of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, be constituted an honorary member of our corps.” (Long and loud applause.)

"The COMMANDER.—'Gentlemen, You hear the proposition made by the able and venerable Colonel Wilder. It comes as cheerily from his lips as it would have done fifty years ago. As many as are in favour of making His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Field Marshal, Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, a Special and Honorary Member of this Company, will make it manifest by saying Aye."

"The motion was adopted unanimously.

"Music—'Auld Lang Syne.'"

The following correspondence on the subject afterwards took place :—

*Head-quarters Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts,  
Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 3rd, 1878.*

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, *Field Marshal, Captain-General and Colonel Honourable Artillery Company, London.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness that the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, founded in Boston in 1638, by gentlemen who were at that time or had been members of the Honourable Artillery of London, wishing to evince their great respect for the mother company and its Royal Commander, have this day, in Faneuil Hall, at the celebration of their two hundred and fortieth anniversary, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of the State, His Honour the Mayor of Boston, and many other distinguished guests, voted with much enthusiasm, "That His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Field Marshal, Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, be constituted a special honorary member of this Company," and the Commander was instructed to transmit their action to His Royal Highness, with their best wishes for his health and continued friendship between the two Companies, and to respectfully solicit the honour of his acceptance.

In discharging this honourable duty, permit me to add that the only special honorary member of the Corps ever made previous to this date was His Royal Highness Prince Albert, your Highness's Royal father, who, in June, 1856, was so constituted.

I have the honour to remain,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN LINDSAY STEVENSON,

*Commander Ancient and Honourable Artillery  
Company of Massachusetts.*

*Head-quarters Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts,  
Boston, June 27th, 1878.*

Sir,—I have the honour of forwarding herewith a communication from the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, addressed to His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, which I beg you will do the Company the honour to present.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN L. STEVENSON,

*Past Commander Ancient and Honourable  
Artillery Company of Massachusetts.*

HON. JOHN WELSH, U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to the  
*Court of St. James, London, England.*

*Legation of the United States, London, July 29th, 1878.*

My dear Sir,—I have the honour to hand you the enclosed note from Francis Knollys, Esq., Private Secretary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, requesting me “to convey to the Commander and members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts” the expression of his sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid him by electing him a special honorary member of the Company, and to assure them that it affords His Royal Highness great pleasure to join so ancient and distinguished a Corps. Let me assure you that it gives me great pleasure that I have been the medium of this correspondence, and that I am enabled, by handing you the original note addressed to me by the Private Secretary of His Royal Highness (dated 27th inst.), to close it so satisfactorily.

With great respect, your obedient Servant,

JOHN WELSH.

JOHN LINDSAY STEVENSON, Esq., *Commander Ancient and  
Honourable Artillery of Massachusetts, Boston.*

*Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., July 27th, 1878.*

Dear Sir,—I have laid before the Prince of Wales the letter and enclosure which I have had the honour of receiving from your Excellency. I am commanded by His Royal Highness, in reply, to request you to have the goodness to convey to the Commander and members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts the expression of his sincere thanks for the compliment paid him, by electing him a special honorary member of the Company, and to assure them that it affords His Royal Highness great pleasure to join so ancient and distinguished a Corps.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

The Hon. JOHN WELSH, U.S. Legation.

C O M M A N D E R S  
OF THE  
ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,  
AND  
PREACHERS OF THE ARTILLERY ELECTION SERMON,  
FROM 1638 TO 1879.

\* Denotes that the Sermon was printed.

† Denotes that the Company have Portraits of these Commanders.

COMMANDER.	PREACHER.
1638...Captain Robert Keayne, Boston ... ..	John Wilson, Boston.
1639...Major-Gen. Edward Gibbons, Boston.	
1640...Major-Gen. Robert Sedgwick, Charlestown.	
1641...Major-Gen. Edward Gibbons, Boston.	
1642...Lieut.-Colonel Israel Stoughton, Dorchester.	
1643.. Colonel George Cooke, Cambridge.	
1644...Captain Thomas Hawkins, Dorchester.	
1645...Major-Gen. Robert Sedgwick, Charlestown.	
1646...Major-Gen. Edward Gibbons, Boston.	
1647...Captain Robert Keayne, Boston.	
1648...Major-Gen. Robert Sedgwick, Charlestown.	
1649...Captain John Carnes, Boston.	
1650...Major-Gen. Humphrey Atherton, Dorchester.	
1651† Major Thomas Savage, Boston ... ..	John Cotton, Boston.
1652† Major-Gen. Sir John Leverett, Boston.	
1653...Major Thomas Clarke, Boston.	
1654...Major-Gen. Edward Gibbons, Boston ...	Thomas Thatcher, Weymouth.
1655...Captain Francis Norton, Charlestown ...	Peter Hobart, Hingham.
1656...Captain James Oliver, Boston ... ..	Richard Mather, Dorchester.
1657...Captain Edward Hutchinson, Boston ...	Henry Flint, Braintree.
1658...Major-Gen. Humphrey Atherton, Dorchester	John Mayo, Boston.
1659† Major Thomas Savage, Boston ... ..	John Norton, Boston.
1660...Major-Gen. Daniel Dennison, Ipswich ..	* Samuel Whiting, Lynn.
1661...Captain William Hudson, Boston ... ..	Samuel Ward, Ipswich.
1662...Captain Thomas Lake, Boston ... ..	John Higginson, Salem.
1663† Major-Gen. Sir John Leverett, Boston ...	Thomas Shepard, Charlestown.
1664...Captain William Davis, Boston ... ..	James Allen, Boston.

COMMANDER.	PREACHER.
1665...Major Thomas Clarke, Boston ...	Increase Mather, Boston.
1666...Captain James Oliver, Boston ...	Edmund Browne, Sudbury.
1667...Captain Isaac Johnson, Roxbury ...	Samuel Danforth, Roxbury.
1668† Major Thomas Savage, Boston ...	John Wilson, Medfield.
1669...Captain Peter Oliver, Boston ...	Samuel Torrey, Weymouth.
1670† Major-Gen. Sir John Leverett, Boston ...	John Oxenbridge, Boston.
1671...Captain John Hull, Boston ...	Thomas Thacher, Boston.
1672...Captain William Davis, Boston ...	* Uriah Oakes, Pres. Harvard Coll.
1673...Captain Thomas Clarke, Jun., Boston ...	Seaborn Cotton, Hampton.
1674...Captain Thomas Lake, Boston ...	* Joshua Moodey, Portsmouth.
1675† Major Thomas Savage, Boston ...	Samuel Phillips, Rowley.
1676...Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, Boston ...	* Samuel Willard, Boston.
1677... Captain Richard Woodde, Boston ...	Josiah Flint, Dorchester.
1678...Captain John Hull, Boston...	* Samuel Nowel.
1679† Lieut.-General John Walley, Boston ...	Edward Bulkley, Concord.
1680† Major Thomas Savage, Boston ...	William Adams, Dedham.
1681...Colonel Penn Townsend, Boston ...	John Richardson, Newbury.
1682...Captain Theophilus Frary, Boston ...	Samuel Whiting, Jun., Billerica.
1683...Captain Ephraim Savage, Boston ...	John Hale, Beverly.
1684...Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, Boston...	Samuel Cheever, Marblehead.
1685...Colonel John Phillips, Charlestown ...	Joshua Moodey, Boston.
1686 } Meetings suppressed by Government, under {	No Sermon.
1687 } Sir Edmund Andros	
1688 }	
1689 }	
1690...Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, Boston ...	No Sermon.
1691...Colonel Penn Townsend, Boston ...	Cotton Mather, Boston.
1692† Major-Gen. Wait Winthrop, Boston ...	John Bailey, Watertown.
1693...Captain John Wing, Boston...	John Danforth, Dorchester.
1694† Colonel Samuel Shrimpton, Boston ...	Moses Fiske, Braintree.
1695...Colonel Nicholas Paige, Chelsea ..	* Peter Thacher, Milton.
1696...Captain Bozoun Allen, Boston ...	Michael Wigglesworth, Malden.
1697...Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, Boston...	Nehemiah Walter, Roxbury.
1698...Colonel Penn Townsend, Boston ...	* Joseph Belcher, Dedham.
1699† Lieut.-General John Walley, Boston ...	* Samuel Willard, Boston.
1700...Colonel Samuel Checkley, Boston ...	* Benjamin Wadsworth, Boston.
1701† Major Samuel Sewall, Boston ..	* Ebenezer Pemberton, Boston.
1702† Colonel Sir Charles Hobby, Boston ...	* Benjamin Coleman, Boston.
1703...Colonel John Ballentine, Boston ...	* Grindall Rawson, Mendon.
1704...Colonel Thomas Hutchinson, Boston ...	* Henry Gibbs, Watertown.
1705...Colonel Thomas Savage, Jun., Boston ...	Thomas Bridge, Boston.
1706† Lieut.-Colonel Adam Winthrop, Boston ...	Roland Cotton, Sandwich.
1707† Lieut.-General John Walley, Boston ...	Cotton Mather, Boston.
1708† Colonel Thomas Fitch, Boston ...	* Samuel Danforth, Taunton.
1709...Colonel Penn Townsend, Boston ..	Ebenezer Pemberton, Boston.
1710...Colonel John Ballentine, Boston ...	* Increase Mather, Boston.
1711...Lieut.-Colonel Habijah Savage, Boston ...	Nehemiah Walter, Roxbury.

## COMMANDER.

## PRERACHER.

1712...Colonel William Taylor, Dorchester	...	Peter Thacher, Weymouth.
1713† Colonel Sir Charles Hobby, Boston	...	Sampson Stoddard, Chelmsford.
1714† Colonel Edward Winslow, Boston	...	Joseph Sewall, Boston.
1715...Captain Edward Martyn, Boston	...	Joseph Stevens, Charlestown.
1716...Captain Samuel Keeling, Boston	...	Joseph Baxter, Medfield.
1717...Colonel Edward Hutchinson, Boston	...	Thomas Blowers, Beverly.
1718...Colonel Thomas Hutchinson, Boston	...	John Barnard, Marblehead.
1719† Hon. William Dummer, Lieut.-Governor	...	John Webb, Boston.
1720† Colonel Thomas Fitch, Boston	...	Thomas Symmes, Bradford.
1721...Lieut.-Colonel Habijah Savage, Boston	...	Thomas Prince, Boston.
1722 ..Captain Thomas Smith, Boston	...	William Cooper, Boston.
1723...Colonel Penn Townsend, Boston	...	Thomas Foxcroft, Boston.
1724...Colonel Edward Hutchinson, Boston	...	Ebenezer Thayer, Roxbury.
1725† Colonel Thomas Fitch, Boston	...	Samuel Checkley, Boston.
1726...Captain John Greenough, Boston	...	John Swift, Framingham.
1727...Lieut.-Colonel Habijah Savage, Boston	...	William Waldron, Boston.
1728 . Colonel Samuel Thaxter, Hingham	...	*Ebenezer Gay, Hingham.
1729† Colonel Edward Winslow, Boston	...	William Welstead, Boston.
1730...Colonel Edward Hutchinson, Boston	...	John Hancock, Lexington.
1731† Captain Nathaniel Cunningham, Boston	...	James Allin, Brookline.
1732 ..Colonel William Downe,	...	*Oliver Peabody, Natick.
1733† Major-Gen. William Brattle, Cambridge	...	*Nathaniel Appleton, Cambridge.
1734...Major Samuel Sewall, 2nd Boston	...	*Charles Chauncey, Boston.
1735† Colonel Jacob Wendell, Boston	...	*Hull Abbott, Charlestown.
1736...Colonel John Chandler, Jun., Worcester	...	*Peter Clarke, Salem.
1737† Colonel Richard Saltonstall, Haverhill	...	William Williams, Weston.
1738† Lieut.-Colonel Daniel Henchman, Boston	...	*Benjamin Colman, D.D., Boston.
1739...Captain Caleb Lyman, Boston	...	*Samuel Mather, Boston.
1740...Colonel John Wendell, Boston	...	*Mather Byles, Boston.
1741...Captain Joshua Cheever, Boston	...	*Samuel Phillips, Andover.
1742...Captain Samuel Watts, Chelsea	...	*John Taylor, Milton.
1743† Colonel Joseph Dwight, Brookfield	...	William Hooper, Boston.
1744...Colonel William Downe, Boston	...	*Joseph Parsons, Bradford.
1745† Colonel Jacob Wendell, Boston	...	Thomas Prentice, Charlestown.
1746† Lieut.-Colonel Daniel Henchman, Boston	...	*Nathaniel Walter, Roxbury.
1747...Colonel John Phillips, Boston	...	*William Hobby, Reading.
1748† Lieut.-Colonel John Carnes, Boston	...	*Samuel Dunbar, Stoughton.
1749† Captain Ebenezer Storer, Boston	...	Ellis Gray, Boston.
1750...Captain Hugh McDaniel	...	Andrew Eliot, Boston.
1751...Captain Jonathan Williams, Jun., Boston	...	*Samuel Cooper, Boston.
1752...Colonel Joseph Jackson, Boston	...	*Ebenezer Bridge, Chelmsford.
1753...Captain Thomas Edwards, Boston	...	Samuel Cooke, Cambridge.
1754...Captain Ralph Hart, Boston	...	Samuel Porter, Sherburne.
1755...Lieut.-Colonel John Symmes, Boston	...	Thaddeus Maccarty, Worcester.
1756...Captain John Welch, Boston	...	*Ebenezer Pemberton, Boston.
1757...Captain Thomas Savage, Boston	...	Samuel Checkley, Jun., Boston.



## COMMANDER.

## PREACHER.

1758...Major Newman Greenough, Boston	*Thomas Barnard, Salem.
1759...Colonel John Phillips, Boston ...	*Amos Adams, Roxbury.
1760...Colonel William Taylor, Boston ...	*Josiah Sherman, Woburn.
1761...Lieut.-Colonel John Symmes, Boston ...	*Jason Haven, Dedham.
1762...Captain Onesiphorus Tilestone, Boston ...	Samuel Locke, Sherburne.
1763† Colonel Thomas Marshall, Boston ...	*Thomas Balch, Dedham.
1764...Captain William Homes, Boston ...	Samuel Woodward, Weston.
1765† Major-General John Winslow, Marshfield ...	*Gad Hitchcock, Pembroke.
1766† Colonel Thomas Dawes, Jun., Boston ...	John Brown, Hingham .
1767† Colonel Thomas Marshall, Boston ...	*Daniel Shute, Hingham.
1768† Major James Cunningham, Boston ...	*Jonas Clark, Lexington.
1769...Captain Josiah Waters, Boston ...	Phillips Payson, Chelsea.
1770† Major-General Wm. Heath, Roxbury ...	*Samuel Stillman, Boston.
1771† Captain Samuel Barrett, Boston ...	*Eli Forbes, Brookfield.
1772† Captain Martin Gay, Boston ...	*Nathaniel Robbins, Milton.
1773† Colonel Thomas Dawes, Jun., Boston ...	*Simeon Howard, Boston.
1774...Major William Bell, Boston ...	*John Lathrop, Boston.
1775 to 1785 <i>No Meeting. The War of Independence</i>	<i>with Great Britain. No Sermon.</i>
1786...Major William Bell, Boston... ..	No Sermon.
1787† Major-General John Brooks, Medford ...	John Clarke, Boston.
1788† Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, Hingham	*David Osgood, Medford.
1789† Major-General William Hull, Newton ...	*Thomas Barnard, Salem.
1790...Captain Robert Jenkins, 3rd Boston ...	*Jonathan Homer, Newton.
1791...Colonel Josiah Waters, Jun., Boston ...	*Samuel Parker, D.D., Boston.
1792...Brig.-General John Winslow, Boston ...	*Joseph Eckley, D.D., Boston.
1793† Major Andrew Cunningham, Boston ...	*Peter Thacher, D.D., Boston.
1794† Major-General John Brooks, Medford ...	*Samuel West, D.D., Boston.
1795† Brig.-General Amasa Davis, Boston ...	*John T Kirkland, D.D., Boston.
1796...Captain Thomas Clark, Boston ...	*William Bentley, D.D., Salem.
1797...Captain Samuel Todd, Boston ...	Henry Ware, Hingham.
1798...Brig.-General John Winslow, Boston ...	*Nathaniel Thayer, Lancaster.
1799† Colonel Robert Gardner, Boston ...	*William Emerson, Harvard.
1800...Captain Jonas S. Bass, Boston ...	David Kellogg, Framlingham.
1801† Major Benjamin Russell, Boston ...	John S. Popkin, Boston.
1802† Major James Phillips, Boston ...	*Abiel Abbott, Haverhill.
1803...Captain Lemuel Gardner, Boston ...	*Jedediah Morse, D.D., Charlestown.
1804† Colonel Daniel Messenger, Boston ...	*Joseph Tuckerman, Chelsea.
1805...Major George Blanchard, Boston ...	*Thad. M. Harris, D.D., Dorchester.
1806...Captain William Alexander, Boston ...	*James Kendall, Plymouth.
1807...Captain Edward Bowman, Boston ...	*Thomas Baldwin, D.D., Boston.
1808...Captain Malzar Holmes, Charlestown ..	*Leonard Woods, Newbury.
1809...Lieut.-Colonel Peter Osgood, Boston ...	*John Foster, Brighton.
1810...Colonel Daniel Messenger, Boston ..	*Charles Lowell, Boston.
1811† Brig.-General Arnold Welles, Boston ...	*Horace Holley, Boston.
1812† Major Benjamin Russell, Boston ...	*Eliphalet Porter, D.D., Roxbury
1813...Colonel Jonathan Whitney, Boston...	*John Pierce, D.D., Brookline.

## COMMANDER.

## PREACHER.

1814... Captain William Howe, Boston ... ..	* Samuel Carey, Boston.
1815† Captain John Roulstone, Boston ... ..	* Francis Parkman, Boston.
1816† Brig.-General H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury...	* Paul Dean, Boston.
1817† Major-General Ebenezer Mattoon, Amherst	* Daniel C. Saunders, D.D., Medfield.
1818† Colonel Benjamin Loring, Boston ... ..	* Henry Colman, Hingham.
1819... Major Thomas Dean, Boston ... ..	* Thomas Grey, Roxbury.
1820† Captain George Wells, Boston ... ..	* John Codman, D.D., Dorchester.
1821† Brig.-General William H. Sumner, Boston...	E. Everett, Prof. Harvard College.
1822† Brig.-General Theodore Lyman, Jun., Boston	John G. Palfrey, Boston.
1823.. Major Alexander Hamilton Gibbs, Roxbury	* John S. J. Gardiner, D.D., Boston.
1824† Colonel Daniel L. Gibbens, Boston... ..	James Walker, Charlestown.
1825... Brig.-General John T. Winthrop, Boston ...	* Nathaniel L. Frothingham, Boston.
1826† Major Marten Brimmer, Boston ... ..	* Francis W. P. Greenwood, Boston.
1827† Colonel Thomas Hunting, Boston ... ..	John Brazer, Salem.
1828... Colonel Samuel Learned, Watertown ...	* John Pierpont, Boston.
1829† Lieut.-Colonel Josiah Quincy, Jun., Boston	* Bernard Whitman, Waltham.
1830† Captain Parker H. Pierce, Boston ... ..	* Caleb Stetson, Medford.
1831... Colonel William B. Adams, Marblehead ...	* Samuel Barrett, Boston.
1832† Brig.-General John S. Tyler, Boston ... ..	* Charles W. Upham, Salem.
1833† Colonel Edward Gordon Prescott, Boston ...	James Thompson, Salem.
1834... Brig.-General Grenville T. Winthrop, Boston	* Fred. H. Hedge, West Cambridge.
1835† Brig.-General Thomas Davis, Boston ... ..	* J. G. Palfrey, Prof. Harvard College.
1836† Major-General Samuel Chandler, Lexington	* Chandler Robins, Boston.
1837† Colonel Amasa G. Smith, Boston ... ..	* Artemus B. Muzzey, Cambridge.
1838† Major Louis Dennis, Boston ... ..	* Samuel K. Lothrop, Boston.
1839† Colonel Charles A. Macomber, Boston ... ..	* Otis A. Skinner, Boston.
1840† Major-General Appleton Howe, Weymouth	* Daniel Sharp, D.D., Boston.
1841† Colonel Ebenezer W. Stone, Roxbury ... ..	* Calvin Hitchcock, Randolph.
1842† Major Abraham Edwards, Cambridge ... ..	* J. S. C. Abbott, Nantucket.
1843† Lieut.-Colonel Newell A. Thompson, Boston	* Henry Miles, Lowell.
1844† Brig.-General John S. Tyler, Boston ... ..	* George Putnam, D.D., Roxbury.
1845† Adjutant-General Henry K. Oliver, Salem...	* Alexander H. Vinton, D.D., Boston.
1846† Colonel George Tyler Bigelow, Boston ... ..	* George E. Ellis, Charlestown.
1847† Brig.-General John S. Tyler ... ..	* William P. Lunt, Quincy.
1848† Major Francis Brinley, Boston ... ..	* Thomas P. Tyler, Fredonia, N. Y.
1849† Colonel Joseph Andrews, Salem ... ..	* Thomas M. Clark, Boston.
1850† Colonel Isaac Hull Wright, Boston... ..	* John Woart, Boston.
1851† Brig.-General Caleb Cushing, Newburyport	* Thomas Starr King, Boston.
1852† Major Francis Brinley, Boston ... ..	* William A. Stearns, Cambridge.
1853† Major John C. Park, Boston ... ..	* Hubbard Winslow, Boston.
1854† Lieut.-Colonel George P. Sanger, Charlestown	* George W. Burnap, Baltimore.
1855† Major Moses G. Cobb, Dorchester ... ..	* George D. Wilde, Brookline.
1856† Colonel Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester ...	William R. Alger, Roxbury.
1857† Colonel Thomas E. Chickering, Boston ...	* James H. Means, Dorchester.
1858† Major Francis Brinley, Tyngsboro' ... ..	* George D. Wilde, Brookline.
1859† Brig.-General Joseph Andrews, Salem ...	* George H. Hepworth, Boston.

COMMANDER.	PREACHER.
1860† Brig.-General John S. Tyler, Boston ...	* A. S. Nickerson, Chelsea.
1861† Lieut.-Colonel Jonas H. French, Boston ...	* S. K. Lothrop, D.D., Boston.
1862† Lieutenant Edwin C. Bailey, Boston ...	* Francis Vinton, D.D., New York.
1863† Brig.-General Robert Cowdin, Boston ...	* Thomas J. Greenwood, Malden.
1864† Captain James A. Fox, Boston ...	* T. B. Thayer, Boston.
1865† Major Joseph L. Henshaw, Boston ...	* George M. Randall, D.D., Boston.
1866† Brig.-General John H. Reed, Boston ...	* E. B. Webb, D.D., Boston.
1867† Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, Waltham	* Samuel Osgood, D.D., New York.
1868† Major George O. Carpenter, Boston ...	* Richard S. Storrs, D.D., New York.
1869† Brig.-General Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford	* Augustus Woodbury, Providence.
1870† Brig.-General George H. Pierson, Salem ...	* W. H. H. Murray, Boston.
1871† Captain E. C. Bailey... ..	* M. K. Schermerhorn, Boston.
1872† Colonel Edward Wyman ... ..	* Phillip Brooks, D.D., Boston.
1873† Major Benjamin Perley Poore ... ..	* John F. W. Ware, Boston.
1874† Major D. H. Follett ... ..	* George D. Johnson, Newburyport.
1875† General N. P. Banks ... ..	* Minot J. Savage, Boston.
1876† Captain Albert A. Folsom ... ..	* William H. Ryder, Malden.
1877† Captain John L. Stevenson ... ..	* L. T. Townsend, D.D., Watertown.
1878† Colonel A. P. Martin ... ..	* R. Laird Collier, D.D., Boston.
1879† Colonel Charles W. Wilder ... ..	* E. A. Horton, Hingham.

*The following Officers have been elected Commanders more than once :—*

Colonel J. Andrews, 1849, 1859.  
 Major-General H. Atherton, 1650, 1658.  
 Lieutenant E. C. Bailey, 1862, 1871.  
 Colonel J. Ballentine, 1703, 1710.  
 General N. P. Banks, 1867, 1875.  
 Major W. Bell, 1774, 1786.  
 Major F. Brinley, 1848, 1852, 1858.  
 Major-General J. Brooks, 1787, 1794.  
 Major T. Clarke, 1653, 1665.  
 Captain W. Davis, 1664, 1672.  
 Colonel W. Downe, 1732, 1744.  
 Colonel Fitch, 1708, 1720, 1725.  
 Major-General E. Gibbons, 1639, 1641,  
 1646, 1654.  
 Lieut.-Colonel D. Henchman, 1738, 1746.  
 Colonel Sir C. Hobby, 1702, 1713.  
 Captain J. Hull, 1671, 1678.  
 Colonel Ed. Hutchinson, 1717, 1724, 1730.  
 Col. El. Hutchinson, 1676, 1684, 1690, 1697.  
 Colonel Thomas Hutchinson, 1704, 1718.

Captain R. Keayne, 1638, 1647.  
 Captain Thomas Lake, 1662, 1674.  
 Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Leverett, 1652, 1663, 1670.  
 Colonel Thomas Marshall, 1763, 1767.  
 Colonel D. Messenger, 1804, 1810.  
 Captain J. Oliver, 1656, 1666.  
 Colonel J. Phillips, 1747, 1759.  
 Major B. Russell, 1801, 1812.  
 Lieut.-Colonel H. Savage, 1711, 1721, 1727.  
 Major T. Savage, 1651, 1659, 1668, 1675, 1680.  
 Major-Gen. R. Sedgwick, 1640, 1645, 1648.  
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Symmes, 1755, 1761.  
 Colonel P. Townsend, 1681, 1691, 1698,  
 1709, 1723.  
 Brig.-General J. S. Tyler, 1832, 1844, 1847,  
 1860.  
 Lieut.-Gen. J. Walley, 1679, 1699, 1707.  
 Colonel J. Wendell, 1735, 1745.  
 Colonel E. Winslow, 1714, 1729.  
 Brig.-General J. Winslow, 1792, 1798.

**R O L L**  
OF THE  
**ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY**  
FOR THE YEAR 1638.\*

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**CAPTAIN.**

Robert Keayne.

**LIEUTENANT.**

Daniel Howe.

**ENSIGN.**

Joseph Weld.

**CHARTER MEMBERS.**

Captain Robert Keayne, Boston.  
Major-General Robert Sedgwick, Charlestown.  
Captain Joseph Weld, Roxbury.  
Major Thomas Savage, Boston.  
Lieutenant Daniel Howe, Lynn.  
Ensign Thomas Hucken.  
Colonel John Oliver, Boston.  
Lieutenant Joseph Hewes, Lynn.  
Samuel Cole, Boston.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Israel Stoughton, Dorchester.  
Captain John Underhill, Boston.  
Captain Nathaniel Turner, Lynn.  
Captain William Jennison, Watertown.  
Lieutenant Richard Morris, Roxbury.  
Major-General Edward Gibbons, Boston.  
Lieutenant William Spencer, Cambridge.  
Captain Robert Hardinge, Boston.  
Ensign Thomas Cakebread, Sudbury.

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\* Nathaniel Barnes, Clerk of the Company, by the direction of Major Savage, the Commander in 1680, made a complete roll of all the Members, with their bondsmen, and also a complete list of the Officers. To this list we are mainly indebted for all that is known of the early years of the Company. In 1746 his notes were transcribed.

Richard Collicott, Dorchester.  
Ensign John Holman, Dorchester.  
Lieutenant Joseph Pendleton.  
Captain Edward Tomlins, Lynn.  
Nicholas Upshall, Boston.  
Captain Edward Johnson, Woburn.

## ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Lieutenant Thomas French, Jun., Boston.  
Captain William Femys.  
Lieutenant Edward Winship, Cambridge.  
Thomas Strawbridge.  
Thomas Makepiece, Boston.  
Major Benjamin Keayne, Boston.  
Lieutenant John Whittingham, Ipswich.  
William Ballard, Lynn.  
Robert Saltonstall.  
James Atwood, Dorchester.  
Ensign Robert Scott, Boston.  
Richard Waitt, Boston.  
Captain John Johnson, Roxbury.  
William Parks, Roxbury.  
Isaac Morrill, Roxbury.  
Ensign Hezekiah Usher, Cambridge.  
Captain Richard Walker, Lynn.  
Captain William Perkins, Weymouth  
Thomas Cheesholm, Cambridge.  
John Moore, Cambridge.  
Edward Mitchelson, Cambridge.  
William Cutter.  
Captain Richard Jennings.  
Abraham Morrill, Cambridge.  
Philip Eliot, Roxbury.  
John Green.  
Robert Saunders, Cambridge.  
Stephen Greensmith, Boston.  
Arthur Perry, Boston.  
John Audlin, Boston.  
John Stow, Roxbury.  
John Winchester, Brookline.  
Captain Nathaniel Duncan, Dorchester.  
Thomas Stow, Braintree.  
William Wilcox, Cambridge.  
Major-General Humphrey Atherton, Dorchester.

Major Thomas Clarke, Boston.  
David Offley, Boston.  
John Harrison, Boston.  
Captain John Hull, Boston.  
Captain Thomas Hawkins, Dorchester.  
Major Nehemiah Bourne, Boston.  
Major William Ting, Boston.  
Richard Parker, Boston.  
Edward Bendall, Boston.  
John Coggan, Boston.  
John Gore, Roxbury.  
Valentine Hill, Boston.  
Walter Blackborne.  
Captain Edward Hutchinson, Boston.  
Captain James Johnson, Boston.  
Colonel George Cooke, Cambridge.  
Major Eleazer Lusher, Dedham.  
Captain Richard Sprague, Charlestown.  
Lieutenant Ralph Sprague, Charlestown.  
Captain Abraham Palmer, Charlestown.  
James Browne, Charlestown.  
Samuel Hall, Malden.

## CHIEFS

(PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND TREASURER)

OF THE

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF LONDON.

## PRESIDENTS.\*

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	Captain Martine Bond (3 years).
1619 (?)	Colonel Hugh Hammersley, Knt. Resigned 28th Feb., 1633.
1633 12th Mar.	Colonel Richard Fenn, Alderman (2 years).
1632 (?)	Colonel Humfrie Smith. Ald., 1634. Res. 1st Mar., 1637.
1637 1st Mar.	Colonel Henry Androwes, Alderman.
1639 23rd Jan.	Colonel Thomas Soame, Alderman and Sheriff.
1645 15th Apr.	Alderman Bunce.
1658 26th Jan.	Sir Robert Lord Tichborne, Knt.
1660 5th Feb. (?)	Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bart.
1680 17th Feb.	Sir J. Sheldon, Knt., Ald. V.-P. 1668. Died Aug., 1681.
1681 4th Oct.	Sir William Pritchard, Knt. and Alderman. V.-P. 1680.
1690 11th Feb.	Sir Robert Clayton, Knt.
1703 8th Apr.	Sir William Pritchard, Knt. Re-elected.
1704 29th Feb.	Sir John Fleet, Knt.
1708 27th Apr.	Sir William Ashurst, Knt. Vice-President 1689.

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\* The following List of Chiefs and Officers is only complete from the Restoration, in 1660; all the records previous to 1657 (with the exception of the Great Vellum Book, which contains the Roll from 1611 to 1682) having been lost or destroyed. The Colonels of the six Regiments of Trained Bands were generally selected from the Aldermen; this accounts for many of the Presidents being Colonels. In 1642 the Trained Bands were organised into six Regiments, known as the Red, White, Yellow, Blue, Green, and Orange. On the 11th April, 1789, the Court of Lieutenancy resolved that they should be no longer distinguished by the colour of their uniform, but should take rank according to the seniority of their Colonels, the senior Colonel's Regiment to be No. 1, &c., and the number to be on their buttons.—*Lieutenancy Minute Books*, Vol. XII., p. 36.

- 1720 14th Apr. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt., Ald. V.-P. 1711. Died 1733.  
 1733 31st May Sir Charles Peers, Knt., Ald. V.-P. 1720. Died 1737.  
 1737 23rd Mar. Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. V.-P. 1733. Died 1737.  
 1737 7th Oct. Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. and Col. V.-P. 1737. Died 1748.  
 1748 6th Dec. Sir E. Bellamy, Knt., Ald., Col. V.-P. 1745. Died 1749.  
 1749 31st Mar. Sir John Thompson, Knt. Vice-President 1749.  
 1750 2nd May Sir George Champion, Knt., Ald. and Col. Died 1754.  
 1754 9th Aug. Sir J. Hankey, Knt. Vice-President 1749.  
 1763 31st May Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt., Ald. Died Nov., 1773.  
 1773 16th Nov. Rt. Hon. Thos. Harley, Col. Yellow Regt. V.-P. 1773.  
 1780 3rd Oct. Brass Crosby, M.P. Died 1793.  
 1793 4th Dec. Sir William Plomer, Knt. Treasurer 1780.  
 1795 2nd Dec. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Curtis, Lord Mayor, M.P. V.-P. 1793.  
       Died 1829.  
 1829 26th Mar. Sir James Shaw, Bart., Ald. V.-P. 1818. Died 1843.  
 1843 9th Nov. William Thompson, Ald., M.P. V.-P. 1829. Died 10th  
       March, 1854.  
 1854 23rd Mar. William Taylor Copeland, Ald. V.-P. 1843. Died 30th  
       April, 1868.  
 1868 21st May Sir Jas. Duke, Bart., Ald. V.-P. 1854. Died June, 1873.  
 1873 17th Nov. Henry Freshfield. Now serving.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.\*

- \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*  
 1633 12th Mar. Captain Rawden.  
       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*  
 1658 26th Jan. Alderman Sir John Ireton, Knt.  
 1660 7th Feb. Alderman Sir John Robinson. President 1660.  
 1661 5th Feb. Sir William Vincent, Knt.  
 1662 4th Feb. Sir Robert Peake, Knt. Died 1667.  
 1668 11th Feb. Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt. President 1680.  
 1680 17th Feb. Sir Wm. Pritchard, Knt. and Ald. Pres. 1681 and 1703.  
 1681 4th Oct. Sir James Smith, Knt. and Ald.  
 1689 6th June Sir William Ashurst, Knt. Res. April, 1703. Pres. 1708.  
 1703 8th April Sir John Fleet, Knt. President 1704.  
 1704 29th Feb. Sir Thomas Cook.  
 1707 11th Mar. Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys.  
 1708 27th Apr. Sir Owen Buckingham.  
 1711 20th Mar. Sir Gilbert Heathcote. President 1720.  
 1720 14th Apr. Sir Charles Peers, Knt. and Ald. President 1733.  
 1733 31st May Sir Gerard Conyers. President 1737.  
 1737 23rd Mar. Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. President 1737.

\* Formerly styled Deputy-Presidents. The title of Vice-President was first used at the General Court on the 10th of February, 1663.



- 1737 7th Oct. Sir William Billers, Knt. Treasurer. Died Oct., 1745.  
 1745 22nd Oct. Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt., Ald., Col. President 1748.  
 1749 10th Jan. Sir John Thompson. President 1749.  
 1749 4th April Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt., Col. President 1754.  
 1754 9th Aug. William Baker, Esq., Col.  
 1763 31st May. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt., Ald., Col.  
 1770 10th May Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. Died 1773.  
 1773 9th Feb. Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley. President 1773.  
 1773 16th Nov. Barlow Trecothick, Esq., M.P., Ald., Col. White Regiment.  
 1775 19th July Samuel Plumble, Esq.  
 1780 3rd Oct. Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt., M.P. Elected Colonel 1781.  
 1781 3rd Oct. William Crichton, Esq., Ald. Died 1782.  
 1782 6th Nov. James Townsend, Esq.  
 1784 3rd Nov. Paul Le Mesurier, M.P. Resd., and appointed Major, 1793.  
 1793 4th Dec. William Curtis, Ald., M.P. President 1795.  
 1795 2nd Dec. William Lushington, Ald., M.P.  
 1804 5th Dec. William Dawson. Died 1810.  
 1810 3rd Oct. Sir Charles Price, Bart., M.P. Died 1818.  
 1818 15th Oct. Sir James Shaw, Bart., M.P. President 1829.  
 1829 7th May Rt. Hon. Wm. Thompson, Lord Mayor, M.P. Pres. 1843.  
 1843 9th Nov. William T. Copeland, Ald., M.P. President 1854.  
 1854 23rd Mar. Sir James Duke, Bart., Ald., M.P. President 1868.  
 1868 21st May Rt. Hon. Lord Colville of Culross. Now serving.

## TREASURERS.

- 1611 Captain Richard Robins (half year).  
 1612 Rowland Lee (half year).  
 1612 William Middleton.  
 1613 Robert Bagshawe.  
 1614 Captain James Lasher.  
 1615 Vincent Askewe.  
 1616 Captain George Langham.  
 1618 William Carpenter.  
 1619 Ralph Handson, Lieutenant.  
 1620 John Barnard.  
 1621 Captain Henrie Waller.  
 1622 Edward Peiece, Lieutenant.  
 1625 William Thomson, Lieutenant.  
 1626 George Dunn.  
 1627 Richard Chambers.  
 1628 William Styte.  
 1629 Richard Adams, Lieutenant.  
 1630 Alexander Normington.  
 1631 Captain Randolph Mainwaringe.

1636 Jonathan Gawthorne.

1637 William Manby.

- 1658 26th Jan. Colonel M. Sheppeard.  
 1661 5th Feb. Major Thomas Cox.  
 1667 19th Feb. Colonel John Mews.  
 1680 17th Feb. Sir M. Andrews, Knt.  
 1703 8th April Sir Charles Duncome, Knt.  
 1704 29th Feb. Lieut.-Colonel Robert Child.  
 1708 27th Apr. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Vice-President 1711.  
 1711 20th Mar. Sir Charles Peers. Vice-President 1720.  
 1720 14th Apr. Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt., Ald. Vice-President 1733.  
 1733 31st May Sir John Eyles, Bart. Resigned 1736.  
 1736 27th May Sir Robert Baylis, Knt., Ald. Vice-President 1737.  
 1737 21st Apr. Sir William Billers, Knt. Vice-President 1737.  
 1737 7th Oct. Sir Edward Bellamy. Vice-President 1745.  
 1745 22nd Oct. Sir John Thompson, Knt., Ald., Col. V.-P. 1749.  
 1749 24th Jan. Sir J. Hankey, Knt., Ald., Col. Vice-President 1749.  
 1749 4th April William Baker, Esq., Ald., Col. Vice-President 1754.  
 1754 9th Aug. Sir William Calvert, Knt., Ald., Col.  
 1762 25th May Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt., Ald., Col.  
 1763 31st May Sir Richard Glyn, Bart., Ald., Col. V.-P. 1770.  
 1770 10th May Rt. Hon. Wm. Beckford (Lord Mayor), M.P. Died 1770.  
 1770 21st July Sir William Stephenson, Knt.  
 1773 19th Aug. Barlow Trecothick, Esq. Vice-President 1773.  
 1773 16th Nov. Samuel Plumbe, Esq., Ald., Col. Red Regt. V.-P. 1775.  
 1775 19th July Brackley Kennett, Esq.  
 1780 3rd Oct. William Plomer, Esq.  
 1793 4th Dec. Sir J. W. Anderson, Ald., M.P. Resigned Nov. 2, 1808.  
 1808 7th Nov. Sir Charles Price, Bart., M.P. Vice-President 1810.  
 1810 24th Oct. Sir James Shaw, Bart., M.P. Vice-President 1818.  
 1818 15th Oct. Sir John Perring, Bart., M.P. Res. 16th Nov. 1826.  
 1826 20th Nov. William Thompson, Ald., M.P. Vice-President 1829.  
 1829 27th June William T. Copeland, Ald., M.P. Vice-President 1843.  
 1843 9th Nov. Rt. Hon. Sir William Magnay Bart. (Lord Mayor).  
 1857 3rd Dec. Major James William Freshfield. Died 27th June, 1864.  
 1865 30th Mar. W. F. Allen, Ald., Lord Mayor 1866-7. Died May 22, 1877.  
 1877—1879 Vacant.

# FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

## CAPTAIN-GENERALS AND COLONELS.

- 1660 H.R.H. James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.). Died 1689.  
 1690 William III. Died 8th March, 1702.  
 1690 *Henry, Duke of Norfolk.* (Temporarily, during absence of King.)  
 1702 H.R.H. George, Prince of Denmark (Consort of Queen Anne).  
       Died 28th October, 1708.  
 1715 H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George II). Died 1760.  
 1766 H.R.H. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales (afterwards  
       George IV.). Died 26th June, 1830.  
 1830 William IV. Died 20th June, 1837.  
 1837 H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. Died 21st April, 1843.  
 1843 H.R.H. The Prince Consort. Died 14th December, 1861.  
 1863 H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

NOTE.—The ranks of Captain-General and Colonel were combined by Royal Warrant dated 25th July, 1837, when Her Majesty appointed H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, then *Colonel*, *Captain-General* and *Colonel*.

## COLONELS.

- 1781 3rd Oct. Rt. Hon. Sir Watkin Lewis, Kt., M.P. (Lord Mayor).  
       Colonel of Militia, 1794.  
 1794 3rd Dec. Paul Le Mesurier, Ald., M.P. Died 9th Dec., 1805.  
 1806 27th Mar. William Curtis. Resigned 8th Jan., 1817.  
 1817 21st May H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. Captain-General 1837.

NOTE.—On the 12th of April, 1781, the Court decided to appoint a Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, and Major, and to discontinue the titles of General, Lieut.-General, and Major-General. This alteration was confirmed at a General Court on the 3rd of October.

William IV., by Royal Warrant dated 21st August, 1830, appointing himself Captain-General, also appointed the Duke of Sussex Colonel; previous to this the Company had always *elected* their *Colonel* in the same manner as other officers. In 1837 the rank of Colonel was combined with that of Captain-General.

*Where two dates are given, the first is the date of election, and the second the date of the first Royal Commission issued under the Royal Warrants of 1842 and 1849.*

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

- 1781 3rd Oct. Nathaniel Newnham, Ald., M.P. Lieut.-Colonel London Militia, 1794.
- 1794 3rd Dec. William Dawson. Resigned 23rd August, 1804.
- 1804 28th Aug. J. W. Freshfield. Declined to serve—(see Majors, 1823).
- 1804 17th Sept. William Curtis. Colonel 1806.
- 1806 29th Oct. Gerard De Visme. Resigned 7th Aug., 1823.
- 1823 25th Spt. } Charles E. Cox. Resigned March, 1845. Died Nov., 1854.
- 1842 10th Dec. }
- 1845 6th June Brice Pearce. Resigned, 6th April, 1848.
- 1848 6th April Rt. Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P. Died 17th Dec., 1859.
- 1860 6th Jan. Rt. Hon. Lord Colville of Culross. Res. 13th Nov., 1866.
- 1866 13th Nov. Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P. Now serving.

By Royal Warrant dated 9th April, 1842, the appointment of the Field-Officers and Adjutant was reserved to the Crown.

## MAJORS.

- 1781 3rd Oct. Barnard Turner. Died 15th June, 1784.
- 1784 3rd Nov. Henry Smith. Resigned 22nd Dec., 1786.
- 1787 14th Feb. Edward Dowling. Resigned 2nd Jan., 1793.
- 1793 16th Jan. Rt. Hon. Paul Le Mesurier, M.P. (Lord Mayor). Col. 1794.
- 1794 3rd Dec. Robert Ritherdon. Resigned 15th April, 1802.
- 1802 18th Aug. Richard Hooper. Resigned Aug., 1804.
- 1804 28th Aug. Charles E. Cox. Declined to serve.
- 1804 17th Sept. John Furbor. Died April, 1817.
- 1817 21st May Charles Ed. Cox. Lieut.-Colonel 1823.
- 1823 28th Oct. } J. W. Freshfield. Resigned. Died 27th June, 1864.
- 1842 10th Dec. }
- 1845 6th June Sir William Magnay, Bart. Resigned 1848.
- 1848 22nd July Samuel Barnard. Retired 6th Oct., 1856. Died May, 1858.
- 1854 31st July Joseph Haythorne Reed (2nd Major). Died 1858.
- 1856 6th Oct. J. G. Middleton. Retired 8th Sept., 1859.
- 1858 29th Jan. W. T. Robinson. Retired Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 5th Jan., 1869. Died 28th Dec., 1871.
- 1860 6th Jan. W. H. Snell. From Adjutant. Retired 12th Aug., 1864.
- 1873 16th July Charles J. Burgess. Resigned 22nd May, 1878.
- 1878 22nd May Robert Kirkpatrick Taylor. Now serving.

## INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

- 1858 3rd Nov. J. W. P. Field, Lieut. With rank of Captain, 3rd Feb., 1860. Died 29th June, 1879.
- 1879 27th Aug. George Alfred Raikes, Capt. Now serving.

## ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY.

- 1875 6th Nov. George Alfred Raikes, Lieut. Capt., I. of M. 1879.

## ADJUTANTS.\*

1719	23rd May	John Blackwell.	Clerk (see Secretaries, 1714).
1722	27th July	Thomas Gregory.	
1724	6th May	John Blackwell (re-appointed).	2nd Adj. Died 1739.
1735	3rd June	John Ladyman.	
1745	31st May	Captain John Blackwell, Jun.	(see Secretaries, 1739).
1745	31st May	Captain John Walker.	
1746	30th May	Captain L. Davis.	
1747	30th May	Captain John Walker.	Re-elected.
1748	28th Apr.	Captain John Dewilde.	Resigned 14th June (see Secs.).
1748	28th Apr.	Captain Thomas King.	
1749	18th Apr.	Captain L. Davis.	
1749	19th May	Captain J. Dewilde (see Secretaries, 1754).	
1760	30th Apr.	Lieut.-Colonel George Rutt.	Resigned 9th June, 1761.
1761	9th June	Captain J. Dewilde.	Resigned 23rd June, 1761 (see Secs.).
1761	23rd June	Capt.-Lieutenant Oriel.	(Confirmed 21st July, 1761.)
1767	29th July	Major William Miller.	
1772	30th July	Lieut. John Crocker.	Resd. 6th Oct. (see Secretaries), 1772.
1772	6th Oct.	Major Oriel.	Resigned 12th Aug., 1773.
1773	19th Aug.	Captain William Lane.	Resigned July, 1775.
1775	19th July	Captain John Crocker.	
1780	3rd Oct.	Captain Stephen Clarke.	
1796	7th Dec.	John Furber.	Major 1804.
1804	19th Sept.	Bewley Wynne Hemans.	Died 5th Nov., 1833.
1833	5th Dec.	} Lieut. Frederick Wm. Bossy.	Rank of Capt. 29th June, 1837. Resigned 19th July, 1849.
1842	10th Dec.		
1849	17th Oct.	Captain W. H. Snell.	Major 6th Jan., 1860.
1860	20th Jan.	Captain G. B. Potts.	Resigned 12th Oct., 1866.
1866	12th Oct.	Colonel J. C. D. Morrison.	With rank of Captain.
1875	18th Sept.	Captain Chas. Jas. Borton.	Hon. Major. Now serving.

## QUARTERMASTERS.

1782	10th April	Peter Biggs, Sen.	(The first appointed).
1795	2nd Dec.	Ezekiel Delight.	
1797	6th Dec.	William Bowley.	Resigned 26th July, 1798.

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\* Adjutants (generally two) were at first elected annually for the General Marches only. On the 14th June, 1748, it was decided to appoint only one Adjutant with a Sergcant-Major to assist him. In 1760 the newly elected Adjutant volunteered to serve free of expense to the Company, and was allowed to appoint a deputy. On 9th June, 1761, the Court ordered the Adjutant to be paid £1 11s. 6d. when mounted, and 10s. 6d. when not mounted. In 1773 it was ordered that the Clerk could not serve as Adjutant, and the latter must be a commissioned officer of the Militia, and for the future be elected by the General Court; from this time they have been regularly appointed, instead of being elected temporarily for special occasions. On 3rd Dec., 1778, candidates were ordered to be examined in drill, &c.

1798	5th Dec.	William Moore.	Resigned 26th February, 1817.
1817	12th Mar.	Ralph Smith Kirby.	Resigned 6th June, 1848.
1848	6th June	} Geo. Ballin.	Ret. with Hon. rank of Capt., 28th May, 1869.
1850	11th Feb.		
1869	28th May	Benjamin Charles Crosley.	Retired 4th July, 1871.
1871	4th July	Alexander McKenzie.	To Lieutenant 6th November, 1875.
1875	6th Nov.	W. G. Brighten.	Now serving.

## ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

1860	20th Jan.	Peter Matthews.	Resigned 3rd December, 1869.
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## CHAPLAINS.\*

	FEAST DAY.	PREACHERS.	
1658	18th Aug.	Rev. — Griffith.	St. Paul's Church.
1659	16th Aug.	---	"
1660	---	---	"
1661	13th Aug.	Dr. Shute.	
1662	12th Aug.	Dr. Boulton.	
1663	17th Sept.	Dr. Brittain.	St. Paul's Church.
1664	23rd Aug.	Rev. — Mills.	"
1665 to 1668.		None.	
1669	17th Aug.	Dr. Waterhouse.	Broad Street Church.
1670	30th Aug.	Rev. — Durham.	St. Andrew-under-Shaft.
1671	12th Sept.	Rev. — Bagshaw.	" "
1672	24th Oct.	Dr. Merriton.	St. Michael's, Cornhill.
1673	16th Oct.	Dr. Masson.	" "
1674	1st Sept.	Dr. Bell.	
1675	16th Sept.	Dr. Atfeild.	St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.
1676	13th Sept.	Dr. Meggott.	
1677	11th Sept.	Dr. Pettis.	
1678	24th Oct.	Dr. Dove.	St. Mary-le-Bow.
1679	21st Oct.	Rev. — Pelling.	"
1680	15th Sept.	Rev. — Scott.	"
1681	---	---	
1682	20th April	Dr. Spratt.	St. Mary-le-Bow.
1682	28th Nov.	Dr. G. Hicks.	"

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\* A Chaplain was formerly elected annually to preach a sermon on the Feast-day. The Feast was held in Merchant Taylors' Hall until destroyed by the fire in 1666; it was held at Clothworkers' Hall in 1669, at Grocers' Hall in 1670 and 1671, at Drapers' Hall in 1672 and 1673, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' again. The Great Plague which broke out in 1665, followed by the Fire in 1666, put an end to both Feasts and Sermons. In 1685 the Feast was postponed by the King and was never after revived. On the 19th of July, 1748, the Court resolved to appoint a Chaplain, since which time one has always been appointed.

	FEAST DAY.	PREACHERS.	
1683	8th Nov.	Dr. Hescott.	St. Mary-le-Bow.
1684	2nd Dec.	Dr. Calumny	"
	*	*	* * *
1748	19th July	Rev. James Carrington, M.A., Rector of Clayworth, Northampton, and Prebendary of Exeter. Resigned 6th June, 1753.	
1753	6th June	Rev. John Hutchinson, M.A., Lecturer of St. Catherine, Coleman Street.	
1759	4th June	Rev. Joseph Cookson, A.M. Died 1791.	
1791	7th Dec.	Rev. Methuselah Davies.	
1795	2nd Dec.	Rev. Andrew Hatt, M.A., D.D. Died May, 1837.	
1837	19th June	Rev. Thomas England, M.A. Resigned 2nd December, 1852.	
1852	2nd Dec.	Rev. John H. Knox. Died 12th August, 1860.	
1860	23rd Oct.	Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A. Died 1st January, 1877.	
1877	5th Feb.	Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Prebendary of St. Paul's; and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. Now serving.	

## SURGEON-MAJORS.\*

1805	4th Dec.	John Yelloly, M.D.	Resigned 27th August, 1818.
1818	1st Oct.	Dr. J. Alex. Gordon.	Resigned 23rd September, 1830.
1830	14th Oct.	Dr. James Lilburn.	Died 1843.
1843	20th Apr. }	Dr. Henry Jeaffreson, M.D.	Resigned March 1863.
1850	11th Feb. }		
1873	5th April	P. Y. Gowlland, F.R.C.S.	Now serving.

## SURGEONS.†

1664	30th July	Robert Sanderson.
1680	7th Sept.	Joseph Sanderson.
1684	13th Mar.	Robert Stevens.
1691	17th Feb.	Richard Bateman.
1705	13th Mar.	William Day.
1706	12th Mar.	Ensign Francis Douce.
1708	27th Apr.	Henry Myddelton.
1745	24th May	Lieut.-Colonel William Beale.
1746	23rd May	Samuel Chandler.
1751	6th April	James Atkinson.
1753	6th June	Richard Hamilton. Died 1754.
1754	9th Aug.	Jonathan Wathen. Resigned 9th November, 1767.

\* A Physician was first appointed on the 4th December, 1805, and the title was changed from Physician to Surgeon-Major on the 5th of December, 1872.

† The first Surgeon was appointed in 1664; in 1694 an Assistant-Surgeon was added, but the rank was abolished on the 18th of November, 1830, when a second Surgeon was added instead. The rank of Veterinary Surgeon was first instituted on the 3rd of December, 1868.

1767	9th Nov.	Henry Saffory, Jun.
1773	19th Aug.	Thomas T. Gorsuch.
1776	26th July	William Withy.
1781	3rd Oct.	W. Blizard. Resigned 29th September, 1790.
1790	27th Oct.	Samuel Orange.
1793	4th Dec.	Samuel Jackson. Resigned 1st September, 1794.
1794	9th Sept.	William Blizard. (Re-elected.)
1794	3rd Sept.	Samuel Duke.
1795	2nd Dec.	William Blizard (re-elected). Resigned 4th Feb., 1796.
1796	3rd March	Thomas Luxmore.
1812	2nd Dec.	Robert Pugh. A.-S. 1807. Retired 15th August, 1839.
1830	2nd Dec.	William Kingdon. A.-S. 1821. Resigned 28th May, 1840.
1839	3rd Oct.	} Wm. White Cooper, F.R.C.S. Resigned March, 1859.
1850	11th Feb.	
1840	9th July	} Charles Law. Died 11th June, 1855.
1850	11th Feb.	
1855	31st July	Bernard Edward Brodhurst. Resigned 4th August, 1863.
1859	1st July	Francis Wakefield Skey. Died 29th May, 1863.
1863	4th Aug.	P. Y. Gowlland, F.R.C.S. Surgeon-Major, 1873.
1864	6th May	T. S. Barringer, M.R.C.S.E. Now serving.
1873	5th April	W. P. Rawlins, M.D. Now serving.

## ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

1804	18th Dec.	William Park Turner. Resigned 6th February, 1806.
1806	27th Feb.	Thomas Jeremy Armiger. Resigned 15th January, 1807.
1807	5th Feb.	R. Pugh. Surgeon, 1812.
1813	3rd Nov.	James Birch Sharpe. Resigned 16th November, 1820.
1821	16th Jan.	William Kingdon. Surgeon, 1830.

## VETERINARY SURGEON.

1869	3rd Dec.	Edward Coleman. Now serving.
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## SECRETARIES.\*

1633	12th Mar.	Edward Mathewes.					
		*	*	*	*	*	*
1657	21st Jan.	James Ragge.					
1663	10th Feb.	William Brome.					
1672	13th Feb.	William Raybould.					

\* The title was changed from Clerk to Secretary on the 8th of October, 1794. The Clerks were often appointed to act as Adjutants until 12th August, 1772, when it was ordered that no Clerk should be Adjutant. On the 23rd June, 1761, Edward North, Jun., was appointed to act as Clerk during his father's illness. In consequence of the great increase of numbers, W. H. White was appointed Assistant-Secretary on the 30th of June, 1803, and continued so to act until 1820, when he succeeded his father as Secretary.



- 1678 5th Feb. Samuel Smith. Discharged 9th May, 1632.  
 1682 9th May Lieutenant Henry Browne.  
 1683 May George Tallis. (!)  
 1684 13th Mar. Benjamin Howe. Resigned 8th October, 1684.  
 1684 10th Oct. Lieutenant Thomas Farrington.  
 1689 30th May Lieutenant Samuel Smith. (Re-elected.)  
 1696\* 4th Feb. Captain Christopher Gould.  
 1713 11th Mar. John Chadsey.  
 1714 7th April John Blackwell (and Adjutant, 1719). Died 1739.  
 1739 21st Sept. John Blackwell. Adjutant, 1745.  
 1740 3rd June Capt.-Lieutenant William Harris. Died 1754.  
 1754 17th July Captain J. Dewilde. Adjutant, 1748, 1749, and 1761.  
 1755 22nd Apr. Edward North (Armourer). Died August, 1761.  
 1761 4th Aug. Captain J. Dewilde. Re-elected.  
 1762 25th May Benjamin Rackstrow. Died 1772.  
 1772 12th Aug. John Crocker. Adjutant, 1772.  
 1773 19th Aug. Lieutenant Peter Longes. Resigned 17th March, 1786.  
 1786 30th Mar. William White. Resigned 2nd March, 1820.  
 1820 4th May Wm. H. White. Res. Dec., 1857. Died 5th Apr., 1866.  
 1857 3rd Dec. Charles Tahourdin. Resigned April, 1861.  
 1861 25th April Charles Templer Depree. Died July, 1866.  
 1866 25th Oct. J. C. Daniel, M.A., LL.D. Died 9th November, 1876.  
 1876 27th Nov. Hubert Dynes Ellis. Now serving.

## ASSISTANT-SECRETARY.

- 1803 30th June William H. White. Secretary, 1820.

## SURVEYORS.†

- 1784 3rd Nov. Richard Pepys. Resigned 14th December, 1791.  
 1839 7th Mar. Charles Frederick Maltby. Died 20th May, 1872.  
 1873 13th Oct. W. J. Worthington.  
 1876 16th Oct. Charles B. Thurston, F.S.A. Now serving.

## AUDITORS.‡

- 1862 16th Jan. George Broom.  
 1862 6th Nov. Thomas Meggy, }  
 1862 6th Nov. Thomas Kennedy, } Now serving.

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\* In 1706 W. Day acted as Secretary, during the absence of C. Gould from 4th October to 23rd December, and Captain H. M. Jacobs from July to Oct., 1866.

† Previous to 1784, and after 1791, no regular Surveyor or Architect was appointed, it not being considered necessary, and they were only temporarily employed from time to time when any special works had to be carried out. They were first made elective officers in 1857.

‡ As early as 1637 a Committee was annually appointed to audit the accounts of the Company, but it was not made a permanent office until 1862.

## APPENDIX A.

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### AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF CHIEFS AND OFFICERS IN 1632.\*

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#### A RELATION OF THE MANNER OF THE ANNUAL ELEC- TIONS OF THE COMPANIE EXERCISING ARMS IN THE ARTILLERY GARDEN, LONDON, AND OF THEIR PARTICULAR PROCEEDINGS IN THEIR LAST ELEC- TION.

THAT for 13 yeares together Sir Hugh Hammersley himself did keepe the Courts, and every yeare during that tyme as before uppon our generall election daies wee did chuse our President, Captaine, and other Officers, putting others still in election with them, that since hee did forsake us and refuse to come to our Courtes which was before our last Generall Election day, being the 17<sup>th</sup> of January last, wee have never houlden anie Courte but the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen were first made acquainted with y<sup>t</sup> by our committees from tyme to tyme, and betweene every Courte a Petition sent to them from us.

That the 309 handes to the Petition, whereof Captaine Rowden himselfe is first, Captaine Lee and Captaine Ditchfeild, three of those that the last day assisted the Aldermen against us, with eight others of the Citty Captaines, were none of them gotten untill our committees had leave and direction from the Courte of Aldermen for y<sup>t</sup> they alleadinge when it was first presented without hands that it was but

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\* From a Collection entitled *Local History*. State Paper Office, Vol. XIII., p. 355; and Court Book T., pp. 79-82, 20th April, 1837. See Vol. I., pp. 71, 72.

the desire of some fewe of us—That Captaine Rowden, Captaine Bond, Captaine Milward, Captaine Langham, Captaine Lee, Captaine Ditchfeild, Captaine Wylde, Captaine Covell, Captaine Crispe, and Captaine Forster, were some or all of them still presente in all the Courtes houlden after Sir Hugh Hammersley left us and Captaine Rowden att every of them.

That the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen were most particularly made acquainted with our last day of Election, wherein our new President and Captaine were chosen.

That the Courte of Assistants, whereof Captaine Langham, Captaine Ditchfeild and Captaine Crispe were threë, did prepare names for election.

That Captaine Rowden, Captaine Bond, Captaine Langham, Captaine Lee, Captaine Ditchfeild, Captaine Crispe, and Captaine Forster were all present at the last election.

That one of our committee before anie election begune did perticularly speake to adjourne all elections — and was overuled, and speeches made for goinge to election by some of the forenamed Captaines.

That with one consent of the Companie the Leadinge Staffe, Partisan, Ensigne, Halberts, and Marshalls Gauntlett were all brought and laied before the Company uppon the Table, and then they went to election.

That accordinge to their usuall custome Sir Hugh Hammersley, Alderman Fen, and Alderman Smith, being all of the Companie and Collonells of the Trained Bandes, were putt in Election for Presidents, and Alderman Smith with one consent chosen.

That after him the Deputie Treasurer, Assistantes, and Surveyours of Armes were all chosen in order.

That before they went to election of the Captaine twoe of us that are committees did speake to have had that election putt off, and one of them did give reasons for y<sup>t</sup>. That the forenamed Captaines pressed the goinge on and prevayled.

Whereuppon they went to election, and named Captaine Rowden, Captaine Milward, Colonel Hackluit, and Captaine Wylde; and the Colonel had most hands.

Which to contrary parte striveing to have gained from him made many speeches, and after prayed the Companie might be devided and tould, and that those that were for Colonel Hackluit might goe to the lower end of the Armory, which accordingly was done, and when the

Captaines perceived that Captaine Hackluit had much the greater number they would not staie.

But Captaine Langham being intreated to staie and see them tould would not, but threatned to bringe an action against the Deputie if hee would not open the dore.

Whereas the Deputie neither had comanded the dore to be locked nor the key to bee brought to him, but the dore was locked by Glover, Sir Hugh Hammersley's Man, and Beadle to the Companie, and was laide before him uncalled for by him.

That the Dore was locked the last Courte Sir Hugh Hammersley was there, and men not suffered to goe out that earnestlie pressed it.

*State Paper Office, June 23rd, 1830.*

*Examined,*

ROBT. LEMON,

*Deputy Keeper of State Papers.*

## A P P E N D I X   B .

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### No. 1.

#### SALE OF THE OLD ARTILLERY GROUND, 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1682.

Bradbury } CHARLES the Second by the grace of God King of  
 grant.    } England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the  
 faith &c To all to whome these presents shall come greeting know  
 yee that Wee for and in consideracon of the sune of ffive thousand  
 and seaven hundred pounds of lawfull money of England paid into  
 the receipt of our Exchequer for our vse before the sealeing of these  
 Our letters Pattents by our trusty and Welbeloved subiects George  
 Bradbury and Edward Noell Esquires and for diverse other good  
 causes and consideracon vs hereunto especially moveing of our especiall  
 grace certaine knowledge and meere mocon have given and granted  
 and by these presents for vs our heires and Successors doe give and  
 grant vnto the said George Bradbury and Edward Noell theire heires  
 and Assignes All that peice or parcell of ground comunly called or  
 knowne by the name of the Old Artillery Ground, or the Old Artillery  
 Garden or by Whatsoever other name the same is called or knowne  
 scituate lyeing and being in or nere the Citty of London and in or  
 neare the parish of Saint Buttolph Bishopsgate vpon the West side  
 of the ffeilds or places comunley called Spittlefeilds and conteyning  
 by admeasurement ffive Acres and One roode bee the same more or  
 lesse as the same is now incompassed with a Bricke Wall together  
 with the said Bricke Wall and the ground Wherevpon itt stands  
 And alsoe all that messuage att the South-West corner of the said  
 ground together with the ground paied out for a garden to itt  
 which were formerly in the possession or Occupacon of Hanford

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\* Patent Roll, 34 Charles II., Part VII., No. 6; and *European Magazine*, Vol. LIV. (1808), pp. 272, 273.

Knolls and alsoe all that greate Brickestorehouse standing vppon the said peice or parcell of ground neare to the aforesaid mesuage and which hath comonly beene vsed by our Officers of the Ordnance for layeing vpp of Stores with the garden belonging to the said Storehouse Two other messuages or tenements standing vppon the said peice or parcell of ground nere the messuage & storehouse before menconed and alsoe the two gardens therevnto belonging and all that dwellinghouse which hath beene comonly vsed for the habitacon of our Master Gunner likewise standing within the aforesaid peice or parcell of ground and alsoe the stables Coach house Porters lodge two powder houses the long house or building vsed by our Officers of the Ordnance for proveing of small Gunns and keepeing of Stores and also the chardging house lyeing contiguous to the aforesaid dwelling house And all other houses Edifices and buildings standing or being or which shall hereafter bee erected or built in or vppon the said peice or parcell of ground called the Old Artillery ground or the old Artillery garden or in or vppon any parte or parcell thereof together with free liberty licence and Authority for them the said George Bradbury and Edward Noell theire heires and Assignes to erect build and sett vpp or cause to bee erected built and sett vpp any new houses Edifices and buildings in or vppon the premisses and all and singuler wayes passages lights easements waters watercourses Trees fences profitts comodities privileges advantages and appurtenances Whatsoever to the said peice or parcell of ground and other the premisses or to any parte thereof belonging or in any wise apperteyning or vsually accepted reputed or taken as parte parcell or member of the same And the Revercon and Revercons Remainder and Remainders rents Issues and proffitts of all and singuler the premisses and all our Estate right title Interest benefitt clayme and demand Whatsoever of in or to the same To have and to hold all and singuler the premisses vnto the said George Bradbury and Edward Noell theire heires and Assignes To the onely vse and behoofe of the said George Bradbury and Edward Noell theire heires and Assignes forever of vs our heires and Successors as of our mannor of East Greenewich in our County of Kent not in Capite or by Knights service but in free and Comon Soccage by fealty and the rent of six Shillings and Eight pence p Ann to bee paid into our Exchequer att Michas in every yeare And Wee doe hereby will and declare that these our letters pattents and the grant hereby made and every Article clause and

thing herein conteyned shall bee construed and Adiudged most liberally and beneficially for the said George Bradbury and Edward Noell there heires and Assignes and that the same shall bee good and effectuell in the law and soe adiudged and taken to bee in all Our Courts att Westminster and elsewhere to all intents and purposes against vs our heires and successors notwithstanding the not reciteing or not true reciteing or nameing of the premisses or any parte thereof or of any grant or Estate Grants or Estates heretofore made thereof or of any parte thereof to any person or persons whatsoever And notwithstanding the Statute or Act of Parliament made in the first yeare of Henry the fflowerth late King of England And notwithstanding the Statute or Act of Parliament made in the Eighteeneth yeare of Henry the Sixth late King of England and notwithstanding any defect want of forme or other deficiency or imperfeccon in these presents or any parte thereof or any law Statute Act Ordinance Proclamacon provision or restriccon or any other matter cause or thing Whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding although expresse mencon &c. In Witnesse &c Witnese the King att Westminster the thirteenth day of february.

To the Commissioners of our Treasury now being and to the Treasurer and vnder-treasurer of our Exchequer or Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being greeting.

## No. 2.\*

GEORGE R.

Right Honble Henry  
Seymour Conway,  
Lieutenant-General  
of the Ordnance.

} Our Will and Pleasure is, That you prepare  
a Bill, for Our Royal Signature, to pass Our  
Great Seal, containing Our Grant unto Our  
Right Trusty and Welbeloved Councillor Henry  
Seymour Conway, Lieutenant General of Our Forces, of the Office  
and Place of Lieutenant General of all and all Manner of Our  
Ordnance, Munition, Provision, Stores, Habiliments of War, as like-  
wise of the Custody and Keeping of all that our Messuage or Mansion  
House called the Store-house, belonging to the Office of Our Ordnance,  
situate without Aldgate, near London, and all the Houses, Edifices,  
Yards, Orchards and Gardens to the said Messuage or Mansion House  
belonging or appertaining; together with the Custody of a certain  
Garden commonly called the Artillery Ground; To have, hold and  
enjoy the said office, and Premises before recited, unto Him, the said  
Henry Seymour Conway, during Our Pleasure, together with all and  
singular the Fees, Rewards, Commodities, Authorities and Prehemi-  
nences to the said Place and Office belonging and appertaining; (The  
same to be executed by Himself or His sufficient Deputy or Deputies)  
in as full and ample Manner as George Townshend, Esq., now George  
Viscount Townshend, Major-General of Our Forces, or any other  
Person heretofore hath held and enjoyed, or of Right ought to have  
held and enjoyed, the Same; And you are to insert in the said Bill  
all such Clauses as You shall judge requisite and necessary in this  
Behalf; And, also, A Clause for revoking and determining the Letters  
Patent bearing Date the — Day of — in the Third Year of Our  
Reign, whereby We granted the said Office and Premises unto the  
said George Townshend, now George Viscount Townshend. And for  
so doing this shall be Your Warrant. Given at Our Court, at  
St. James's the Twentieth Day of August, 1767, in the Seventh Year  
of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

SHELBURNE.

*To Our Attorney or Solicitor-General.*

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\* Home Office Military Entry Book, Vol. XXVIII. (1763-1782), p. 191.



## APPENDIX C.

AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF LONDON FROM  
THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY COMPANY.

1794.

THE Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company deem it a duty, at the present juncture, to explain to the principal inhabitants of London the nature of that Corps, to point out the public benefits that may be derived from it, and to invite fellow-citizens to unite with the members in their patriotic intentions.

This Company is of very ancient date,\* has at all times been steady in supporting the Constitution and Government, and has frequently experienced the most honourable distinctions.† Many of the nobility, and great personages, of old were enrolled in it, and learned and practised the military arts in the Ground belonging to the Company, and in the fields in which the members retain the right of exercising.

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\* "The Honourable the Artillery Company's original is time out of mind; the accounts of it extant, by records and books remaining in the Company, refer to ancient usage, it having long before the use of fire-arms been a society, and retained the use of archery down to the reign of King Charles the Second."—Vide *A Compendium of Military Discipline, as it is practised by the Honourable Artillery Company, &c.*, by John Blackwell, printed in 1726.

† Three memorable occurrences happened during the reign of George I. expressive of the Company's firm attachment to the House of Brunswick, and of the respect then borne to this Body. At the ceremony of proclaiming His Majesty, on the glorious 1st of August, 1714, the new grenadiers of the Company "were appointed to be the body-guard to the Right Honourable Sir Samuel Stainer, then Lord Mayor, that they might be ready to chastise the threatened insolence and affronts of a disaffected and uneasy party, which were too apparent that day." On the 20th day of September, in the same year, a detachment of the Company, appointed by the Lords Regent, attended the King in his public entry through the city. And on the 1st of June, 1722, the Company was reviewed by His Majesty in St. James's Park.—*Ibid.*

The title, according to modern acceptation, may convey to some the erroneous idea, that the Company is devoted chiefly to the management of Ordnance.\* The least attention, however, to its military arrangement will set this matter right. This Corps is a regular Battalion of Infantry, consisting of grenadier, light infantry, and hat divisions ; together with a matross division, for the use of two field-pieces, presented, in the year 1780, by the City, in consideration of the services of many of the members, then of the London Military Foot Association. There is also kept up a division of archers ; archery being the art cultivated by the Company, in days when the bow was an instrument of war.† The command of the Battalion is vested in officers annually elected.

The Company may also have been thought to branch out, or be part, of the late City Militia. On the contrary, it has at all times maintained its own independence, unconnected with any other corps, however it may have been reduced in numbers during periods of peace, and internal tranquillity.

This municipal Corps presents peculiarities of excellence that merit general attention. It possesses every advantage of the purest volunteer body, on the most *legal* establishment. It is authorised and privileged by many Royal patents,‡ and warrants ; and, particularly, by one of his present Majesty, under the royal sign manual, wherein His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES is declared Captain-General,§ and is governed by rules and regulations entirely of its own forming. It moreover possesses independent and improving funds, whereby the expense attending a volunteer corps is considerably lessened ; and,

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\* The word *Artillery* originally signified missile weapons of every kind, as well as the science of their use. Thus, in the Charter granted by King Henry VIII., certain persons are named as overseers of the "scyenche of artyllery, that ys, to wyt, for long bowes, cross-bowes, and hand-gonnes, &c."

† The observations on the practice of archery in England, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, Vol. VII. of the *Archæologia*, contain many curious facts upon the subject.

‡ Vide "*A Compendium of Military Discipline*," &c., by John Blackwell ; also *Royal Patents and Letters*, &c., printed by Stephen Clark, in 1777.

§ The Company has been singularly honoured by royal chiefs. King William III. declared himself Captain-General, by letter under his royal signature ; Prince George of Denmark received the same title, in like manner, from Queen Anne ; and King George II., when Prince of Wales, from King George I.

what is of higher recommendation, it enjoys within itself every requisite that such a Corps could wish, in a superior style of accommodation, namely, a large and commodious piece of ground, for the exercise of its members, which, for situation and convenience, is perhaps unrivalled, and an Armoury House, with spacious rooms, in which the Company at large, and its Committees, meet and hold their deliberations.

Respectable from time, rights and possessions, and thus sanctioned, the Company consists of gentlemen of character and property, bound by a solemn declaration and obligation of attachment and fidelity to the King and the Constitution, and of readiness to join in supporting the civil authority, and defending the metropolis; and is regulated by a Court of Assistants, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, the Field-Officers, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of London, for the time being, and twenty-four elective members.

To this body, therefore, the inhabitants of London may look up with confidence, so far as its numbers and power extend, in case of any hostile efforts of persons inimical to the Constitution and Government; or of acts of violence from daring violators of the laws, whose objects are plunder, and the levelling of all to their own standard of depravity.

Engaged in preserving order, and enforcing obedience to the laws, under the guidance of the civil authority, the Company claims the support, as it is entitled to the confidence, of all well-affected Citizens.

Frequent occurrences, particularly within the last fifteen years, have demonstrated the necessity of a body of men, sensibly interested in the preservation of the State, animated with sentiments of genuine English liberty, and, consequently, of respect for the laws, ever ready to strengthen the arm of magistracy. Those, therefore, whose special duty is to watch over the lives, property, records, and edifices, in the metropolis; all who justly appreciate the enjoyments which religion, reason, and the laws, afford and sanction, are earnestly called upon to promote the augmentation of a Corps that promises to the civil power efficient and constitutional support, in the preservation of everything sacred and valuable; that may prove an example and rallying-post to men of integrity and courage, in the general exertion against an invading enemy; and that may tend to keep in their duty such as, from want of principle, may at any time be inclined to swerve from their

allegiance, and that line of conduct they are paid by the nation steadily to maintain.\*

\* The following extract from Howe's Chronicle, printed in 1632, will show the state and general opinion of the public utility of the Company at various remarkable periods:—

Elizabeth, 1588. "About three years before, at which time the City of London was greatly troubled and charged with continual musters and training of soldiers, certain gallant, active, and forward citizens, having had experience both abroad and at home, voluntarily exercised themselves and trained up others for the ready use of war, so as within two years there were almost three hundred Merchants, and others of like quality, very sufficient and skilful to train common soldiers in the managing of their pieces, pikes, and halberds, to march, counter-march, and ring; which said Merchants, for their own perfection in military affairs and discipline, met every Tuesday in the year, practising all useful points of war, and every man by turn bare orderly office, from the corporal to the captain. Some of them this year had charge of men in the great camp,† and were generally called Captains of the Artillery Garden, and these took precedent from the Merchants of Antwerp.

† At Tilbury, on occasion of the Spanish Armada.

James I., 1610.

"Whereas, in the year 1586, as I have formerly made mention, there were certain Merchants, and other Citizens of London, who practised arms and martial discipline in the Artillery Garden, without Bishopsgate, which ground was anciently belonging to St. Mary's Spittle there, and was since granted for many years by the last Prior thereof, to the use and practice of great and small artillery, which of all others is most worthy to be commended and exercised, having been discontinued ever since the year 1588, was, this present year, 1610, by means of Philip Hudson (now Lieutenant of the Company there), Thomas Laverocke, Robert Hughes, Samuel Arthois, Robert Greenhurst, and divers other Gentlemen and Citizens of London, associated in the said Artillery Garden, now newly-erected, exercised and set on foot again with sufficient warrant and toleration granted them by the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, unto whom they became humble suitors in the beginning for prevention of all future misconstruction of their honest intent and actions there, and having duly considered the necessity of the knowledge of arms in so populous a place, and the inconveniences that happened to Antwerp, and other late populous and flourishing neighbouring cities, principally by reason of their neglect of that most noble exercise of arms and martial discipline in times of wealth and peace. They have now, therefore, for preventing the like mischief in this their nursing-mother, so far as in them lies, like loving sons to so glorious a City, undertaken, at their own private and particular charge, a weekly exercise of arms and military discipline after the modern and best fashion and instruction now in use; and, for their better ease and more conveniency, they have erected a strong and well-furnished armoury in the said ground, in which are arms of several sorts, and of such extraordinary beauty, fashion, and goodness for service, as are hard to be matched elsewhere. Of which said Company Captain Edward Panton was their first Captain, and Nicolas Speering, a merchant of this City, their first-elected ancient, or ensign-bearer. Those

Men, convinced how much the peace, prosperity, and security of the whole kingdom depend upon the state of the Capital ; who can deduce a duty from considerations of the plan and views of the Company ; who prefer the healthful and manly exercise of arms to inaction, or pursuits in no degree praiseworthy ; who disdain enjoying national, or individual blessings, without sharing in the common defence ; are exhorted to join this body, that it may be adequate to the important purposes for which it is designed.

Various are the considerations that should operate upon reflecting men to induce them to advance the Artillery Company. The character of a Citizen, bearing Arms, whose intentions have the stamp of legal sanction, is congenial with the clearest ideas of the Constitution, and plainly calculated to obviate evils, and produce many good effects. Thence is derived a medium of power, neither altogether civil or military, by which Englishmen may be defended without apprehension about their civil rights, and dangerous violators of the laws be the more easily subdued, as feeling themselves, in some measure, judged and condemned by their country.

Public credit, in which every one is immediately or remotely interested, cannot fail of being more firmly maintained by confidence in the means of security of rights and property of all descriptions. And every enterprise of commerce, and in the arts and sciences, will ever be conducted with the acumen and energy, and followed by beneficial consequences, proportionate to the prospect of protection, and permanency, in the eventual honour or advantage.

The personal services of youthful Citizens are at all times, and more especially at the present moment, due to their country. And be it remembered, that the example of the higher classes is necessary to excite a general spirit. Persons in situations of affluence and ease ought to renounce a degree of the indulgencies their conditions afford, and bear a share in those patriotic labours which the common cause so forcibly demands ; should step forward, and evince their public virtue, by joining the friends of order, and their country, in endeavours to stimulate and rouse men from that state of supineness,

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that were formerly of the Old Artillery Garden did good service many ways, in their own persons and in teaching others, and these now last are more likely to do much more particular and general service, by reason their practice is greater and more skilful."

The above names are found to correspond exactly with the register of the Company, finely preserved in its archive.

and unmanly apathy, which, at this unparalleled crisis, is not only disgraceful but even criminal. With what face, in the instant of public commotion, can the man, possessing health, and vigour, and riches, call for protection from his volunteer neighbours, when, by enabling himself to act with them, he might have contributed to the certainty of that protection, and to the comfort that flows from conviction of general security? Pressing exigencies may require the regular forces at a distance from the capital, their numbers may become reduced, their task precarious, perhaps impracticable: under such awful circumstances, the people must turn to themselves; and whether the event shall be determined by virtuous citizens, or by unprincipled depredators, will depend upon the early conduct of brave and faithful subjects.

At this momentous æra every zealous friend to his country is called upon to make an election of associates, with whom he can act on the spur of public emergency; and thus to discharge an immediate duty, by demonstrating a power ready to repel any danger. The Artillery Company lifts its constitutional Banner to the observation of Merchants, Manufacturers, Persons in Office, Professional Men, and all other descriptions of good Citizens, for whose convenience, subserviently to the public weal, its laws and regulations are ordained.

As the great object of the Artillery Company is the protection of LONDON, the grand Emporium of the world, where the arts and sciences flourish, and where charity abounds, the Court of Assistants resolved upon appealing to, and now rely upon, the good sense, loyalty, and spirit, of the Inhabitants, for success in endeavouring to augment their Body; and which they are encouraged to hope with the greater confidence, when every other city in the kingdom, and even towns and villages, are showing the most laudable zeal in providing for the security of the nation.

The circumstances of the times demand extraordinary exertions; and the constitution of this volunteer-corps is eminently calculated for a Body devoted to the defence of the metropolis.

At whatever happy period peace may return, the motto of the Company—*Arma Pacis Fulcra*—ought not to be forgotten, by the people of this favoured land. Tyranny, and perfidy abroad, have manifested to Britons the necessity of being always prepared to assert and maintain their own national dignity, freedom, and independence. Time will be required to calm the troubled world: and the blessings, derived from constitutional legislation, and equal protection of the

laws, can be secured only by watchfulness, and by evincing the public spirit and power, always ready to be exerted in case of hostile aggression from jealous, envious, or ambitious nations, or any unnatural enemies of their native country.

The British constitution is the result of wisdom matured by observations upon innumerable events which ages only could evolve. Let the sincerity of men, who profess to hold it in veneration, appear in readiness effectually to stand forth in its support, and in defence of their King and Country.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM WHITE, *Sec.*

*Armoury House, November 4, 1794.*

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#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, &c.

Gentlemen, desirous of becoming members, are to be proposed by the Captain and Lieutenant of the district in which they respectively reside, or by five members of the Company.

The divisions are composed of gentlemen resident in the same district, so that every one may act with his neighbour.

The fee of admission is £2 9s. and the annual subscription one guinea; the drills and all military expenses being defrayed out of the Company's funds.

Gentlemen under age, desirous of acquiring military discipline, may be accepted as cadets, with the approbation of their parents or guardians; and, when of age, are eligible for admission, as members.

Drills are held every Wednesday evening, at five o'clock, at the Armoury House: and the attendance required for discipline will be found perfectly compatible with the avocations of men of business.

Gentlemen, wishing to become members, for further information may apply to the Secretary of the Company, No. 18, Artillery Place, Finsbury Square.

## APPENDIX D.

### RETURN OF VOLUNTEER CORPS PRESENT AT THE LAST REVIEW OF THE OLD VOLUNTEER FORCE, ON THE 18TH AND 20TH OF JUNE, 1814.

ON the occasion of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns, in 1814, two Reviews were held in Hyde Park—on Saturday, 18th, and Monday, 20th June, 1814—in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, King of Prussia, Prince Schwartzburg, Prince Blucher, and an immense concourse of people. This was the last appearance of the old (or first) Volunteer Force of Great Britain, as they were disbanded on the 30th of June, 1814. Most of these Corps—or Armed Associations as many were at first called—were raised between 1797 and 1803. On the 18th of June, when the Corporation gave a grand banquet to the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and the Prince Regent, the streets were lined from Carlton House to the Guildhall by 8,000 men—consisting of Regulars; London, Tower Hamlets, and Staffordshire Militia, and a large body of Yeomanry and Volunteers.—*Annual Register*, Vol. LVI., pp. 48-54, and 552-67.

The Honourable Artillery Company having been requested by the Lord Mayor to attend as a Guard of Honour at the Guildhall on the 18th, were unable to attend the Review on that day, but did so on Monday. The troops were in position at 8.30 a.m., being drawn up in line parallel to the wall of Kensington Gardens, from Buckden Hill to Piccadilly Gate. The *Times* says of the Volunteers present, "That the close of their patriotic career well merited the distinguished honour of being reviewed by three of the most powerful sovereigns in Europe."

SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1814.

	MEN.		MEN.
Loyal London Cavalry ...	217	1st Loyal London Infantry	737
Honourable Artillery Com-		2nd       "       " ...	657
pany ... (1394)	994	3rd       "       " ...	804
1st East India Company ...	640	4th       "       " ...	790
2nd       "       " ...	636	5th       "       " ...	501
3rd       "       " ...	585	6th       "       " ...	647

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SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1814—*Continued.*

	MEN.		MEN.
7th Loyal London Infantry	404	Ratcliff ... ..	183
8th " " ...	777	Shoreditch ... ..	294
9th " " ...	651	Bromley ... ..	175
10th " " ...	587	Bethnal Green ... ..	166
11th " " ..	293	St. Catherine's ... ..	121
Tower Hamlets ... ..	350	Christchurch ... ..	184
Whitechapel ... ..	445		
Mile End ... ..	333	Total ... ..	12,401
St. George's-in-the-East ...	230		

## MONDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1814.

	MEN.		MEN.
London and Westminster		Loyal British Artificers ...	542
Light Horse ... ..	727	Loyal Britons ... ..	127
Westminster Cavalry ...	225	St. Andrew's ... ..	514
Southwark ... ..	69	1st and 2nd Queen's Royals	926
Clerkenwell ... ..	46	Knightsbridge ... ..	124
Lambeth ... ..	40	St. Clement Danes ... ..	245
St. James's Volunteers ...	954	1st Surrey ... ..	515
St. George's ... ..	663	St. Sepulchre's ... ..	174
Bloomsbury and Inns of		St. Saviour's ... ..	151
Court ... ..	929	Loyal Southwark ... ..	545
Royal Westminster ... ..	961	Lambeth ... ..	555
St. Martin's (Prince of		Christchurch ... ..	171
Wales's) ... ..	640	St. John's ... ..	138
St. Margaret's ... ..	625	St. Olave's ... ..	116
Loyal North Britons ...	286	Rotherhithe ... ..	158
Marylebone ... ..	905	Duke of Cumberland's	
Law Association ... ..	335	Sharpshooters ... ..	84
Duke of Gloucester's ...	462	Gray's Inn Rifles ... ..	38
Somerset Place ... ..	380		
St. Giles's ... ..	605	Total ... ..	14,676
Clerkenwell ... ..	701		

Saturday, June 18th, 1814 ... 12,401

Monday, „ 20th, „ ... 14,676

Total ... 27,077

## APPENDIX E.

OPINION OF COUNSEL ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
SPECIAL GENERAL COURT, &c., 10TH MARCH, 1841.*Dated 22nd September, 1841.*

I have carefully examined all the documents and papers relating to the constitution of the Artillery Company, and the late proceedings, and now submit the result of that examination. The members of the Artillery Company are obviously acting under a misconception of the privileges granted to them for their self-government wholly at variance with all constitutional principles, and have acted on their misconceptions in such a manner as to render the interference of the Crown essential to prevent the establishment of a most dangerous precedent. All military bodies are under the absolute control of the Crown. The Artillery Company are not a corporate body, and even if the constitution of the Company was corporate, so as to give a permanent vested interest in their privileges, all powers, whether given by charter or warrant, which could be construed to limit the military authority or control of the Crown, are void. Those members of the Corps who have drawn up the different papers laid before me, must be strangely ignorant of the first principles of the constitution relating to military bodies, and appear to be equally ignorant, in assuming as a ground upon which they attempt to draw conclusions in defence of their conduct, that the character and station of the members of the Corps, and of the powers of self-government and of appointing or electing their own officers and authorities, are peculiar to the Artillery Company.

But if all those assumptions were correct, no argument could be founded on them in support of or affording any excuse for their conduct. It is at the same time right that the members of the Artillery Company should be informed, that similar powers were

The Bloomsbury and Inns of Court, which, on one of the Grand Reviews, marched into Hyde Park 960 rank and file. given to numerous Volunteer corps. One may be instanced as most analogous to the Artillery Company, as the persons serving in the ranks as privates comprised numerous private gentlemen of station and fortune, numerous members of the legal profession at the head of the different branches of it, holding high offices, who were afterwards elevated to the highest, with many distinguished merchants, bankers, and others certainly not inferior in station in society to the members of the Artillery Company, and who preferred serving in the ranks to accepting commissions as officers. This is not mentioned in derogation of the station in society of the members of the Artillery Company, but because the circumstances are relied upon in one of the papers as justifying the assumption of powers of interference by the members of the Company, which could not be allowed to members of military bodies of inferior rank in life. This Corps is alluded to as being similar in its constitution to the Artillery Company, and was allowed to elect its officers, to govern itself by its own rules and regulations, found its own clothing, arms, ammunition, accoutrements and equipments of every description, and employed and paid out of the subscriptions of the members, without costing the country one shilling, eighteen drummers, and band with drum-major and four pioneers. Its internal affairs and finances and general government were managed by a committee elected by the Corps consisting of persons of station in life generally passed the age of active service; but it never occurred to this Committee, still less to the officers, and still less to the privates, that there could exist any right to deliberate on any matters having the most remote connection with the military government or organisation of the Corps.

The Colonel advised (when he thought fit) with the Committee collectively or individually, or with individual officers or privates of the Corps, on points relating to the convenience of any arrangements of a military nature, as to days of meeting and such points; but no one presumed, unless so consulted, to interpose opinions on the Colonel, or any military subjects. And the Corps was, in consequence of the rank and station in society of its members, most distinguished for subordination and the strictness of its discipline, setting in those respects an example to Volunteer Corps of an inferior class. It may be added that almost every eminent judge of the different Courts had served in this Corps. The members of the Artillery Company

cannot be aware of the extent to which they have inadvertently committed themselves.

A body of members meet, without sanction or authority, in violation of all military subordination and deliberate and pass resolutions involving regulations relating to military details, which, instead of being immediately repressed by the Court of Assistants, are implicitly recognised. All these proceedings coming before the Captain-General and Colonel they are told in distinct terms that such conduct was insubordinate. This, so far from operating as it ought, as a warning of what might be the consequence of a continuance of such proceedings, is followed by resolutions in a Special General Court, of such a character as renders it difficult to observe upon them without using expressions which, it is deeply to be lamented, could be applicable to such a body.

The resolutions in the Special Court quote the powers of self-government and laws made under those powers, viz., sections 5, 10, and other sections, obviously in strange ignorance of the law and of the effects of the agreements upon which the resolutions are founded.

It is an acknowledged principle, that the Crown even cannot grant powers hostile to the Constitution, and all powers granted by the Crown must be construed according to the law of the land and Constitutional principles, and no rules or bye-laws made under any authority for self-government, to any body, corporate or not, are legal if in contravention to those principles.

The assumption that it is the undoubted right and privilege of the members of the Company when not under arms or on military duty to deliberate and to regulate by an Amendment of Article 5 those military affairs themselves in General Court, or commit the management of them to a different authority (thus making those who are to obey a deliberative body upon the conduct of those who are to command) has never been contended for except in times of rebellion, and only by those who were embarked in rebellion, and is a violation of all laws, and utterly subversive of all Constitutional principles, and incompatible with the safety of the Crown and Constitution. And if Article 5 admits of such a construction it only proves the Article to be illegal, and the construction put upon the other rules only proves that they also are illegal, and that those who could so construe them are not fit to be entrusted with self-government.

Can the members who passed those resolutions have calmly deli-

berated on the effect of the possessing the powers for which they contend and not see their absurdity as well as illegality? Are the privates, as soon as they are dismissed from parade, to assemble and discuss the conduct of the officers who have just commanded them, and resolve that the command shall be conducted in a different manner when they next assemble, or decide that they shall not be summoned to assemble without the leave of the privates first obtained, with numerous other consequences so absurd as to prove that prejudices and private piques or intent can lead the best understanding to commit the greatest follies—but folly only might be punished and repressed by reprehension. This case is much more serious, and must be met by more severe measures. The gross misuse of the powers of self-government which the Corps has possessed renders a curtailment of them unavoidable.

The body exists only at the will of the Crown, which may at any time alter its constitution and establish precise rules for preventing a recurrence of such proceedings; and the Crown has, in fact, altered the constitution of the Corps by appointing the Colonel, who, strictly speaking, might assume military authority free from control; but I think that a more comprehensive course is more expedient. The permitting the assumption of such deliberate powers in any military body would establish a precedent utterly at variance with the safety of the Crown and Government, and of so dangerous a nature as to call for the immediate interposition of the highest authority.

His Royal Highness, the Captain-General and Colonel, is in the same situation with regard to this Corps as the Commander-in-Chief is to the Army, and cannot avoid (without compromising his duty and loyalty as a subject) laying these proceedings before his Sovereign. The consequence it is not difficult to anticipate. Looking to the ancient establishment of this Corps, its high character and services, it is obvious that the station and rank of its members, so far from justifying this breach of their duties, render it more imperative upon them to set an example of strict military subordination, and, instead of palliating, render their conduct more reprehensible.

It is quite clear that the military control must be vested in superior officers appointed by the Crown and not elected; that all military details must be vested in such officers, and must even then be subject to the approbation of the Captain-General or Colonel. Members cannot be allowed to interfere in any but civil and financial details, and the self-government in those respects must also be regulated by

strict rules and laws, which must be submitted before they are valid (by the Captain-General) to the highest authorities.

On no other conditions can the Corps, as it appears to me, be suffered to exist. It is not possible to permit such insubordination to pass unnoticed, or to hazard the most distant probability of a recurrence of such conduct. The military government must be strictly kept in the Crown by being vested solely in officers appointed by the Crown and responsible for the exercise of their duties to no other control or authority.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HARRISON.

# APPENDIX F.

## FORM OF COMMISSION NOW ISSUED TO OFFICERS OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

*Victoria R.*

L. S.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,  
Defender of the Faith, &c.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved, Greeting. We do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be ——— in Our Honourable Artillery Company of London, whereof Our most dear Son and Counsellor His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Knight of Our most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Noble Order of the Bath, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Star of India, Field-Marshal in Our Army, &c., &c., is Captain-General and Colonel, but not to take rank in Our Army except during the time of the said Corps being called out into actual Service, and then as the youngest of your rank, you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of ——— by exercising and disciplining both the inferior Officers and Soldiers of Our said Honourable Artillery Company, and we do hereby command them to obey you as their ———; and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from your Commanding or any other your superior Officer, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you; and We hereby Ordain that this Our Commission shall endure for the period of Five Years from the date thereof and no longer.

Given at Our Court at ——— the ——— in the ——— Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

To A. B., ——— in the Honourable Artillery Company of London.  
(Signature of Secretary of State for War.)

## APPENDIX G.

## OMISSIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

1748. (See Vol. I., page 315.) 19th April, 1748. The office of Surveyors of Arms (four) was abolished.
1773. (Vol. II., Page 30.) On the 2nd of November, 1773, a Committee was appointed to index the old laws of the Company.
1774. (Page 43.) The Company attended the Lord Mayor at St. Paul's on the 25th October (the King's Accession), for the last time.
1778. (Page 59.) On the 1st of July the "Society for Military Exercise" was formed at Fishmongers' Hall; they soon changed their title to the "London Military Foot Association;" and in April or May, 1781, amalgamated with the Artillery Company.
1778. (Page 60.) On the 8th of October an Index Committee was appointed, but was ordered to be discontinued on the 19th of December, 1799; it was again revived on the 15th December, 1836, and finally abolished on the 21st December, 1854.
1778. (Page 60.) The *Members* of the Military, and Account and Store Committees, were ordered to be appointed on the 8th of October, but were not elected until the 23rd of December.
1778. (Page 65.) The Company attended the Lord Mayor, on "Lord Mayor's Day," for the last time.
1779. (Page 66.) The drills or exercises, known as "Public" and "Private Leads," were discontinued after this year. The last "Baums March" was held this year. These marches to Baums or Balmes, were formerly known as "General Days," of which there were three (one in May, June, and August), and had been regularly held since the Restoration.
1781. (Page 87.) At a Court, on the 31st October, a Publican was rejected as ineligible. On the 21st May, 1740, it was decided that in future no Vintner should be admitted a Member until agreed to at two successive Courts; but on the 3rd of February, 1790, a Vintner was at once admitted.

On the 4th of June, it being the King's Birthday, a Royal Salute was fired, for the first time, from the guns lately presented by the Corporation.

1784. (Page 108.) At a Special General Court, on the 30th of June, several regulations respecting drills, and fines for non-attendance.
1785. (Page 113.) At a Special General Court, on the 7th of April, similar rules to the above were made.
1799. (Page 218.) An Officers' Club was formed in the Company about this time, the members of which dined together periodically.



1803. (Page 235.) On the 21st of July Fusils were ordered to be provided for the Sergeants of the Grenadier and Battalion Companies, instead of Pikes. (On the 22nd of June, 1780, the Lieutenantcy ordered Fusils and Firelocks for the Officers and Sergeants of the London Militia instead of Spontoons and Halberds. — *Lieutenantcy Minute Books*, Vol. XI., page 295.)
1803. (Page 240.) On the 15th December, 1803, the Court, on the recommendation of the Military Committee, approved of the Officers taking rank according to their seniority as when first elected, and the Subalterns being classed as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lieutenants; and on the 10th January, 1805, Ensigns were added. On the 2nd March, 1820, the distinction of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lieutenants was abolished, and they were all classed in a general list, according to seniority, as Lieutenants. The General Lists of Sergeants, according to seniority, was first drawn up on the 5th February, 1824.
1804. (Page 243.) At a Special General Court, on the 27th of September, several alterations were made in Articles 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Rules and Orders. Subscription increased from one to two guineas.
1815. (Page 263.) In December, 1815, the Committee of the Yager Company (appointed 29th Nov., 1813) resolved that green cloth trousers should be worn instead of pantaloons, made plain, except the Austrian knot on each side of the flap, and a cord down the side seam and middle; the trousers to be worn with either boots or high shoes, so that neither stocking or fastening should appear. An over-jacket was also adopted.
1819. (Page 273.) On the 1st of November, 1819, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex suggested the formation of a Mess for the Officers and Staff, which would give him a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. On the 11th of November this suggestion was adopted, and it was decided to dine at the Armoury House on the third Thursday of each month from December to March.
1820. (Page 278.) On the 30th of November, 1820, it was ordered that Members were to attend the first Court after their admission in uniform, with arms, &c., for the approval of the Court; but on the 6th of June, 1838, it was decided that if they were inspected by the Adjutant they need not attend, he reporting the result to the Court.
1833. (Pages 301, 320.) On the 6th of May, 1833, the Court ordered that smoking was not to be allowed in the Artillery Ground; this order was revised on the 25th of June, 1838, when it was ordered that smoking was not to be allowed in the Armoury House, or Ground, when under Arms.
1842. (Page 332.) On 10th December the Field Officers and Adjutants were gazetted for the first time on receiving Queen's Commission under the new Royal Warrant.
- 1848-49. (Pages 342, 343.) The Company was inspected by H.R.H. the Prince Consort on the 20th of July, 1848, and again on the 25th of June the following year.

- 1849-50. (Pages 343, 355.) At the opening of the new Coal Exchange by H.R.H. the Prince Consort on the 30th of October, 1849, a Guard of Honour was furnished by the Company; and again on the 21st of March, 1850, when His Royal Highness visited the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.
1850. (Page 352.) On the 3rd of January a number of Members—having learnt that the Court of Assistants had postponed taking into consideration for three weeks the reply to be made to an important communication received from the Secretary of State which required an immediate answer; and had also postponed for a like period (the utmost allowed by the Rules and Orders) the consideration of a Requisition, signed by fifty-four Members calling for a Special General Court—appointed a Committee to consider the subject, who called a meeting of the Company for the 8th instant. A number assembled on the day fixed, Major Barnard in the chair (see pp. 351-2), and passed several resolutions expressing their extreme disapprobation of the Court having petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; that the Court was unworthy of the confidence of the Company, and calling upon them to convene a Special General Court to consider the expediency of suspending the Court of Assistants and appointing a Committee of twenty-four Members to act in their place during the remainder of the year. The following circular was afterwards issued:—

“HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

“The Committee of Observation think it right to lay before their Comrades the annexed Extract from an opinion given on the 16th instant by Sir John Romilly, the Solicitor-General, on a statement of the present position of the Company submitted to him by the Committee:—

“1.—I am of opinion that the Court of Assistants, as at present constituted, has not a legal existence under the Rules and Orders of the Company.

“2.—Assuming the Article 3, as amended, to be now actually in force (which in my opinion it is), I think that the election made under a balloting paper, stating that the list will be void if more than twenty-four names are voted, and which direction appears to have been followed, is void; and that the late Court of Assistants is not revived, but that the Company is, at this time, without any legal Court of Assistants.

“JOHN ROMILLY.

“*Lincoln's Inn, 16th January, 1850.*”

Acting on this opinion Lieut. Colonel Fitzroy wrote on the 31st January to the Adjutant. (See pages 364, 365.)

1850. (Page 368.) On the 12th of December, 1850, the Court ordered that when the Minutes had been confirmed they should be signed by the Chairman.
1864. (Page 414.) On the 10th of February, 1864, the first meeting of the Shooting Committee was held; the same year the Company sent a team to Wimbledon for the first time.

## A GLOSSARY

OF

OBSOLETE WORDS QUOTED IN VOL. I.

*Almanrivets*.—Read Almanrivets, *i.e.* a kind of cuirass, so called from their being riveted in the *Almaine*, or German mode.

*Arbalest*.—A Crossbow (*arcubalista*).

*Briviates*.—Probably, holding brevet rank (*Breviati*).

*Bringer-up*.—The rear rank of a File. In the last century Battalions were formed six or more deep; the files being distinguished by the names of File-leaders, Half-files, and Bringers-up.

*Budge Bachelors*.—A company of poor and aged men, who, attired in long gowns lined with budge, *i.e.* lambs' wool, attended the Lord Mayor when he entered office. *Budge Row* was so named after the skimmers dwelling there. Skinners' Hall is close by.

*Caliver*.—A hand-gun of smaller dimensions than the musket, and which did not require to be laid on a rest to be fired. With the introduction of Calivers came the recognition of the advisability of having all the pieces made of one calibre, and the approved pattern thus got to be called *the* calibre, or caliver, *par excellence*.

*Cambuch*.—A game played with a crooked stick. (Lat. *Cambuca*): one of the ancestors of Cricket. [*A-Kimbo* (a-Cambuch), with crooked arms.]

*Chamade*.—A Call, especially to parley. (Ital. *chiamare*. Lat. *clamare*.)

*Cohorn*.—A species of heavy cannon; so called after Baron Cohorn, the great Dutch engineer, *temp.* William and Mary.

*Crakeys*.—The meaning and etymology of this word are doubtful. Whatever Crakeys may have been, their use in 1327 rests on the

authority of Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen. Dr. Leyden supposes they were Fireballs; Grose, in his "Military Antiquities," asserts they were Artillery. As Barbour also mentions *Gynnys* (engines) for *crakeys*, it is probable they were missiles of some sort; but there is no apparent ground for supposing them to have been impelled by gunpowder: an idea which was probably suggested by a fanciful derivation of the word from *Crack*, as indicating something which exploded with a loud report.

*Coulverine*.—A gun, of 5 to 5½ inchbore. So named from the Latin *coluber*, a snake: the muzzle being frequently fashioned like the head of a snake, which appeared to belch forth flame when the piece was fired.

*Courtail*.—A musical instrument of French origin, like a short bassoon.

*Drakes*.—A familiar term for Dragon (Lat. *draco*), a short gun of heavy calibre, afterwards called Petronel, from its being slung across the breast (Fr. *poitrine*). Such fanciful names were frequently given to weapons. Compare Musket from Mosquito, Basilisk, Coulverine, &c. Soldiers armed with drakes or dragons were mounted: hence the modern Dragoon.

*Foynes Bachelors*.—A company similar to the Budge Bachelors [see above], save that their gowns were lined with foynes, *i.e.* martens' fur.

*Grandoe*.—Granadoe, or Grenade. A small shell (so called from its fancied resemblance to a pomegranate) charged with powder and fired by a fuse. Grenades were carried in a pouch, and were thrown by hand. Infantry Battalions had either a Grenadier Company, or a number of Grenadiers in each Company. There were Horse-Grenadiers as well as Foot, and also Dragoon-Grenadiers, *i.e.* Grenadiers who were carried from point to point on horseback, but who fought on foot.

*Hagbusshe*.—From the Flemish *Hacck-buisse*, a Harquebuss.

*Moryse Pikes*.—Moorish pikes. These weapons were much in vogue during the Tudor period.

*Partisun*.—A pike, from the French *pertuisane*; literally, a Hole-borer.

*Puthradoes*.—A small piece of ordnance: derived from *pateraro*, an engine of Spanish origin for discharging stones. (Lat. *petra*, a rock). Some Pathradoes were breech-loaders.

*Snaphaunce Muskets*.—These weapons, which were fired by a wheel-lock, were introduced into the English Army about the end of Charles the Second's reign, and were a great improvement upon the old calivers and muskets, which were matchlocks; they remained in use until superseded by the flint-lock, which, in its turn, gave way to the percussion. The word is derived from the German *Schnappenhahn*, i.e. Snapcock.

*Spontoon*.—A lance-like weapon, similar to a halberd without the axe-headed crosspiece: formerly carried by Captains and Lieutenants of Foot. (Ital. *Spontone*, a large splinter or spike.)

*Taynters*.—Tenters, hooks used by clothworkers.

*Trompeporter*.—Drum-bearer.

*Wyfflers*.—Fifers. It is evident, however, that they were not mere bandsmen, but were more akin to the Buglers of the present day. They also seem to have acted as "markers," and to have taken part in drill and evolutions generally.

(Compiled by the Secretary, H. D. ELLIS, Esq.)

## ERRATA.

### VOL. I.

Pages 225, 226.—The Address to the Queen in 1692 here inserted should be cancelled (it is erroneously inserted at this period in Highmore's History, p. 135, from which it was quoted). It appears in its proper place in this volume, 1708 (page 242).

Page 249.—The result of the election in 1711 (also quoted from Highmore) is wrong. The names of Sir William Withers and Sir William Ashurst should be transposed, the latter having been elected President with 124 votes against 101 of the former.

### VOL. II.

Page 97, line 7.—For Company's Colours read Colour.

Page 436, foot note.—For 1870 read 1780.

# INDEX TO VOL. II.

## THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

*(The Index to the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will be found at the end of this Volume.)*

- Absence from duty, Fines for—*see* Fines.  
Punishment for, 244, 248, 262, 284.  
"Absoly," Mark called, 115, 117.  
"Absoly, Old," Mark called, 112.  
Accession of the Sovereign, Salutes fired on anniversary of, 432.  
Accident at a sham fight, 84; compensation for, 112, 123; subscription after, 86; through negligence, 34.  
Accounts, Examination of, 60; keeping of, 94; of Archers Division, 106—*see* Audit and Artillery Company.  
Accounts and Store Committee, 95, appointed, 60; date of appointing, 507; duty of, 60, 219; reports of, 93-95, 140, 202, 249, 262, 277, 303.  
Accoutrements, Approval of, 135; cost of, 76, 135, 137, 400; expense of cleaning, 261; for Militia sergeants, 27; found by Company, 133, 317, 400; found by members, 62, 73, 76, 259; inventory of, 121, 410; not properly worn, 81; number ordered, 400; orders respecting, printed, 234; same as Regulars, 63; sold, 91; to be always ready, 261; to be given up, 260—*see* also under each article, as Belts, &c.  
Adair, Mr. Serjeant J., Legal opinion of, taken, 173-175.  
Adam and Eve Gardens, 113.  
Adams, Sergt. B., Prize won by, 254.  
Addington, H., 268.  
Adelaide, Queen, Guard of honour for, 304.  
Addresses of members, 137, 226, 227.  
VOL. II.  
Adjutant, the, 78, 83, 90, 95, 121, 129, 310, 362, 363, 375, 385, 422, 435, 509; a clerk to assist, 370; accoutrements in hands of, 121; appointment by Crown, 331, 332; chosen from Company, 80; Clerk not to be, 28; commission demanded, 354; confirmation of election by Crown, 330; duty of, 3, 42, 78, 80, 374, 376, 508; elected, 3, 9, 243, 244; elected at a General Court, 29; first gazetted, 508; member of Court, 433; on Military Committee, 270, 343; pay of, 3; post held temporarily, 431; qualifications of, 61; reports on exercises, 22, 23; resigns, 301; right to elect, 330, 345, 352; to be a Militia officer, 29; to be on Court Martial, 343; to rank as Captain, 243, 244, 332; to wear uniform at leads, 42; uniform of—*see* Uniform; whether he ought to be a member, 330.  
Adjutant-General, at a review, 210, 211; parade postponed by, 289; return of strength to, 212.  
Admiralty, the, 318.  
Admission, Committee to elect candidates for, 355; days for, 200; declaration on, 96, 104, 213, 268, 286, 288, 295, 296; declaration on, revised, 316; fees on, 32, 37, 72, 371—*see* Entrance money; free, 62, 73, 112, 273; information about, 128, 201, 259; nomination papers for, 267, 335, 413; of cadets—*see* Cadets; of honorary members by purchase, 37; of members of other corps, 316, 317; of officers after appointment, 337.

- 396; qualifications for, 32, 37, 54, 59, 61, 62, 72, 74, 88, 202, 218, 304, 321, 326, 342, 370, 507; questions on, 74, 295, 304; re-, 62, 273; refused, 64, 73, 203, 355, 507; rules for, 32, 37, 54, 59, 61, 62, 65, 72-74, 79, 88, 105, 106, 128, 200, 209, 259.
- Advertisements, 58, 65, 80, 99, 101, 115, 128, 226, 242, 246, 249, 379, 388, 395, 424.
- Aerial Machine, Trial of an, 9.
- "Aerostatic Globe," an, 99.
- Age of recruits, 342, 370; of sergeants, 54.
- Airey, Richard, Letter from, 373, 374.
- Albert, Prince, Addresses to, 345-351, 356, 358, 359, 361-366; appointed Captain-General, 335, 408; appointed Colonel, 334, 335, 408; admission of, 335; birthday of, celebrated, 358, 366; communications with, about complaint against Lieut.-Colonel, 356, 357, 361-365, 367; communications with, upon disturbance at annual dinner, 358-362, 366, 367; Company congratulated by, 336, 403; Company congratulated on his appointment, 336; engaged in dispute about Sergt.-Major, 356, 357, 368; form of nomination, 335; funeral of, 408; gift by, 375; guards of honour for, 370, 400, 402, 406, 509; inspections by, 342, 372, 403, 508; letters from, 336, 337, 339, 347-350, 356, 366-369, 386, 394, 403; memorial to, 337, 339; national memorial to, 408; resolution of Court upon the death of, 407, 408; signs Roll and Vellum Book, 335; statue to, 336, 415, 428; takes part in business, 336, 337, 339, 342, 345, 347-351, 356-363, 365-369, 372, 375-377, 386, 394, 397-402, 404-406, 409, 412; threatens to resign command, 368; vacancies on death of, not filled up, 413; vote of thanks to, 375, 397.
- Albert Room, Dinner in, 411; drill-shed called, 408.
- Alderman, an, refuses to lead, 20; speaks and votes at a Court, 422, 426.
- Aldermen, Court of, 12, 29, 64, 138, 166, 223, 286, 299; approval of officers, by, 350; chosen as generals, 38; deputation of, to the Home Secretary, 353, 354; endeavour to raise Military Associations, 203; inquiries by, into constitution of Company, 426 *note*; honorary members of Court, 37, 64, 65, 128, 135, 289, 350, 426 *note*, 434; in a procession, 3; letter to members, 166; liability to be called out by, 350; members, 200; members of, as leaders, 20; memorials to, 352, 423-426, 509; nominated as chiefs, 38; not exercising members, 101; not summoned to Court, 350; proceedings during dispute with military authorities, 352, 353, 354; vote of thanks by, 223, 294, 303, 331, 336, 342.
- Alexandra, Princess, Reception of, 410, 411.
- Alice, Princess, Death of, 432.
- Allegiance, Oath of, 243.
- Allen, John, 104, 224; Captain of Archers, 105; Lieutenant of Archers 105; Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Allen's History of London, 68 *note*.
- Ambush, an, 83.
- Amelia, Princess, Funeral of, 269.
- Amhurst, Lord, Correspondence with, 69, 70, 85; orders disarmament, 71.
- Ammunition, Care of, 94; for ball-firing, 82, 286; for leads, 9; for Militia Sergeants, 20; for riots, 96, 130, 315, 341; for shooting competitions, 254; in pouches, 138, 235, 255, 271; paid for, from subscriptions, 218; spare, at exercises, 94; tin tubes to hold, 138; to be secreted, 265.
- Ammunition waggons, 85.
- Anne, Queen, Guard of honour for, 314; warrant of, 291, 312.
- Annual Register, 68 *note*.
- Anson, G. E., Letter from, 335.
- Appeals against expulsion, 326, 344, 395.
- Appointments, altered, 277, 278; expense of altering, 277.
- Apprentices not admitted, 32, 37.
- Arabin, Mr. Serjeant, 287, 332.
- Archers of Great Britain, General Meeting of, 123, 124.
- Archers Division, Arms of, 134; Assistants nominated by, 105; Band lent to, 123; business of, 106; bye-laws of, 105, 106; Captain acts as Treasurer, 106; connection with, ceases, 105; drill days for elections, 106; duration of, 104; formed, 104; in

- prize competitions, 123, 124; general meeting held, 105; number of members, 105; officers of, 104; officers of, election of, 106; officers of, names of, 105; officers of, not returned, 103; shooting matches of, 106; status of, 123; subscribes for law-suit, 224; subscription to War Fund, 206; title of, 103; uniform of, 104, 106; use House and Ground, 123.
- Archery, Letters patent concerning, 282; practice of, 102, 127 *note*; practice of, by members, 304, 305.
- Archive Committee appointed, 386.
- Arlington Street, a rover in, 126.
- Armiger, Jeremiah, appointed Assistant-Surgeon, 200.
- Armorial bearings, 24, 92, 117, 138; confirmed, 279, 291, 312; recorded at Heralds' College, 279, 291, 312.
- Armourer, the, complaint against, 17; dismissed, 18; elected, 8; inquiry into payment of, 261; mode of electing, 388; not to be an Assistant or Clerk, 28; salary of, 371; unable to obtain his fees, 261.
- Armoury, a temporary, 237; made by the Association, 59.
- Armoury House, a Masonic Lodge at 87; a tower for, 228; a window and balcony in, 424; access of members to, 144, 193; alterations and repairs for, 58, 59, 118, 228, 285, 287, 336, 342, 387, 400-402 *note*; 405; an alarm post, 208; care of, 95, 263; cellar of, 68, 123; Committee on internal arrangements, 338; conditions to be complied with on enlarging, 401, 402; cost of cleaning, 95; custody of keys, 144, 162; days for use of, by Militia, 127, 143, 144, 152, 156, 157, 158, 161, 162, 183, 187, 193; drills in, 204; fine for, on renewing lease, 384; hours for closing, 340; illuminated, 6, 9, 12, 250; inspection of, 163; leases of—*see* Artillery Ground, leasehold part; locks examined, 160; members, Militia Officers not to use, 373; Middlesex Justices at, 68; Militia arms and stores in, 144, 156, 157, 159, 161, 162; names posted in, 13, 249; part of to be used by Militia, 127, 129, 144, 157, 162, 375; playing cards in, 54; power to close, 365; refusal to sanction enlargement, 401; use of, by Archers, 123; use of, by Association, 64, 65; use of, by Militia, 127, 129—*see* Artillery Ground and Militia; use of, by Militia Officers, 373, 375, 377, 381, 394; use of, by soldiers, 12, 69; use of, by Trained Bands, 172, 174, 187, 423; use refused another corps, 199; used as a prison, 68; used for non-military purposes, 112, 321; vote by City towards, 51, 52, 58, 172, 179; vote by Lieutenantcy towards, 143, 172, 174, 423; winter drills in, 204.
- Armoury House, Guards for, 140, 209, 225, 236, 250, 251, 262, 264-266, 271, 273, 294, 321, 322, 325, 417; absence from, 241; cost of, 140; discontinued, 245; of soldiers, 265.
- Arms, the, Account of, 32; application for, 64; approval of, 134, 135; bearing, while drunk, 35; called in from Militia, 70, 71; care of, 32, 60; cost of, 76, 80, 134, 135; custody of, 18; expense of cleaning, 261; for Militia Sergeants, 19, 23, 27, 43, 67; found by Company, 133, 316, 317; found by members, 33, 62, 73, 76, 259; guards for—*see* Armoury; inventory of, 121, 410; proposed distribution of, 265; refusal to bear, 33, 40; remarked upon at an inspection, 240; small, removal of locks from, 18; removal to Tower, 12, 18; right to bear, 40; right to move, 18; right to take away, 36; side, 200; sold, 91, 92; to suit height, 33; threatened seizure of, 225, 264, 268; to be always ready, 261; to be given up, 260.
- Arms, the Royal, 279.
- Army of Reserve raised, 235.
- Army, Recruiting for the, 130, 140.
- "Arnold," Mark called, 115, 117.
- Arrows, Silver, 103, 104.
- Artillery Association, National Volunteer, formed, 398.
- Artillery Brigade, London, 426.
- Artillery College, proposed, 285.
- Artillery Company, the Honourable. A corporate body, 386. A legal military body, 131. A royal guard of honour, 7, 19, 120, 204, 205, 213, 214, 219, 233, 245, 247-249, 251, 260, 261, 292, 294, 295, 304, 305, 314, 315, 335, 336, 370, 377, 380,



385, 388, 393, 395, 400, 402, 406, 410, 412, 413, 415-420, 428, 431, 509; ancient custom to act as, 120, 204, 314; number of men for, 205, 261, 315, 413; payment by City for, 7, 19; place of, in processions, 120, 204, 205, 261; the whole Company as, 410, 417, 428. Action of, on formation of Rifle Brigade, 396-398. Address to members, 295, 296; to public, 80, 101, 128, 130, 134, 138, 149, 166, 167, 200, 201, 226, 257-259, 301-303, 379, 388, 395. Admission to—*see* Admission. Amalgamation with other Corps, 72, 82, 104 and *note*, 507; proposed, 59, 121, 408. Ancient customs of, 432. Antiquity of, 149, 340, 386, 396. At fires, 88, 98. Celebration of anniversary, 310, 404. Charge of exciting dissension in, 286. Circular letters to members of, 132, 134. Committee for improvement of, 54, 72, 132, 135, 138, 322. Complimented on their appearance, 211, 214, 217, 225, 238, 240, 403, 406, 410. Considerations for entering, 258, 259. Contest about military control of, 322-332, 342-368, 509. Control of, by Government, 273, 401. Co-operates with other Corps, 76-78, 97, 106, 242. Described as "Gentlemen-under-Arms," 211. Disputes concerning business, 35, 41. Dissolution threatened, 260, 329, 348, 351, 353, 354. Distinction of rank in, 62. Exercising members, 101. Factionous members, 35, 41. Financial condition, 65, 69, 73, 129, 140, 199, 200, 202, 242, 244, 245, 247, 249, 251, 257, 261, 262, 264, 278, 282, 284, 285, 287-289, 300, 308, 316, 322, 338, 340, 342, 368, 393, 398, 425. First formally recognised, 310. First object of, 159, 259. Flourishing condition of, 398. Government requests it to be in readiness, 96, 113, 114, 141, 196, 198, 226, 251, 273, 276, 300. Grants of money to—*see* Lieutenantancy and London. Identity of, with the Association, 309, 310, 340. Income of, 262, 425. Incorporation of, by Act of Parliament, 384. Interference of private members in business, 305. Items of military expenditure, 262. Life-membership, 37. List of members, 150; annual, 95, 136, 376. List of officers, 7, 94, 376. Loans raised, 123, 129, 202, 240. Members going abroad, 35. Military compliment to, 198. Military

status, 91, 139. Mode of Governing, 30, 37. Name on articles of dress, 74, 75, 202. Night duty by, 29, 57, 60, 88, 98, 130, 205, 206, 222, 264, 272, 280, 294. Notice of absence, 227. Noticed by the Queen, 320. Offer services to Government, 200, 201, 256, 257. One-third to be under arms, 208. Organisation, 78, 80, 87, 88, 95, 96, 104, 124, 128, 201, 239, 240, 244, 258, 330, 342, 376, 377, 405, 418. Part of regular military force, 208. Pelted by a mob, 341. Personal disputes between members, 287. Place of honour given to, 243. Political opinions, 2, 6, 11, 24, 86, 98, 100, 101, 119, 127. Power to borrow money on mortgage, 386, 387. Power to stop expenditure, 365. Prefix of "Honourable" confirmed, 401. Privileges of, 119, 132, 133, 235, 249, 268, 276, 286, 287, 291, 298-300, 312, 313, 414; Committee on, 282, 283, 288, 301, 309, 338, 340. Property of, agreement for letting, 57; authority for disposing of, 387; control of, 356; neglected, 387; reports on, 340, 387; statement of, 338. Proposed fund for orphans, 304. Proposed refuge for decayed members, widows, and orphans, 285. Records concerning, 282, 283, 309, 386. Register of names, 32, 36, 37. Religious opinions of, 32, 37, 128, 130, 218, 288. Revival of, 310, 340, 344. Royal license to exercise, 11. Source of revenue, 344. Strength of, 93, 100, 198, 208, 212, 225, 233, 258, 261, 262, 302, 377, 385, 386, 388, 395, 398, 404, 408, 410, 414-417, 425; at parades, &c., 210, 214, 221, 225, 240, 246, 247, 280, 403, 415; decrease in, 261, 262, 302, 417; great increase in, 10, 23, 72, 73, 137, 208, 209, 235, 238, 241, 342, 357, 370, 396, 398-400, 404, 408, 410; measures to increase, 61, 62, 132, 133, 258, 273, 301, 302, 304, 322; monthly return of, 212; small increase in, 332. Subscriptions raised in, 64, 86, 202, 206, 207, 219, 224, 237, 242, 244. Sufficient for London as a Volunteer corps, 397. Suggestions of members, 406. Support of civil power by, 29, 68, 76-78, 82, 88, 89, 91, 96, 98, 114, 128, 130, 131, 136, 139-141, 167, 196-198, 201, 203, 222-224, 232, 251, 264, 266, 268, 272, 273, 276, 280, 294, 300,

- 303, 322, 331, 341, 345, 353; ammunition served out for, 96, 130, 315, 341; engagement for—*see* Admission, declaration on; liability to be called out, 299, 350; occasions for, 100; orders for assembling, 100, 101, 140. Thanked for services, by City, 29, 77, 78, 121, 131, 136, 223, 231, 242, 248, 284, 294, 303, 316, 331, 336, 342; by Government, 131, 136, 139-141; 197, 201, 223, 227, 232, 251, 264, 266, 300, 409; by the King, 229, 230, 280; by Parliament, 229-231. The survivor of three Armed Societies, 425. To increase their numbers, 256. To what extent prepared to serve, 213. Use of name, arms, or initial letters, 408. Utility of services, 302. Votes of plate and money by, 8, 14, 18, 228, 237, 241, 249, 277, 285, 287, 301, 308, 309, 313, 314, 320, 321, 333, 336, 374, 379, 408, 416. Votes of thanks by, 18, 129, 138, 237, 241, 243, 283, 287, 301, 309, 313, 316, 324, 337, 375, 376, 385, 386, 388, 394, 397.
- Artillery Court, Buildings in**, 51, 63, 223, 224, 277.
- Artillery Division**—*see* **Matross Division**. At a review, 415, 432; dinner for, 385; drill of, 339; epaulets for Captain and Lieutenants of, 87, 271, 281; formed, 87; goes to Reigate, 420; goes to Seaford, 414, 432; height of members, 370; in a guard of honour, 428; list of officers, 244; muskets of, 255, 271, 282; number to shoot for prizes, 252; officers to wear gorgets, 87, 253; plumes for, 286; practice at Woolwich, 282; recruits for, 370; special parades of—*see* **Minute guns**; strength of, 377; times for ball practice, 375; uniform of—*see* **Uniform**.
- Artillery, Field, allowance to**, when ordered out, 409; at an inspection, 415; goes to Bexhill, 415, 416; goes to Seaford, 410; goes to Streatley, 417; goes to Thatcham, 419.
- Artillery Ground. A church in**—*see* **St. Paul's**. A general meeting day at, 36. A scaling ladder exhibited in, 108. Approval of buildings on, 382. Archery in, 102, 304, 305. Ball practice in—*see* **Shooting gallery**. Balloons in—*see* **Balloons**. Booths in, 144, 161, 162. Bounds of, 382, 401. Building leases of, 14, 49-52, 56, 57, 63, 179, 187.
- City arms over, 388. Closed for leads, 9. Company trustees for London for, 167. Conditions of exclusive right to, 427. Convenient situation, 201, 425. Cricket in, 29, 304, 305, 328, 338-340, 369. Days for use of, by Company, 143, 144, 157, 161, 162, 183, 193, 424. Deed permitting athletic exercises in, 338. Drainage of, 383, 388. Free access to, 144; to buildings on, 193. Freehold part of, lease of, 14, 47, 49, 57, 64, 171, 179-181, 219; rent for, 49-52, 171, 179; length of term, 49, 51, 52, 171, 179-181; renewal of, and fines for, 51, 52, 171, 179, 181; charge for preparing, 181; difficulty in renewing, 181, 189, 194. Herbage of—*see* **Herbage**. Improper behaviour in, 81. Improvements near, 164, 179. Inspection of, 163. Lease of, always renewable, 148; clause in, restricting uses, 59, 167, 172, 180, 191, 192, 194, 232, 236, 340, 382; endorsements on, 338, 340; first granted, 171, 423; forfeiture of, 174, 185, 321; inspected, 153; not voluntary, 187, 188; object of City in granting, 171, 191; report on, 340. Leasehold part of, lease of, 14, 47-57, 64, 171, 179-181, 219, 378, 379 *note*; rent for, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 171, 379 *note*, 382-384; length of term, 49, 51, 52, 55, 171, 180, 181, 379 *note*, 383, 384; City indemnified against Prebendary, 48-50; renewal of, 47, 51, 52, 55, 171, 180, 181, 379 *note*; expiration of City's lease, 379 *note*; payment for City's interest, 379 *note*, 382-384; taken by Lieutenantcy, 378-384; Solicitors report on, 388; cost of, 394. License to admit other corps, 191, 192, 194. Length of occupancy, 148. Militia Armoury in, 423. Nuisances on, 382. Number of houses on, 63, 171, 180. Only large enough for Company, 399. Opened for leads, 9, 25. Part of Bunhill Field, 190. Passages to, 48, 51-53, 58, 180, 381. Permission to cross, 340, 396. Railways in, 337. Rates assessed upon, 74. Regulations for admission of strangers, 405. Rent of houses on, 171, 188, 425. Respectability of neighbourhood, 159, 164. Right, to admit strangers, 112; to perpetual use, 158. Robberies in neighbourhood of, 206. Rubbish thrown upon, 51. Sale of beer in, 14. Salvage from a fire in, 350. Sheep in, 74, 80. Size of, 171, 423,

425. Surrenders prior to 1854, 13, 14, 25, 46-53, 56, 57, 64, 118, 179-181, 188, 193, 194, 219. Taxes on, 383. Time for opening and closing, 40. Too small for three hundred men, 158. Use of, by archers, 123; by Christ's Hospital, 412; by firemen, 406; by Militia—*see* Militia; by other corps, 59, 64, 65, 69, 73, 76, 77, 102, 104, 113, 134, 137, 138, 167, 199, 209, 213, 235, 236, 249, 255, 278, 397, 399, 404, 406, 419; by police, 340, 375, 376; by soldiers, 3, 12, 69, 70, 118, 199, 385, 386; by Trained Bands—*see* Trained Bands. Value of, 171.

Artillery Ground, Disputed right of Militia to use, 142-195, 219, 424. Exclusive right of Company often disputed, 142; Militia claim use as representatives of Trained Bands, 142; Committees of Court and Lieutenantcy appointed, 142; conference between them, 143; use of Armoury claimed as well as Ground, 143; clause in lease admitting Trained Bands, 143, 145, 146, 148, 158, 164, 171-176, 180, 181, 183, 185-187, 191, 192, 194; Court denies claim but offer accommodation, 143; Lieutenantcy want temporary use five days a week, 143; resolution denying claim, 143, 144; conference again held, 144; Lieutenantcy inquire about temporary accommodation, 144; Company's conditions, 144; conference again held, 144; Lieutenantcy accept conditions, 144, 145; their claim to use whenever necessary, 145; Company wish to know if there will be a law-suit, 145; Special Committee to watch Militia Bill, 145; clause in Bill recognising Militia as Trained Bands and confirming privileges as such, 146, 183, 184; Bill to be opposed, 146; petition to House of Commons, 147, 149, 171, 184; memorials and deputations to Prince of Wales and Duke of Portland, 147-150; letter from Prince of Wales, 150; Committee attend House of Commons, 150; Counsel retained, 150; proposed clause saving Company's rights agreed to, 150; proceedings in Parliament, 150, 151; proposed conference with Lieutenantcy and Common Council declined by latter, 151; Committee again attend House,

151; a clause to save Company's rights, 151; delay caused by Mr. Pitt, 151; his interview with Corporation and Lieutenantcy, 152; Government suggests a compromise, 152; proposed clause rejected, 152; opposition waived on guarantee of Common Council that Bill shall not prejudice Company's rights in any law-suit, 152, 153, 184; Bill passed, 153, 184; report of Committee of Common Council, 153, 184; resolution of Common Council to same effect as guarantee, 153, 184; conference with them, 153; correspondence with Lieutenantcy produced, 154; Company propose former conditions, 154; opposition to Bill withdrawn, 154, 184; letter to Prince of Wales, 154; Court decline a conference with Lieutenantcy, 155; conference with Common Council, 156; Lieutenantcy wish use of Ground and House five days a week and twenty-eight successive days yearly, 156; Company wish adoption of their former proposal, 156; Common Council decline to consider it, 156; Company's Committee offer four days a week, 156; Corporation make demand as a matter of right, 156, 157; Militia want use of House for arms and stores, 156; Company's rule against this, 157; Corporation send Company extract from their proceedings, 157; report of Company's Committee giving reasons for belief that amicable arrangement will not be made, and for refusing requisition of Corporation, 157-160; their interpretation of clause in lease admitting Trained Bands, 158; requisition does not limit numbers of Militia to use Ground, 158; other drill grounds can be procured for them, 159, 167; arms and stores in House not only contrary to rule but dangerous in case of disturbances, 159; requisition would destroy Company, 159, 187; Company's and Militia's drill grounds should be separate, 159, 160; Committee's report agreed to and sent to Corporation, 160; precaution for securing the premises, 160; Lieutenantcy complain of Ground being withheld from Militia, 160; Lieutenantcy's request to have Common Council summoned, 160; proposed arrangement in report of Committee of Common Council,

161; terms proposed by Company's Committee, 162, 163; Lieutenantcy's Committee report on proposed arrangement by Common Council, 163; Common Council consider answers of Lieutenantcy and Company, 163; Common Council inspect Ground and House, 163; Conference between them and Company, 163; proposed request to Lord Mayor to obtain Ground for Militia, 164; petition of persons living near Ground to Common Council, 164; Common Council resolve not to interfere between Company and Lieutenantcy, 164, 165, 167; Committee of Lieutenantcy to confer with Company, 165; Lieutenantcy willing to temporarily accept Company's terms, 165; Company decline their proposal, 165, 166; Lieutenantcy order Militia to demand admission, 166, 168; Headquarters for Militia to be bought, 166; letter enclosing Company's Address to Public sent to Aldermen and Common Council, 166, 167; special Courts of Assistants held, 168; notices received from Militia Captains, 168; a special parade ordered, 168; Company's rights in Lords' Militia Bill, 168, 169; stations of divisions in Ground, 169; Militia demand and refused admission, 169, 170, 183, 185; report of Militia Captains to Lieutenantcy, 170; Lieutenantcy think Corporation ought to act, 170; Corporation prints a paper on dispute, 171-173; opinion of Counsel taken, 173, 175; Militia, as amendment of Trained Band, entitled to use Ground, 173; extent of their right of access, 173; right of Militia to use Armoury, 174; what legal steps are necessary to enforce their claim, 174, 175; the clause in Bill valid notwithstanding agreement with Corporation, 175; report of Committee of Lieutenantcy, 175; Lieutenantcy refuse to accept any qualified accommodation, 175; Common Council consider Lieutenantcy's proceedings, 176; Lieutenantcy to prosecute in name of Corporation, but at their own expense, 174, 176, 178; actions in King's Bench against Company, 176-178, 185, 188, 189, 190; letter from Lieutenantcy to Company, 178; petition of Company

to Common Council recapitulating proceedings, 178-189; Company ought to have advantage of agreement with Common Council, 184-186; no necessity for clause in Bill if Militia were Trained Bands, 185; Lease refers to Trained Bands only, Company entitled to refuse admission to Militia, 186; Lieutenantcy have exceeded authority, to prosecute, given by Common Council, 188, 189; renewal of Lease prayed for and a disavowal of proceedings of Lieutenantcy, 189; proceedings in Chancery to stay action in King's Bench, 189, 190, 191; Common Council's Committee to arrange terms with Company for use of Ground and House, 189; petition to Common Council suggesting a new Lease omitting clause respecting Trained Bands, and granting unpaid Volunteers use of Ground, 191, 192; Militia Committee to report on this, 192; Common Council wish to know Lieutenantcy's requirements, 192; Lieutenantcy appoint Committee to arrange with Company, 192; report of Militia Committee giving proposed terms, and recommending cessation of law proceedings and a new lease, 192-194; expenses of legal proceedings, 193, 195; report agreed to by Common Council, 195; Special Committee of Assistants recommend terms of 11th July, 1796, and surrender of part of Ground for new premises for Militia, 194, 195; terms ratified, 195; Lieutenantcy order Militia to assemble in Ground, 195; Militia formally admitted, 195, 219; summary of proceedings, 424.

Artillery Ground, Proposed use of, by London Rifle Volunteers, 397, 399, 406, 420-431; proposed Parliamentary Committee on drill grounds for, 420; Company inform Secretary for War of inability to give use of Ground, 420, 421; proposed clause in a Bill giving Volunteers rights of Trained Bands, 421; Solicitors to report if lease would be imperilled by granting use of Ground to other corps, and to make a list of regiments for admission, 421; letter of Lieut.-Colonels claiming admission as successors of Trained Bands, 422; Court declines further consideration of matter until letter is withdrawn, 422

- memorial of Volunteers to Aldermen, 423-426; letter withdrawn, 426; Court will not consider subject while request is made as a matter of right, 426; opinion of Counsel, 427; motion withdrawn in the Commons, 427; Volunteer officers withdraw any legal claim, 427, 428; again refused use of Ground, 428; report on case for Secretary for War, 428, 429; further debates in Parliament ending in the matter being dropped, 429-431.
- Artillery Ground, surrender in 1854.** Deputation from Lieutenantancy about a site for Militia Head-quarters, 378; a Bill to take in part of the Ground, Lieutenantancy wish Company to assist them in obtaining a reversionary lease, 378; Court agrees to proposal, 379; the Bill requires a perpetual use of Ground from Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 380; Court petitions against Bill, 380; Ecclesiastical Commissioners object to it, 381; their and Prebendary's terms for a lease, 381, 382; Company and Lieutenantancy agree upon terms in case latter obtains lease, 382; opposition to Bill withdrawn, 382; report of a Special Committee on terms, 382, 383; heads of agreement, 383, 384; proposed clause in Bill affecting Company solely, 384; effect of arrangements, 384; expense of Bill, 384; cost to Company of new lease, 379 *note*, 384, 394; premium for it raised, 385; proceedings confirmed by General Court, 385; Solicitors report on lease, 388.
- Artillery, Horse, Formation of,** 400, 412; abolished, 418; allowance to, when ordered out, 409; at a review, 411, 412; at an inspection, 415; contrasted with Lancers, 412; drill of, 412; guard of honour, 410, 413, 416; horses only used for "gun work," 412; mentioned in Orders, 401; number of horses to a gun, 412; quality of horses, 412; salutes fired by, 413; sent to Seaford, 415; uniform of, 402.
- Artillery Place, Houses in,** 123, 124, 378; rent from, to accumulate, 248. Improvements in, 159. Petition from inhabitants, 164. Residence of Secretary in, 201, 259. Robberies in, 264.
- Artillery Practice at Woolwich,** 282.
- Artillery, the Royal,** 253, 289, 297, 316.
- Artillery Volunteers, formation sanctioned,** 395.
- Artillerymen, Firemen as,** 209.
- Assaults, Wilful,** 34; fine for, 377.
- Assistants, Court of. Absence from,** 88. Annual allowance to, 62. Annual reports of, 386. Appointments made by, 32, 36, 39, 40, 61, 388. By-laws of, 380, 393, 509. Candidates, for admission presented to, 32. Censured by a Special General Court, 355, 509. Complaint against a member, 17. Contempt of, 13. Contest of, for military control, 322-332, 342-368, 509. Dine with the Prince of Wales, 217. Empowered to call a General Court, 21, 23, 39. Epitome of proceedings for General Court, 374. *Ex-officio* members, 133. Expulsion by, 33. Feast provided by new members, 62. Honorary members, who they are, 37, 128, 376; calling of General Courts by, 39; by purchase, 37, 60, 87; acceptance of Commissions by, 37; Militia Officers as, 37, 60; elected, 243; the last not *ex officio*, 245, 261, 294; list of (1878), 434; one expelled, 74; Commandants, 41; Major-Generals, 38; Captains of Grenadiers, 39; not summoned to Court, 289, 350; one of them speaks and votes at a Court, 422; 426 *note*, title struck out from Orders, 294. Legal existence of, 363, 364 and *note*, 509. List of members, 30, 37, 135. Members—asked if they will serve, 32, 39; elected after resignation, 337; exempt from juries, 299; not to be officers in other corps, 218, 219; to be freemen, 61, 62, 73. Minutes of, 94. Mode of electing, 31, 38, 218. Names of members (1878) 433. Nominations for, by Archers, 105. Note on summons for, 37. Number of members, 8, 30, 37, 38, 128, 135, 218. Occasions for summoning, 18, 39. Order of, necessary to call General Courts, 38. Order to disobey, 365. Persons not to be members, 28, 38, 244, 344. Proceedings open to members, 395. Proposed Committee in place of, 509. Refreshments for, 11. Refusal to serve on, 31, 32, 39. Regulations made by, 81. Resolution respecting communications with Government, 265. Right to attend entertainments, 29, 40. Styled privates, 365. Supreme control vested in, 266. Sus-

- pension of 509. The three senior members, 8, 39. To call Special General Courts, 263. To fix the date of the Stewards' Feast, 28. To make Orders, 42. Vote of confidence in, 242.
- Assistants, Special Courts of, held, 76, 96, 108, 130, 168, 311, 359, 385.
- Associations, Ward—*see* Ward Associations.
- Atkinson, Capt. Jeremiah, 55–57.
- Attorney-General, a case for, 139.
- Aubert, Colonel, 207.
- Audit of Accounts, 31, 32, 36, 39, 40; a fee paid at, 94, 371.
- Auditors, appointed by Court, 36; number of, 36; time of appointing, 36.
- Autumn Manœuvres, a detachment attend, 420.
- Bacon, Lieutenant, 210.
- Badges of Officers, 390–392.
- Bagnall, Thomas, 253.
- Bailey, Captain J., 77.
- Bailey, W., Guns cleaned by, 262.
- Baker, Ensign T. A., appointed Paymaster, 241.
- Baker, Sir William, Vice-President, 8.
- Balance-sheet, Annual, inspection of, 242; sent to members, 386; to be printed, 386.
- Ball, Annual, instituted, 24; card-playing at, 54; payment to, suspended, 385; royal visitors at, 419.
- Ball-practice, Ammunition for, 82, 286; at Chalk Farm, 287; at Child's Hill, 286, 288; at Erith, 306; at Highgate, 82, 121, 124; at Plumstead, 282; at Purileet, 306; at Sandown, 404; at Sydenham, 82, 90, 108; at Walton-on-the-Naze, 404, 406; at Woolwich, 254; cost of meals at, 90; dinner after, 84; field-day for, 95; first party for, 82; length of range, 286, 372; number to attend, 306; of Artillery, 254; of Yagers, 282; prizes for, 286, 404, 406, 407; proceedings described, 82–84; refreshments at, 82, 83, 90, 326, 372; rent of field for, 288; targets for, 82, 125, 372.
- Ball-practice in the Ground, command at, 374; hours for, 375; loading muskets, 374; number of shots allowed 374; reports on, 375; right to take part in, 374; smoking and refreshments at, 375; uniform at, 374.
- Ball-practice in the Ground, Building for, proposed, 283; cost of, 283, 305; length, 305; plans for, 283, 304; range in, 283; situation of, 283, 304; size of ground available, 304; consideration of, dropped, 283, 305 — *see* Shooting Gallery.
- Balloon, a hydrogen, 99; a large, 100; called an "Aërostatic Globe," 99; the first fire-, 99; the Montgolfier, 99.
- Balloon ascents from Ground, 99, 100, 108–112, 113; security against damage from, 108, 113, 118; permission for, refused, 9, 100, 118, 232, 262.
- Ballot at elections, 8, 38, 60, 62, 64, 102, 133, 135, 218, 260, 343, 344.
- Balms, encroachments on exercise fields at, 90, 108, 112, 115, 117, 122, 123, 125. Field-days at, 9, 97. March to, old title for, 507; postponed, 11, 12, 26; the last, 507. Marks at, displaced, 53, 122, 123; engraving of, 54; inspected, 122; marches to, 90, 112, 115, 125.
- Balls Pond, encroachments on fields leading to, 108; field-day near, 97; march to marks at, 125.
- Band, the, at an election for Parliament, 17; composition of, 370; enlisted as soldiers, 369; established, 369, 370; expense of, 370, 385; hired, 370; length of service, 369; medical attendance for, 370; number of members, 93, 225; pay, 369; Reports on, 369, 385, 405; swords of, 405; uniform of — *see* Uniform; used by Archers, 123.
- Band Committee, appointed, 370, 421; abolished, 370, 421; duties of, 421; reports of, 385, 405.
- Bandmaster, first appointed, 370; salary of, 370.
- Bank Annuities, Investment in, 257.
- Bank of England, 123; attacked, 67. Corps raised by, 209; Directors of, 132, 138; guards for, 69, 78, 86, 100, 102; War subscription paid to, 206, 207.
- Bank of England Volunteers, refused use of Ground, 209, 235, 236, 255.
- Bankers of the Company, 284, 385.

- Bankrupts, not admitted, 32, 37; one expelled, 74.
- Baring, Thomas, 409.
- Barlow, Wm., 224; Captain of Archers, 105.
- Barnard, Captain, 329.
- Barnard, Major, 352, 509.
- Barnard, Major Samuel, admitted, 386; retires into Veterans, 386; address to, 386; privileges for, 386.
- Barrington, Lord, Letters to and from, 22.
- Barrington, Right Hon. Daines, 104.
- Bassoons, 98.
- Battalion Companies, 169; accoutrements of, 137; arms of, 508; arms of Sergeants, 213; ball-practice of, 252, 286, 287, 375; called Hat Companies, 78; division of London into districts, 78, 88, 124, 128, 201; Drill Sergeant of, 136; election of officers, 81, 96, 135; feathers for, 134; hair of, 120; list of officers for, 88, 96, 244; lists showing amalgamations, 377, 418; members join Rifles, 240; muskets of, 74, 75, 137, 234, 255, 271, 282; music of, 88, 96; number of, 78, 80, 88, 95, 96, 124, 128, 210, 252, 330, 342, 376, 377, 405, 418; number of Sergeants, 213; numbered, 244; organised, 78; plumes for, 286; regulations for expansion, 96; strength of, 377; subscribe to War Fund, 206; swords of officers, 137; targets for, 254; uniform of—see Uniform.
- Battery, a masked, 83.
- Baumer, Charles, 253, 254; elected Sergeant, 240.
- "Baumes March," 507.
- Bayonets, 79, 273; for archers, 106; lent to officers, 81; length of, 75, 234, 255, 271; number of, 410.
- Bayswater, Archery at, 103.
- Beadle, appointed, 8, 432; day for electing, 32; fees to, 7, 23, 32; payment for funeral of a, 7; title changed, 7, 432—see Messenger.
- Beard, John, 104.
- Beaufoy, Colonel, 207.
- Beckford, Wm., Lord Mayor, elected Treasurer, 22; escort for, 9; letter of, 22.
- Bedford, Duke of, 102.
- Beer, License to Sell, 14.
- Belgian Volunteers, Badges presented to, 417.
- Belts, 235, 388; cost of, 238, 388; for officers, 30, 286, 391.
- Belts, Cross, 75, 293, 388.
- Belts, Pouch, of Horse Artillery, 402.
- Belts, Shoulder, 235, 255, 271; of Surgeons, 391; plates for—see Plates.
- Belts, Sword—see Sword Belts.
- Belts, Waist, 235, 255, 271, 400.
- Berks Volunteers, 417, 419.
- Bessell, Charles, Captain of Rifles, 240.
- Bessell, John, Sergeant of Rifles, 240.
- Bethnal Green, Weavers of, 198.
- Bexhill, Field Battery sent to, 415, 416.
- Bezer, John, batter, 225.
- Biaggini, Michael, Balloon ascent of, 99, 100.
- Biden, Lieutenant J., excused from a jury, 332.
- Biggs's, Mr., plan to restore Company, 61, 62.
- Bill of Rights, 71.
- Billingsgate Ward Association, 77.
- Bishopsgate Church, 77.
- Bishopsgate Street, Riots in, 222.
- Bishopsgate Ward Association, 77.
- Blackfriars Bridge, 197; opening of, 418.
- Blackheath, a field-day at, 212; archery meetings at, 123, 124; Volunteers at, 242.
- Blackheath Cavalry, 212.
- Blackstone, Sir Matthew, Lord Mayor, 1, 7.
- Blackwall, Company at, 239.
- Blackwell, Ebenezer, a trustee of ground, 55-57.
- Blackwell Hall, Mark called, 113.
- Blackwell, John, a trustee of ground, 55.
- Blanchard, Mr., 99.
- Blizard, Sir William, Surgeon, 68.
- Blue Regiment, 13, 26; Colonel appointed, 9.
- Bludell, Henry, 104.

- Blunt, Richard, elected General, 8.  
 Bob Peak, Mark called, 115.  
 Boots, for officers, 137; for Yagers, 508; half-, 282; Wellington, 256.  
 Bossy, Captain F. W., appointed Adjutant, 332; letter of congratulation to, 332; resigns, 385; length of service, 385; address to, 385.  
 Bossy, Sergeant F. W., appointed Drill Sergeant, 242.  
 Bossy, Sergeant-Major F. W., resigns, 249; vote to, 249.  
 Bouveris, Colonel, 372.  
 Bowen, Charles, Legal opinion of, taken, 427.  
 Bowring, J. J., excused from a jury, 299.  
 Brander, Mr., 76.  
 Bread Street Ward Association, 77.  
 Breastplates, 212, 293; cost of, 294.  
 Breeches, 64, 75, 76, 137, 234, 255; cost of, 114, 225; of Archers, 106; of Artillery, 256, 279; of Battalion, 256, 270, 279—*see* Trousers and Pantaloon.  
 Brentford, apprehended disturbances at, 232.  
 Brew, Thomas, Sergeant-Major, 8.  
 Bridge Street, 296, 297, 318.  
 Briggs, Peter, Quartermaster, 88.  
 Briggs, William, 224; Sergeant of Archers, 105.  
 Brighton, an arrest at, 248; reviews at, 411, 415, 416, 419, 420.  
 Brind, Mr., 76.  
 Bristol, Bishop of, 119.  
 Britannia Fields, A rover in, 126.  
 British and Foreign Bible Society, 416.  
 Brunker, Robert, Drum-Major, 8.  
 Buckingham, Duke of, 409.  
 Buckingham Palace, Levée at, 403.  
 Building Committee, 405.  
 Bulcock, Mr. Deputy, 154.  
 Bunhill Fields, 423; Ground part of, 190.  
 Bunhill Row, Lease of ground in, 63; Messenger's house in, 121, 219, 263; passage from, to Ground, 58; petition from inhabitants, 164.  
 Bunhill Row Gate—*see* Gate, West.  
 Bunhill Row, Houses in, 171, 248, 337; leases of, 224, 277; let yearly, 278; one bought, 121; rebuilt, 295, 300; cost of rebuilding, 300; surrender of, 14, 51, 56, 179, 180.  
 Buntingford, March through, 107.  
 Burdett, Sir Francis, liberated from the Tower, 251.  
 Busby of Horse Artillery, 402.  
 Buttons, 74, 75, 106, 134, 137, 202, 212, 234, 255, 270, 271, 279, 281, 373, 389-391, 402, 404; cost of, 76; to be had from Quartermaster, 392.  
 Butts, for archery, 103; on Islington Common, 122, 125; shooting at, called "round compass," 126.  
 Butts, Rifle, 396, 398.  
 Cadets, 128, 259; admitted 208, 209, 235, 342, 396; arms and accoutrements, 261; eligibility for office, 88, 244; entrance fees, 79, 417; first admitted, 79; rules for admitting, 79, 218; subscription of, 88, 218.  
 Calvert, Harry, Adjutant-General, 226.  
 Camberwell, Marches through, 82, 84, 212.  
 Cambridge, Duchess of, visits City, 315.  
 Cambridge, Duke of, 403, 404; compliments Company, 406; review by 415; visits City, 315, 388, 395.  
 Campbell-Bannerman, Mr., 429.  
 Cannon, at a sham fight, 83, 84; calibre of, 232, 410; gift of, 232, 241; lent by Government, 410; number of, 241, 410; orders for moving, 18; sent to the Tower, 12—*see* Field-pieces and Guns.  
 Canonbury, Archery at, 102.  
 Canterbury, Archbishop of, 233.  
 Cap-pockets, ordered, 388; cost of, 388.  
 Caps, 277, 281; burnt, 10; cost of, 114; lent to Militia, 29; of drummers and fifers, 114; of gatekeeper, 404; of Grenadier officers, sold, 92; of Grenadiers, 10, 134; of Infantry, 137; of Yagers, 271; silver on, sold, 10.  
 Caps, Bearskin, cost of, 225, 379; of Pioneers, 120; of privates, 392; of Sergeants, 391; of Veterans, 392; ordered, 379; to be had from Quartermaster, 392.  
 Caps, Forage, 241, 388, 394; for drills, 395; of Horse Artillery, 402; of Messenger, 404; of officers, 338, 391; of



- privates, 392; of Sergeants, 391; of Veterans, 392, 393; to be had from Quartermaster, 392.
- Caps, Helmet, 202.
- Caps, Regulation, 293; adopted, 246; cost of, 294; for Field Officers and Adjutant, 274.
- Caps, Undress or Drill, for Artillery, Battalion, and Yagers, 282; oilskin, 888.
- Captain-General, "absent on duty," 239; admitted before appointment, 335, 413; appointed, 3, 6, 11, 12, 85, 98, 128, 131, 139, 149, 276, 291, 292, 300, 312, 313, 332, 333, 335, 336, 408, 413, 414; badges for, 390; civil misconduct not reported to, 361; escort for, 204, 205; fees paid by, 94, 95; member of Court, 433; one of the royal family, 11; petition for appointment, 2-4, 6, 10-13, 291, 311-313; powers of Military Committee transferred to, 420; reports of principal proceedings for, 288, 289; Sergt.-Major appointed by, 357; salute on birthday, 432; takes the command, 215-217, 221, 291, 312, 415-417; usual form of Commission, 12; wears the uniform, 217, 415, 416; words of command given by, 217.
- Captain-Lieutenant, 15, 38, 76, 79.
- Captains, Arms of, 137; average number at musters, 93; badges for, 390; epaulets of, 137; fines for absence, 85, 90, 95; mode of electing, 96; names of, 435; number of, 76; on Courts Martial, 343; on Military Committee, 376; rank in battalion, 79; subscription of, 393; to approve of arms, 33; to grant leave of absence, 33.
- Captains for the year, appointed, 8, 86; fee paid by, 39; gorgets for, 76; leaders in their absence, 31; members of Court, 8, 38, 39; number of, 8, 38, 39; refusing to act as, 39; refusing to lead, 41.
- Captains of Divisions, 88, 96; a duty of, 371; styled Commanders, 113.
- Carabineers, the, 380.
- Cards, Playing at, 35, 54, 263, 375.
- Cardwell, Mr., Secretary for War, 420, 427.
- Carlisle, Bishop of, 882.
- Carlton House, 149.
- Caroline, Queen, Death of, 280.
- Cartouch boxes, 75, 79.
- Cartridges, "Blunt," 82.
- Cartwright, Sir John, Lieut.-General, 8.
- Castle Baynard Ward Association, 77.
- Castle Guard Stone, Mark called, 125.
- Castle Stone, Mark called, 112, 115, 118, 122, 123, 125.
- Caterham, Company at, 413.
- Catholic Emancipation Bill, 288.
- Catholics—*see* Roman Catholics.
- Cato Street Conspiracy, 276, 277.
- Cavalry, the ground kept by, at an inspection, 210.
- Cavalry, Light, a squadron formed, 405; at a review, 415; at an inspection, 415; in guards of honour, 410, 428; plumes of, 416.
- Cavalry, London Volunteer, 139—*see* Volunteers.
- Cavalry Volunteers, numbers limited, 249.
- Cazalet, Peter, Captain of Archers, 105; Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Certificates of membership, 200, 287, 298.
- Chacos, ordered, 342; discarded, 379, 394; cost of, 342; found by members, 373; of Veterans, 393, 400; tufts for, 336; undress, 373.
- Chalk Farm, Ball practice at, 287.
- Chamberlain's Office, Staff assembled at, 341.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer, 153.
- Chancery, Court of, Proceedings in, by Company, 189-191.
- Chaplain, 8, 13, 18, 241, 435; a different one every year, 432; duties honorary, 338; elected, 8; elected by Court, 86; one of the servants, 8, 94; salary of, 13, 18, 36, 94; sermon by, after a new lease, 219; to officiate on alternate Sundays, 235; vote to, 18, 241.
- Chapman, Lieutenant, 210.
- Chappell, Sergeant Robert, 253.
- Charles, M., 99.
- Charles I., Patent of, 54, 61, 282.
- Charles II., Warrants of, 344.
- Charlotte, Princess, Marriage of, 203; funeral of, 269.

- Charlotte, Princess, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, marriage of, 5.
- Charlotte, Queen, at the Guildhall, 7; funeral of, 272.
- Charlotte Street, Rooms taken by Archers in, 102.
- Charter, Non-renewal of, feared, 267.
- Charter of incorporation of Henry VIII., search for, 282, 283; found, 287; enrolled in Chancery, 288; a clause in, 299, 300; a copy produced in a law court, 287; whether it refers to Company, 309, 340.
- Chartists, 331. Great meeting of, held, 341; large muster of Company, 341; ammunition served out, 341; stations of Company, 341.
- Charwoman, Payment for a, 371.
- Chatham, Earl of, at a review, 221.
- Cheap Ward Association, 77.
- Chelsea Hospital, Members having pensions from, 122.
- Chelsea Hospital Garden, 108.
- Chevrons of Sergeants, 317, 391.
- Chiefs, the, absent from General Courts, 22, 23, 355; at a levée, 89; exempt from juries, 299; freemen of City, 30, 31; list of, 433; notice to, of calling Courts, 21; refusal to call a Court, 39; subscribe to War Fund, 206; titles of, 22; to attend a public meeting, 396.
- Child's Hill, Hampstead, Ball practice at, 286, 288.
- Chilton, Encampment at, 428.
- Chiswell Street, Patrol for, 217; petition by inhabitants, 164; riots in, 222.
- Chiswell Street, Houses in, 171, 337; leases of, 58, 63, 223, 224, 248, 277; surrender of, 14, 47, 49-51, 56, 64, 179, 180.
- Chitty, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor, 3; Treasurer, 8.
- Cholmondeley, Lord, Letter from, 149.
- Christchurch Middlesex Volunteers, 247.
- Christ's Hospital, Use of Ground for boys of, 412.
- Church Building Commission, The Metropolitan, 313, 321, 338.
- Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, 429.
- City Lands Committee, 63, 92, 124; dine with Company, 53; field-pieces found by, 82, 84, 85; negotiations with, about Ground, 25, 47-53, 55, 56, 58, 64, 118, 179-181, 306.
- City Road, Drill Ground in, 278; entrance to Ground from, 381; petition of inhabitants, 164; making of, 8, 14.
- City Road Gate—*see* Gate, East.
- City Road, Houses in, architect of, 122; cost of, 121-124, 129; foundation-stones of, 121, 122, 124; ground bought for, 121, 124; leases of, 123, 124, 381.
- Civil misconduct, 361.
- Clarence, Duke of, visits St. Paul's, 205, 219, 251.
- Clarionets, 93.
- Clark—*see* Morrison.
- Clark, Adjutant, Mark called, 113.
- Clark, Captain-Lieutenant, 15.
- Clark, Stephen, Adjutant, 121, 122.
- Clark, W., Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Clarke, William, 224.
- Cleaveland, Lieut.-Colonel, 318.
- Clergy, Sons of the, 218, 219, 233, 245, 247, 249, 251, 304.
- Clerk, a, to assist the Secretary, 398.
- Clerk, The, 3, 21, 79-81; Armourer not to be, 28; day for electing, 32; duty of, 94; elected, 8, 28; elected by ballot, 8; fees to, 14, 23, 32, 37, 39, 72, 94; house for, 123; not to be Adjutant, 28; rank of, 28; salary, 94, 122; security for, 39, 94; to be called Secretary, 134, 135; vote to, 14.
- Clerk of the City's works, 53, 92.
- Clerk, Regimental, appointed, 370; discharged, 264; duty of, 370, 371; pay of, 262, 264, 370, 371.
- Clerkenwell Prison, forced, 67; guard for, 86.
- Clerkenwell Sessions, Jury at, 298.
- Cloaks, of Artillery, 409; of officers, 373; to be worn, 36.
- Clothing rooms, charge of, 371.
- Clothworkers' Hall, 400, 415.
- Coachmakers' Hall, 67.
- Coal Exchange, opened, 509.
- Coatees, full dress, 373; undress, 373.
- Coats, 64, 74, 135, 137; cost of, 76, 225, 294; sold, 92; of Archers, 106;

- of Field Officers, 390; of Grenadiers, 75; of Matross Division, 129; of officers, 293, 294, 322, 389, 390; of privates, 293, 294, 391, 392; of Quartermaster, 391; of Sergeants, 294, 391; of Veterans, 392; used by Militia, 29—*see* Tunics.
- Coats, Frock-, of Messenger, 404; of officers, 293, 295, 391; undress, of Archers, 134.
- Coats, Great, 281, 373; coat of, 373; found by members, 373; of officers, 391; of privates, 392; of Sergeants, 391; to be had from Quartermaster, 392.
- Cockades, 3, 75, 80, 106, 137, 225, 281.
- Codd, Captain, 269.
- Coburns, 83.
- Coleman Street Ward Association, 77.
- Coleridge, J. D., Attorney-General, legal opinion taken, 427.
- Collector, audit of his accounts, 36; security for, 39—*see* Clerk.
- Colonel, 115, 122, 29, 138, 210, 420, 433; an unauthorised notice by, 253, 254; annually re-elected, 332; appointed by Crown, 296, 300, 332, 334-336, 413, 414; appointment confirmed by Crown, 312; article mentioning, amended, 295; badge for, 390; censured, 265, 266; elected, 80, 247, 266-268; funeral of, 247; on Military Committee, 270; resigns, 265; title first used, 80.
- Colonel, Lieutenant-, 122, 129, 298, 433; a gold medal for, 297, 298; appointed by Crown, 331, 332, 337, 399; badge for, 390; Commission demanded, 354; elected, 80, 243, 244, 248; gold sash worn by, 315; on Military Committee, 270; refuses to serve, 243; resigns, 243, 336; subscription of, 393; title first used, 80.
- Colts, the, censured, 63; junior members of Court, 28.
- Colts' Feast, "a very coarse and indifferent," 63; called the Stewards' Feast, 28; day for, 28.
- Colours, altered, 224, 278; borne by Yagers, 279; cost of, 24, 279, 316; description of, 10, 24, 97; fixing the camp, 94; gift of, 10, 138, 415; new, 24, 279, 316; presentation of, 415; purveyors of, 279, 316; royal crest on, 279; sold, 92.
- Colville, Lady, 416.
- Colville, Lord, of Culross, 401, 403, 406, 410, 413, 414; appointed Lieut.-Colonel, 399; Vice-President, 421.
- Command, Refusal to take the, 40, 41; words of, 11.
- Commandants, Duty of, 41; members of Court, 41; to appear in uniform, 41.
- Commander-in-Chief, the, 91, 429; inspection by, 209-211, 242; monthly return of strength for, 212—*see* York, Duke of.
- Commanders, Allowance to, 41; answerable for fines, 102; Captains of Divisions styled, 113; fines for not leading, 41; to attend leads, 42; to appear in uniform, 42.
- Commissions, a subject for boasting, 346; date of one altered, 396; form of, 250, 300; officers to have, 250; outside, obtained by members, 388.
- Committees, Minutes of, 94; summonses for, 95, 263.
- Common Council, Dispute with—*see* Artillery Ground; endeavour to raise Military Associations, 203, 209; gift of colours by, 82, 242; gift of field-pieces by, 82, 84, 85; letter to, 166; negotiations with, about Ground, 13, 14, 25, 47, 53, 55, 57, 64, 179, 180, 188, 219; petitions to, 90, 338; resolve to admit other Corps to Ground, 236; vote of money by, 108; votes of thanks by, 29, 78, 121, 131, 231, 242, 336, 342.
- Common Pleas, Court of, Jury at, 299; refreshments in, 316.
- Commons, House of, 25, 171, 251; a Committee attend, 150, 151; debate on Ground, 420, 421, 426-431; petition to, 147, 149, 184; riots at, 67; voting for members of, 17; vote of thanks by, 229.
- Companies, Divisions styled, 244; numbered, 244; officers for, 244.
- Comptroller, the City, dines with Company, 53; payment to, 181.
- Consols, Sale of, 385.
- Constable, for the Ground, 272.
- Constable, J., Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Constable, Philip, 103, 104; Captain of Archers, 105; Lieutenant of Archers 105.
- Constable, Philip, Jun., 104.
- Constables, Exemption from service as, 286, 299.

- Contingent Fund, Amount of, 248; mode of raising, 248, 278.
- Contracts, Building, to be advertised, 242.
- Convicts, Escape of, 98.
- Conway, Mr., Secretary for War, 13.
- Conway, Right Hon. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief, 91.
- Cook, Lieut.-Colonel, 22.
- Cooling, Wm., 55-57.
- Coombe, H. C., Lord Mayor, 223.
- Cookson, Rev. Joseph, elected Chaplain, 8; salary of, 13, 18; vote to, 18.
- Cooper, W. White, appointed Surgeon, 395; Journal of, 68 *note*, 320 *note*, 341 *note*; resigns, 395; Surgeon-Oculist to the Queen, 395.
- Coopers' Hall, 197.
- Copenhagen Fields, Seditious meeting at, 140; Trades Unions at, 303.
- Copenhagen House, Seditious meeting at, 196.
- Copeland, Alderman, Vice-President, 366.
- Cordwainers' Association, 77.
- Corn Bill, the, 262.
- Corn Exchange, Riots at, 222.
- Cornhill Military Association, 204, 209.
- Cornwallis, Marquis, 207.
- Coronations, Company present at, 279, 280, 296-298, 317, 318, 320.
- Corresponding Society, The London, 136, 139, 141, 196, 198, 203.
- Corrie, W., City Remembrancer, 421.
- Court of Inquiry, 358-361, 866.
- Court Room, 127, 129; panels for, 336.
- Courts, all to be open, 407; only three, 359; summonses for, 95, 263; right to hold, 11.
- Courts, General, a quorum at, 39; adjourned, 22, 28; authority to call, 21, 23, 38, 39; changes in uniform at, 246; chiefs absent from, 22, 23, 355; day for holding, 30, 38, 39, 218; fee for returns of, 7, 14, 28, 94; minutes of, 94; not held, 11, 14; note on summonses for, 263; notice to chiefs of, 21; officers chosen at, 29, 30-32, 38; place of holding, 30; prizes given at, 253, 254; refusal to call, 20-22, 39; right to vote at—see Vote; rule for business at 135; salutes at, 86.
- Courts, General, Special, a quorum at, 263; called by Secretary, 355; demand for, refused, 352, 355; illegal proceedings, 243; mode of calling, 242, 263, 509; note on summonses for, 263.
- Courts Martial, 248, 249, 262, 284; composition of, 244; first held, 244; oath taken by members, 284.
- Courts of Assistants—see Assistants.
- Courts of Emergency, 250, 256, 262; 264, 268, 272, 280, 328, 354; proceedings at, to be confirmed, 355.
- Cox, C. E., elected Major, 243.
- Cox, Lieut.-Colonel, 297, 307, 317, 332, 335, 336; a gold medal for, 297, 298; address to, 337; appointed, 332; declared a member of Court, 337; declines knighthood, 320; length of service, 337; letters to, 297, 298, 315, 332, 336; plate for, 308, 313; resigns, 336.
- Cozens, Ensign William, 254.
- Cracklow, David, 299.
- Crawford, Mr., 427.
- Crest, the Royal, for the Colours, 279.
- Cricket-grounds for the Army, 328.
- Cricket in the Ground, Permission to play, refused, 29, 369.
- Cricket in the Ground, for members, proposed, 304, 305, 328; precluded by the leases, 305, 328; memorials for permission for, 338, 339; license for, granted, 338; report on, 339; rules for, 338-340; accounts of Treasurer, 339; certificates of players, 339; days for, 340; election of Treasurer, 339; entry-book of players' names, 339; expense of, 339; for members only, 339; qualifications of players, 339; use of House by players, 340.
- Cripplegate Grenadiers, Disagreement with, 16, 17; escort Lord Mayor, 16, 17; Militia Sergeants march with, 42.
- Cripplegate Ward Association, 77.
- Crocker, John, Beadle, 8; Clerk, 28.
- Crosby, Brass, confined in the Tower, 24; proposed address to, 24; released, 24; procession to meet, 24; letter of thanks from, 24, 25; reply to it, 25; cup presented to, 25; President, 73, 115, 122.

- Crystal Palace, 406; a range at, 398; opened, 377; royal visits to, 377, 380; season tickets for, 398.
- Cumberland, Henry, Duke of, 214, 216, 221.
- Cumberland, William, Duke of, Death of, 12.
- Cursing, Expulsion for, 42; fine for, 34, 41.
- Curtain Road, Patrol for, 217.
- Curtis and Roberts, Bankers, 284.
- Curtis, Alderman, Sir W., Bart., Gift by, 232, 241, 258.
- Curtis, William, 247, 250; admitted, 243; censured, 265, 266; elected Lieut.-Colonel, 244; elected Colonel, 247; great services of, 266; intercedes for a prisoner, 244; resigns, 265.
- Cutlery, bought, 29.
- Dacres, Sir R., 404.
- Daily Advertiser*, the, 29.
- Dalbiac, General Sir Charles, 318, 320.
- Dance, Mr., City Surveyor, 47, 58; house of, 49, 56.
- Darling, R., Lieut.-Colonel, 240.
- Davidson, Mr., tenant of herbage, 7.
- Davies, James, elected Sergeant, 240.
- Davis, Captain T., 77.
- Dawson, Lieut.-Colonel Wm., resigns, 243; honorary member of Court, 243; Vice-President, 245.
- "Defaulters," 26.
- Denham, William, 90.
- Denman, Lord Chief Justice, 332.
- Denmark, Crown Prince of, 418.
- Denmark, George, Prince of, Capt.-General, 291, 312.
- Denmark, King of, Inspection by, 416; visits the City, 18, 19.
- Depree, C. T., Letter from, 353.
- Deptford Cavalry, 212.
- Deptford Infantry, 212.
- Desertion, 26, 248, 249.
- De Visme, Gerard, 269; admitted, 248; Lieut.-Col., 248.
- Devonshire, Duke of, Lord Chamberlain, Address to, 4.
- Dice, Playing at, 35.
- Dilke, Sir C. Wentworth, Bart., 409.
- Dinners, 313, 411; at ball firing, 84, 90; cost of, 90, 199, 271, 282, 289, 377, 385; for Artillery, 385; on Coronation Day, 6; on field-days, 90, 97, 237, 271; on Prince of Wales's birthday, 9, 85, 90, 115, 116, 237; on Sovereign's Accession, 282; on Sovereign's birthday, 199, 282, 289; profit to Messenger on, 371; to celebrate a new lease, 53; to City Lands Committee, 53; to Dragoon Guards, 69; to other Corps, 7, 85, 121; toasts, 84; with Lord Mayor, 2, 7, 9.
- Dinners, Annual, All to attend, 36; day for, 36, 432; disturbance at, 358-362, 366, 367; open to all members, 358; payments towards, 36; right to attend, 358, 360, 362, 366, 367.
- Dingley, Mr., 14.
- Dishes bought, 29.
- Divisions, styled "Companies," 244; equalised and proved, 81.
- Donalds, Mr., 361.
- Door in the Wall, Locking of, 193; to be double, 193—see Gates.
- Dorchester Street, Hoxton, Rover in, 126.
- Dover, Review at, 418.
- Dowling, Edward, Major, 122.
- Downes, Captain, 77.
- D'Oyly, Colonel, 318, 319.
- D'Oyly, General, 320.
- Dragoon Guards, Prince of Wales's, 69.
- Dragoons, 2nd Royal North British, 297.
- Dragoons, the Light, 239.
- Dramatic College, at Maybury, 402, 415.
- Dressing-rooms, building of, 405; charge of, 371.
- Drill-ground, Length of, 304; proposal to asphalt, 321.
- Drill Sergeants, appointed, 22, 23, 60, 209, 242; appointment honorary, 242; pay of, 23; to be members, 242; to belong to the Line, 322, 326.
- Drill-shed, 425; called the Albert Room, 408; cost of, 237, 244; first used, 408; flogging in, 244; funeral service in, 408; infringes on rights of Militia, 238; situation and size, 237; sold, 261; to be built, 237, 405.

- Drill squad, 81.
- Drills, 259; average attendance at, 425; certificates of attendance at, 339; days for, 23, 60, 74, 95, 106, 208, 209, 235, 253, 254, 260, 271, 272, 274, 282, 425; discontinued, 204, 254; during winter months, 204; formation at, 81; frequent, 365; ill attended, 372; length of, 23, 74; non-attendance at, 241, 249, 304, 310, 372, 376, 380, 395; number to be attended, 376; of Archers, 106; of Artillery, 136, 339; of Horse Artillery, 412; printed notice of, 253; private, 140; privileges for attending, 232, 304, 339, 372, 374; returns of attendance at, 264, 310, 376; rules respecting, 507; Sunday, 235; to be exempt from service, 243, 248, 254; twice every day, 235; unauthorised, 253, 354; uniform at—*see* Uniform; well attended, 398.
- Drum-Major, Duty of, 94; elected, 8; for Militia, 97; office abolished, 53; pay of, 95, 262, 370; pension to, 53; uniform of, 95.
- Drummers, appointed, 53; behaviour of, 94; courts martial on, 244, 248, 262, 284; exempted from military service, 80, 122; for Militia—*see* Militia; instruction of, 94, 95; number of, 53, 79, 88, 93, 95, 96, 262, 370; pay of, 63, 79, 80, 95, 262; required, 79, 80; uniform of—*see* Uniform.
- Drunkenness, Fines for, 35, 61.
- Ducie, Lord, 428.
- Duke, Sir James, Bart., President, 422.
- Dulwich, March through, 82-84.
- Dundas, General, at a review, 210.
- Dundas, Right Hon. Henry, Secretary for War, 150, 152, 153, 215, 219; takes measures for defence of London, 207-209; visits City, 197.
- Dunstable, Review at, 432.
- Dupree, Capt. Isaac, trustee of Ground, 55-57.
- Dupree, John, trustee of Ground, 55-57.
- Dwyer, George, Lease to, 123.
- Eamer, Sir John, Lord Mayor, Letter from, 230.
- East Regiment of London Militia, 146, 166, 168-170, 216.
- Eastern Counties Railway, Proposed terminus of, 337.
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the, 378, 380-384, 401, 419.
- Edinburgh, Review at, 404.
- Edinburgh, Duke of, Guard of honour for, 431.
- Edmonton, March through, 107.
- Edwards, Frederick, Legal opinion of; taken, 364 and *note*.
- Effingham, Earl of, 104; Captain of Archers, 105.
- Effingham, Earl of, Mark called, 113.
- Egg, D., Aërial machine of, 262.
- Egg Pye, Mark called, 113.
- Egypt, Viceroy of, visits the City, 417.
- Elcho Challenge Shield, Reception of, 419, 420, 432.
- Eldon, Lord, 231.
- Election Days, Feasts on, 432; sermons on, 432.
- Elections, by ballot—*see* Ballot; by Court of Assistants, 32, 36, 39, 40, 61; by show of hands, 8, 31; fee for returns of, 7, 14, 28, 94; members engaged in the Scrutiny at, 133, 135, 218; on a field day, 80; preliminary steps for, 364 *note*; right to vote at, 40, 65, 72, 73, 81, 102, 133, 218, 265, 326, 372; validity questioned, 364;—*see* Courts, General.
- Elephant and Castle, Assembly at, 212.
- Emergency, Courts of—*see* Courts.
- Encampments, 420, 428, 432.
- Engineer, Duty of, 94; office of, abolished, 121; rank of, 28; salary of, 94.
- Engineer Companies, Proposal to form, 405.
- Engineers, London, 422, 425, 426.
- England, Thomas, 352.
- Enniskillen Regiment, 208.
- Ensigns, 63; asked if they will serve, 32; extra, appointed, 238; fine for absence, 90; gorgets for, 76; height of, 81; length of service, 32; mode of appointing, 31, 32, 80, 81, 135; number at musters, 93; number of, 31, 80, 81, 135; title of, 508; title discontinued, 432; to command piquet guard, 81.
- Entrance Hall, used by Militia officers, 373, 375, 377.

- Entrance Money**, 32, 37, 61, 65, 72, 80, 128, 134, 244, 259, 261, 316, 317, 342, 395; commissions paid on, 94, 95; of a bankrupt, 74; of Archers, 105; of Cadets, 79, 417; of honorary life members, 37; of Militia sergeants—*see* Militia; of Musketeers, 32; of Pikemen, 32; refusal to pay, 62; remitted, 23, 62, 73, 112, 273.
- Epaulets**, 79, 87, 129, 137, 253, 271, 281, 316-318, 394.
- European Magazine**, 99.
- Erith**, Ball firing at, 306.
- Erskine, Mr.**, Counsel for Company, 176, 177, 190.
- Esdaile, Sir James**, Lord Mayor, declines escort, 60; not summoned to Courts, 64, 65.
- Esdaile, Sir James & Co.**, 76.
- Estate and Finance Committee**, a quorum, 60; appointed, 60; duties, 60, 370, 421; number of members, 60, 301; reports and recommendations of, 117, 118, 121, 122, 223, 255, 284, 320, 379, 393.
- Estate Fund**, formed, 248; exhausted, 300; object of, 248; amount of, 278; a charge upon, 287.
- Exchange Royal**, a statue for, 336; opening of, 335, 336.
- Exchequer Bills**, Investment in, 249.
- Excise and Pay Offices**, a guard at, 77.
- Excise Corps** refused use of Ground, 249.
- Exercise**, the Manual, Proficiency of Adjutant in, 61.
- Exercise**, the New Manual, 127.
- Exercise Fields**, Encroachments on, 90, 112, 115-118.
- Exercises**, Book of, 11, 23; Commanders to attend, 41, 42; day for, 60; expense of, 62; fines for absence, 81; leaving the ranks at, 34, 41, 42; members spectators at, 295, 296; report on, 22; talking and misbehaviour at, 34, 35, 41, 42, 81; to be enforced, 61, 62; to be more frequent, 256; unauthorised firing at, 34—*see* Leads.
- Exercises**, Entertainments after, Fine for attending, 29, 40; fines for not providing, 41; payment for, 40, 41; right to attend, 29, 40.
- Exercises**, Field, Musters too small for, 304.
- Exercises**, private, Number at, limited, 40.
- Exercises**, public, Militia Sergeants at, 27, 42; number at, limited, 40.
- Exhibition**, International, Guard of honour at, 409; letter of thanks from Commissioners, 409, 410.
- Expulsion**, 13, 30, 33-36, 38-42, 62, 65, 66, 74, 88, 209, 241, 248, 249, 343, 344, 376, 380, 424; advertised, 246, 249; appeal against, 326, 344, 395; posted in Armoury, 13, 249; re-admission after, 62.
- Eyles, Sir J.**, Bart, Leases to, 63.
- "F. G. 1679,"** Mark called, 113.
- Facings**, 64, 97, 120, 130, 135, 202, 213, 373, 392.
- Fairbairn, Thomas**, 409.
- Farrington Ward Within Association**, 77.
- Fast-days**, Parades on, 200, 206, 248.
- Favell, Lieut.-Colonel John**, 55-57.
- Fawcett, Edward**, Legal opinion of, taken, 364 and *note*.
- Fawcett, General Sir William**, at a review, 210.
- Feasts**—*see* Dinners and Stewards.
- Feathers**, 36, 79, 80, 114, 134, 202, 234, 255, 270, 271, 288; wearing of, discontinued, 336.
- Featherstone, Miss**, 8.
- Fences**, Repair of, 179.
- Fencibles**—*see* River and Sea.
- Fencing School**, Expenses of, 385.
- Fenians**, Outrages by, 417.
- Feu de joie**, a, 253.
- Field Battery**—*see* Artillery, Field.
- Field Days**, 9, 80, 90, 97, 108, 212, 237, 249, 250, 260, 271, 282; certificates of attendance at, 339; cost of, 140; days for, 95, 277; dinners on—*see* Dinners; discontinued, 140, 277; extraordinary musters counted as, 252; fines for absence, 90, 95, 102; members late on, 252; number of, 95, 252, 254, 306; places for, 95; postponed, 280; privileges for attending, 252, 265, 305, 339; prize for attending, 305; refreshment on, 212; regulations for, 95, 96; reports of, submitted to the King, 283; returns of,

- 264; seldom held, 325; small attendance on, 306; tickets for provisions at, 90, 97; use of Ground on, 144, 157, 161-163; Volunteers to keep the ground, 212; with other Corps, 97.
- "Field Days," words used instead of "musters," 250.
- Field-pieces, Application for, 64; calibre of, 232, 238, 261, 322; carriages and limbers for, 375; companies for working, 87; cost of, 82, 85, 247; cost of cleaning, 262, 263; cost of recasting, 238; finished at Woolwich, 247; first salute with, 507; gifts of, 82, 84, 85, 232, 241, 258; in processions, 24, 261; inscription on, 85, 238; lent by Government, 409; lent to Militia, 127; men to work, 85; number of, 64, 81, 82, 84, 85, 232, 238, 241, 258, 263, 322; proof of, 81; recast, 238; subscription for, 64; to be cast, 81, 84; to be dismounted, 265—*see* Cannon.
- Field, Lieutenant J. W. P., attends School of Musketry, 394; vote of thanks to, 394.
- Fielden, Henry, 104; Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Fielden, Robert, Captain of Archers, 105; Lieutenant of Archers, 105; Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Fifers, appointed, 53; exempted from military service, 80, 122; for Militia—*see* Militia; number of, 53, 79, 88, 93, 95, 96, 262; pay of, 63, 79, 80, 95, 262; practice of, 94; required, 79, 80; uniform of—*see* Uniform.
- File money, 7, 10, 20.
- Finance Committee—*see* Estate Committee.
- Finchley Common, Field days at, 97, 123.
- Fines, for absence, 26, 33, 41, 79, 81, 85, 88, 90, 95, 100, 102, 304, 507; for assault, 30, 34, 377; for attending entertainments without being qualified, 29, 40; for bearing arms when drunk, 35; for being late, 33; for breach of orders, 60; for breaking silence, 34, 81; for card playing, 53, 54; for causing quarrels, 34, 35; for doing duty with other corps, 10; for drunkenness, 35, 61; for factiousness, 35; for gambling, 35; for leaving the ranks, 34, 41, 42; for leaving a parade, 342; for misbehaviour, 40, 81; for negligently hurting another, 34; for not being fully armed, 33; for not being properly dressed and accoutred, 81; for not finding security, 81; for not giving Officers their titles, 34; for not leading, 20, 40, 41; for not paying for entertainment, 40, 41; for not paying quarterage, 36; for not wearing uniform, 42; for refusing office, 31, 32, 36, 39; for refusing to bear arms, 33, 40; for refusing to take an assigned place, 34; for shooting for a wager, 34; for swearing, 34, 41, 42; for taking arms away, 36; for unauthorised shooting, 34; for unproved muskets, 33; of Militia sergeants, 42; paid to the Treasurer, 31-33, 36; power to levy, 343, 344; responsibility for, 102.
- Finlay, John, exempted from a jury, 298.
- Finsbury, Disputes about land in, 44; disturbances in, 139; patrol for, 217; thieves in, 90.
- Finsbury Archers, Society of, Account of, 104 *note*; prizes of, 103, 104.
- Finsbury Fields, Archery in, 127 *note*; encroachments on exercise grounds at, 112, 115-118, 125, 274 *note*; last march to, for shooting, 274 *note*; marches to, 112, 115, 125; marks in, 112, 113, 117, 118, 125, 274.
- Finsbury manor, Leases of, made to City, 44, 45, 55; length of terms, 44, 45, 55, 378 *note*; rent for, 44-46; renewal of, 45, 379 *note*; fines for renewal, 46; mode of dividing rental, 46; under-tenants treated with, 46; improvements of estate, 46, 47; Act of Parliament concerning, 45, 46; Parliamentary Committee concerning, 46.
- Finsbury, Prebend of Halliwell and, 378 and *note*, 382; Acts of Parliament concerning, 45, 46, 74; drained, 74.
- Finsbury, Prebendary of Halliwell and, 13, 14, 44-49, 119, 179-181, 381, 382.
- Finsbury Square, Improvements near, 158, 159; petition by inhabitants, 164; robberies in, 264; Volunteers paraded in, 216.
- Finsbury Volunteers, Parade of, 216.
- Fire escapes, Use of Ground refused for, 406.
- Fire, Royal Society for Protection of Life from, refused use of Ground, 406.



- Firelocks for Militia, 508.  
 Firemen, the London, Use of Ground refused, 406.  
 Fireworks, 85, 97.  
 Firing, the, praised, 225.  
 Firman, John, 104.  
 Fishmongers' Hall, Company exercising arms in, Ground used by, 59; formed 507; change their title, 507.  
 Fitzroy, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Henry, 341, 343, 345 *note*, 347, 351, 352, 360, 374, 392, 393, 396, 397, 509; complaint against, 356, 357, 361-365, 367; death of, 399.  
 Flag on the Armoury, 94.  
 Flagstaff, the, a tower for, 228.  
 Flank Companies, abolished, 376; extra officers for, 209; music of, 96.  
 Flints for muskets bought, 91.  
 Floggings, 244, 248, 249, 262.  
 Floral Hall, Concert at, 403.  
 Fludyer, Sir Samuel, Lord Mayor, 7.  
 Forage caps—*see* Caps.  
 Foster, Colonel, 207.  
 Foster, Sir Reginald, 103.  
 France, Articles of Peace signed with, 227; Emperor and Empress of, 380; invasion by, 180, 207; naval defeat of, 204; peace with, proclaimed, 229.  
 Freemasons, Lodge of, proposed, 87; formed, 342.  
 Freshfield and Newman, Messrs., Solicitors, 411.  
 Freshfield, C. K., 431.  
 Freshfield, J. W., 307, 311; address to, 337; appointed Lieut.-Colonel, 243; appointed Major, 332; declared a member of Court, 337; letter of congratulation to, 332; length of service, 337; presentation of plate to, 308, 309, 313; reports on a Militia Bill, 277; resigns, 336, 386.  
 Funds, the, Investment in, 251.  
 Funerals, Black crape for, 269; Company at, 106, 107, 247; keeping the streets at, 247; minute guns at—*see* Minute Guns; of members, when attended, 35, 42.  
 Furber, Adjutant, Vote to, 237.  
 Furber, Adjutant John, appointed Major, 243, 244.  
 Furniture, Care of, 60.  
 Fusiliers, Marching as, in other corps, 65.  
 Fusils, Cost of, 331; cost of cleaning, 262; for Battalion, Grenadier Sergeants, and Militia, 508; for officers, 63, 81, 120; for Sergeants, 303; number of, 79, 121, 303, 331, 410; ordered, 303, 331, 508; use of, discontinued, 137.  
 Gaiters, 64, 75, 137, 200, 234, 255, 281; cost of, 76; discontinued in Army, 284; of Archers, 106; of Artillery, 256; of Battalion, 256, 270.  
 Gambling, 35.  
 Garnerin, Mr., Balloon ascent of, 232.  
 Garrow, Mr., Counsel for Company, 176, 177.  
 Garters, 64.  
 Gas lamps for gates, 271, 272.  
 Gatekeepers, a payment to, 341, 428; called Sentinels, 80; caps of, 404; pay of, 80, 371; uniform of, 80.  
 Gates, Custody of keys of, 144, 161, 162; locks of, examined, 160; repair of, 51, 52, 179.  
 Gates, East, Cost of, 92; design of, 53, 58, 92; erected at Company's expense, 52, 179; erection completed, 124; gas lamps for, 271, 272; inspection of, when building, 53; of iron, 52, 58, 59, 179; pavement before, 8; removed to west of Ground, 58, 59, 92; repair of, 58, 179; situation of, 118, 119; stone work for, 52, 53, 58, 59, 179; use of, by Militia, 161, 373, 383; vote by City for, 53, 58, 92, 179; width of, 48, 58. Passage to, doors and windows in, 119; repair of, 8; reserved, 48, 51.  
 Gates, South, Contract for, 68; decay and re-erection of, 58; passage through reserved, 51; use of, by Militia, 161, 162.  
 Gates, West, Decay of, 58, 59; gas lamps for, 271, 272; use of, by Company, 161; use of, by Militia, 193, 338, 373, 383. Passage to, a common nuisance, 58; reserved, 51; width of, 59.  
 Gates, Mr., City Marshal, 81.  
 Gazette, London, 115, 401 *note*, 432.  
 General Days, Balmes marches called, 507; when held, 507.

- General meeting days, 36.
- Generals, Command by, 8; elected, 1, 8, 22; fee paid by, 1, 2, 38, 67; mode of electing, 38; not appointed, 86; number of, 8, 38; title discontinued, 80.
- Generals, Lieutenant, Command by, 8; elected, 1, 8; fee paid by, 1, 2, 38, 67; not appointed, 86; number of, 8, 38; Sheriffs to be, 38; title discontinued, 80.
- Generals, Major, Command by, 8; elected, 8; empowered to call Courts, 23; fee paid by, 39; gorgets for, 76; mode of electing, 38; not appointed, 86; number of, 8, 23, 38, 54; refusal to act as, 39; refusal to lead, 41; title discontinued, 80.
- George I., a guard of honour for, 314; appoints Captain-General, 3, 6, 11, 291, 312.
- George II., Captain-General, 11, 291, 312; death of, 2, 4, 6, 11.
- George III., Address of Corresponding Society to, 198; addresses of Company to, 2, 4, 5, 89, 100, 114, 115, 119, 120, 197, 198, 220; applied to, for arms, 64; appoints Captain-General, 12, 13, 85, 98, 128, 131, 149, 258, 276, 291, 312; attempts to assassinate, 114, 197, 220; birthday celebrated, 199, 203, 249, 260; coronation of, 5; fiftieth year of reign celebrated, 250; guards of honour for, 7, 120, 204, 314; inspects Volunteers, 215-217; letter of thanks from, 229, 230; marriage of, 5; memorial to, 11, 12; recovers from sickness, 119; remonstrance of Corresponding Society to, 203; reviews Volunteers, 214, 220, 221, 239, 246; salutes on birthday, 432; warrant of, to Company, 13, 54, 131, 149, 250, 258, 276, 291, 312; warrant of, to Militia, 160; death of, 274-276; funeral of, 274.
- George IV., Accession of, celebrated, 282; address to, 275, 276; approves of alterations in appointments, 278; birthday celebrated, 282, 289; Captain-General, 291, 312, 332; command taken by, 291; petition to, 278, 279; proclaimed, 275; reports for, 283, 289; warrant of, 279, 291, 312; death of, 289, 290; funeral of, 289. Coronation of, 278-280, 296, 317; troops and Volunteers at, 279; strength of Company at, 280.
- Gillman, Mr., 139.
- Gilson, Captain, 169.
- Gilson, Mr., 76.
- Glennie, Captain, 169.
- Globe Tavern, Dinner at, 53.
- Gloucester, Duchess of, visits City, 315.
- Gloucester, Duke of, at reviews, 210, 211, 214, 221; at Volunteer dinner, 217; at inspection of Volunteers, 216; Commander-in-Chief of London Volunteers, 213; escort for, 247; letter from, 248; visits City, 205, 247.
- Gloves, 373.
- Glyn, Sir B. C., Lord Mayor, 212.
- Glynn, Sir Richard, Assault on, 30; Treasurer, 13, 22; Vice-President 22.
- Good, Mr., an architect, 314.
- Gordon, Lord George, 67; trial of, 76-78.
- Gordon Riots, 67-69, 71, 73, 82; engraving of Company at, 68.
- Gorgets, for Artillery officers, 87, 253; for officers, 76, 81, 279; found by Company, 76, 79, 81; found by members, 33; number of, 76, 79, 121; royal arms on, 76, 279; silver, 76, 79, 81, 121, 279.
- Gower Street, Archery ground in, 102.
- Graham, Mr., Counsel for Company, 150, 151.
- Graham, Sir James, Home Secretary, 334; communications with, in dispute about military authority, 328-331.
- Granville, Earl, 409.
- "Grapling balls," 29, 120.
- Gratuities, 281; a Committee on, 375; restrictions on, 242; prohibited, 375.
- Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, Convicts at, 98.
- Gray, Captain, 239.
- Gray's Inn Lane, Volunteer stables in, 141.
- Green Cloth, Board of, a payment by, 28.
- Green Man, the, refreshment at, 212.
- Greene, Thomas, 224; Lieutenant and Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Greenwich, March to, 237.
- Greenwich Hospital, 305.
- Greenwich Volunteers, Loyal, 212.

Greenwood, Colonel, 318.

Gregory, Thomas, 55.

Grenades, Hand-, 83.

Grenadier Company, 78, 169; ball practice of, 286, 375; complimented on appearance, 211, 217; feathers for, 79, 234, 255, 270; hair of, 120, 137, 199; height of, 78, 79, 130, 211, 370; list of officers, 244; muskets of, 75, 282; plumes for, 286; recruits for, 370; selection of, 78; stores of, sold, 10; strength of, 377; subscribes for law suit, 224; subscribes to War Fund, 206; swords of officers, 137; to be officers, 10; abolished, 376. Captain of, elected, 9, 80; gorget for, 76; honorary member of Court, 39; not appointed, 86; when elected, 39. Lieutenants of, elected, 80; gorgets for, 76; mode of electing, 79. Sergeants of, arms of, 213, 508; elected, 80; number of, 80, 213, 244.

Grenadiers, Marching as, in other corps, 65, *see* Cripplegate and Southwark.

Grenville, Right Hon. George, First Lord of the Treasury, 10.

Grey, Colonel Hon. Charles, at an inspection, 372; correspondence with, 356, 357, 359-361, 366-368.

Grey, General, 414.

Grey, General Sir Charles, 403.

Grey, Sir George, Home Secretary, Communications with, respecting military control, 350-356.

Grose, Edward, Solicitor, 14.

Grose, Nash, Clerk to Lieutenantancy, 16, 27.

Grose, Serjeant, 54, 57.

Ground, the—*see* Artillery Ground.

Guards for the arms—*see* Armoury.

Guards of honour—*see* Artillery Company.

Guards, Piquet—*see* Piquet Guards.

Guards, the, 131, 289; called out for a riot, 17; Company compared with, 409, 415; Company stationed next, 317, 409; drills by Sergeants of, 136, 209; refused use of Ground, 199, 385, 386; sashes of Officers of, 399; withdrawn at elections, 86, 100.

Guards, the Coldstream, 87, 297, 318, 377; a detachment of, to guard arms, 265.

Guards, the Dragoon, 4th Regiment, 318; 6th Regiment, 318; 7th Regiment, 297; Prince of Wales's, 69.

Guards, the Foot, 69, 78, 208, 273, 338, 373; keep ground at an inspection, 210; resemblance of Company to, 403; sashes of officers, 419; use Ground and House, 12. 1st Regiment, drill by Sergeants, 23, 60; use Ground, 3. 3rd Regiment refused use of Ground, 118.

Guards, the Grenadier, 293, 297, 316, 318, 320, 370, 374, 388.

Guards, the Horse, 208, 297, 318; use Ground and House, 12.

Guards, the Life, 208, 229; 1st Regiment, 297, 318; 2nd Regiment, 297, 318, 412.

Guards, the Scots Fusilier, 297, 318, 356.

"Guards," the "Six Feet," 408.

Guardstone, Mark called, 115, 117.

Guildford, Review at, 414.

Guildhall, 2, 17, 197, 284, 396; conferences at, 14, 143, 153, 156; Court held at, 96; defence of, 341; headquarters at, 78; length of, 400; parade at, 96, 114; riot at, 29; royal visits to, 7, 260, 294, 314, 315, 370, 385, 388, 412, 417, 428, 431; trial at, 176. Guards at, on Lord Mayor's Day, 57, 60, 87; fees for, 87; number of men for, 87.

Guildhall Volunteer Association, 212, 213.

Gun carriages, given by Government, 404.

Gun drills, Certificates of attendance at, 339.

Gunnery, Numbers of, at musters, 93.

Guns, the, admired at a review, 411; cleaning, 371; lent to Militia, 123; safety of, 273—*see* Cannon and Field-pieces.

Gunsmith, the, Proof of muskets by, 33.

Gunsmith of London, 33.

H. A. C., Use of the letters—*see* Initial letters.

Hackney, History of, 115 *note*.

Hackney Volunteers, 207.

Hadfield, James, attempts to shoot George III., 220.

Hair, Cost of cutting, 262; cost of dressing, 64; mode of wearing, 89,

- 90, 120, 137, 199, 202, 213, 234, 249, 255, 270.
- Hair-powder, Duty on, 139.
- Halberds, of Militia, 508; sold, 92.
- Halliwell—*see* Finsbury.
- Hampstead, Shooting matches at, 253, 254, 256.
- Handersyde, Rev. T. B., admitted, 104.
- Handkerchiefs, for the neck, 255, 270.
- Hangers, 121.
- Hankey, Sir Joseph, President, Disagreement with, 3-5; elected, 8; resigns, 9.
- Hannam, James, trustee of Ground, 56, 171, 172, 180, 181.
- Harbour-Masters of London, 237.
- Hardinge, General Viscount, 373, 374.
- Hardy, Trial of, 136.
- Hardy, Right Hon. Gathorne, Secretary for War, 429, 430.
- Harley, Colonel, declines to lead, 20.
- Harley, Right Hon. Thomas, President, 73.
- Harnage, Lieut.-Colonel, Inspecting Field Officer, 240.
- Harness, Artillery, 404, 409.
- Harrington, Earl of, 207, 242; at reviews, 210, 211, 221; compliments Company on appearance, 211, 225; inspections by, 225, 238, 244; letters from, 209, 239; letter to, 239; review by, 208; to command forces for defence of London, 208.
- Harriott, Lieut.-Colonel, 54.
- Harris, Major William, elected Major-General, 8.
- Harris, William, trustee of Ground, 55.
- Harrison, William, Q.C., his opinion taken, 328 *note*.
- Hart, T., exempted from a jury, 287.
- Hart, Thomas, Charter found by, 287; exempted from a jury, 287; votes to, 287.
- Hat Companies, 78, 120—*see* Battalion.
- Hats, 75; cocked, 137, 274, 393; cost of, 76, 225; crape bands for, 3; dress, 225; of Archers, 106; of Battalion, 137; of Drummers, 79; of Field Officers and Adjutant, 274; of Light Infantry, 79; of Matross Division, 137; of Physician and Surgeons, 391; of Quartermaster, 391; of Veteran Officers, 393.
- "Hatt pins," ordered, 29.
- Hatt, Rev. A., Chaplain, Vote to, 241.
- Haversacks, 380.
- Haworth, Richard, 104, 224; Captain, Lieutenant, and Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Hayter, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur D., 422, 426, 428-430.
- Height, of members, 74, 202, 321; of Artillerymen, 321, 370; of Ensigns, 81; of Grenadiers, 78, 79, 130, 211, 370; of Light Infantry, 78, 130, 234, 321; of Sergeants, 12, 54; of Yagers, 321; arms to suit, 33.
- Helmets, 202, 234, 243, 255, 270; cost of, 202, 225; not serviceable, 277; of Artillery, 202, 234, 255, 271; discarded, 246, 277.
- Hemans, B. W., Adjutant, 243, 244; Lieutenant of Rifles, 240, 241; Sergeant-Major, 241; plate for, 241, 301; resigns, 301; vote of thanks to, 301; death of, 301.
- Henry VIII., Charter of, 54, 61, 282, 287, 299.
- Heyman, J. E., the first Veteran, 246.
- Heralds, the, 229.
- Heralds' College, 279, 291, 312.
- Herbage of the Ground, Amount of rent for, 261; damage to, 7, 69; not to be let, 261; the tenant of, 3, 7.
- Herbert, Sydney, Secretary for War, 398.
- Herries, Colonel, 140, 207.
- Heseltine, James, 104.
- Higgins, Mr., Machine of, 9.
- Highbury, Archery at, 102.
- Highbury Assembly House, Dinners at, 115, 116, 237.
- Highgate Common, Ball firing at, 82, 121, 124.
- Highmore, Anthony, admitted, 236; History of, 236, 376; resigns, 236.
- Hill, Sergeant, Accident to, 84.
- History of the Company, a Committee to compile a, 406; Highmore's published, 236; continuation of Highmore's, 376; plan of the present work, 414 *note*; suggested, 393, 406; sale of, 406.
- Hobart, Lord, Letters from, 227, 228, 230.

- Holborn Viaduct, 418, 428.  
 Holden, Major Robert, 77.  
 Holland, Fund for families of soldiers killed in, 219; naval defeat of, 204; the Stadtholder of, 217.  
 Holloway, William, Legal opinion of, 386, 387.  
 Home Office, Letters from, 140, 196, 198.  
 Home Secretary, 232, 251, 260, 268, 331, 336, 337, 345, 350, 353, 354, 509; reports sent to, 283, 289; Company taken from jurisdiction of, 401—*see also* the names of the different Secretaries.  
 Homerton, March to, 247.  
 Honorary members, an irregular recommendation to admit one, 112; by purchase, 37, 60, 87; may hold commissions in other corps, 218; not exercising members, 101; one admitted, 73; resolution against their admission, 87—*see* Assistants, Court of.  
 Hooker, Thomas, 104.  
 Hooper, Captain, 169, 170.  
 Hooper, Major R., honorary member of Court, 243, 245, 261, 294; resigns, 243; vote of thanks to, 243; death of, 294.  
 Horns, 93.  
 Horse Guards, the, a cavalry guard for, 319; circulars, General Orders, and letters of, 214, 215, 221, 222, 225, 226, 245, 246, 253, 260, 262, 279, 280, 297, 318-320, 328.  
 Hornsey Wood, Range at, 398, 407.  
 Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 370.  
 Hospital, the London, 415, 431.  
 Hospital, the Royal Free, 333.  
 Housekeeper, to be appointed, 404.  
 Houses of the Company, a draft agreement for leases, 57; a fund to rebuild, 248, 278; surplus of rents after paying cost of rebuilding, 248, 278; cost of repairs, 287; gross rental, 262; number of, 278; vote by City for repairing, 179—*see* Artillery Court, Artillery Place, Bunhill Row, Chiswell Street, and City Road.  
 Howe, Lieut.-Colonel William, 55-57.  
 Hoxton, a rover at, 126.  
 Hoxton Fields, Compensation for encroaching on, 110, 117, 274 *note*;  
 Lease of Ground in, 116; marks in, 116, 118, 125.  
 Hulse, General, 216.  
 "Hundred and Twenty-Six, The," Address of, to Prince Albert, 345 and *note*; names of, 345 *note*, 346, 365; defections from, 346; reply to Address, 347-349.  
 "Hundred and Ninety, The," Address of, to Prince Albert, 345 and *note*; reply to it, 349, 350; a copy of it refused Court, 356; names of those signing it, 345 *note*, 346 and *note*, 347, 356, 365.  
 Hunter, Colonel Sir C. S., applies for a seat in Court, 288, 289.  
 Hussars, 10th, 318.  
 Hyde Park, 425; march to, 417; reviews and inspections in, 210, 214, 221, 225, 226, 239, 242, 244, 246, 260, 403, 415, 431.  
 Hythe, School of Musketry at, 394.  
 Illuminations, 6, 9, 12, 250.  
 Illustrated London News, 395, 411.  
 Index Committee, appointed, 507; discontinued, 219, 379, 507; revived, 309, 507; abolished, 507; duties of, 219, 309; no trace of work, 219; number of members, 309.  
 India Company, East, Directors of, 138.  
 India Company, East, Volunteers of, 207, 229; raised, 167, 199; revived, 278; drill ground of, 167, 278; strength of, 167, 278; refused use of Ground, 199, 278.  
 Indian Mutiny, 387.  
 Infantry, a company added, 405; encampment of, 432; guard of honour of, 416.  
 Infantry, 20th Regiment, 318, 319.  
 Infantry Division, the Light, 169; ball practice of, 286, 287, 375; cartouch boxes for, 75; feathers for, 234, 255, 270; goes to Seaford, 394; hair of, 120, 199; height of, 78, 130, 234, 321; members join Rifles, 240; muskets of, 74, 75, 137, 234, 255, 271; officers elected, 80; list of officers, 244; mode of electing officers, 79; swords of officers, 137; organised, 78, 79; plumes for, 286; pouches for, 138; re-organised, 377; rifles of, 376; selection of members, 78, 234;

- strength of, 377; subscribes for lawsuit, 224; subscribes to War Fund, 206; title discontinued, 405; uniform of—*see* Uniform.
- Inglis, Colonel, 207.
- Initial Letters of Company, on articles of dress, 241, 281; on marks, 118; right to use, 408.
- Inspecting Officers, a report to be made by, 246.
- Inspections, 215-217, 225, 238, 240, 242-244, 313, 342, 372, 398, 403, 406, 409, 410, 415, 418, 508; for report on efficiency, 247; leaving the Ground at, 342; place of honour at, 243; strength at, 210, 225, 240, 403, 415.
- Insurance Offices, Donation by, 350.
- International Trophy, Reception of, 419, 420.
- Invalid Companies augmented, 122.
- Islington, Archery at, 102; histories of, 115 *note*, 125 and *note*, 127 *note*; march through, 90.
- Islington Common, Ancient driftway to, 125; gravel dug on, 122, 123; marks on, displaced, 122, 123; marches to marks on, 112, 115, 125.
- Islington Volunteers, 207.
- Jackets, 202, 234, 254, 255, 279, 281; cost of, 202, 225, 278; members to provide, 234; of Artillery, 202, 234, 255, 270, 278, 281; of Battalion, 270, 278; of Light Infantry, 75; of officers, 213, 234; of Yagers, 271, 278, 281; to be alike for all ranks, 234.
- Jackets, Drill, 130, 395; cost of, 76.
- Jackets, Fatigue, 394.
- Jackets, Over-, of Yagers, 508.
- Jackets, Pelisse, of Yagers, 271, 281.
- Jackets, Stable, of Horse Artillery, 402.
- Jackson, Randle, Legal opinion of, 173-175.
- Jacobs, Captain H. M., acts as Secretary, 416; plate presented to, 416.
- James I., 149; patents of, 54, 61, 282.
- James II., Annual warrants of, 344.
- Jay, Captain, 411, 412.
- Jeffries, Mr., 99.
- Jehu, Mark called, 113, 126.
- Jennings, Captain, J. F., 168-170.
- Jones, Captain Mainwaring, acts as Adjutant, 431.
- Joselin, Sergeant James, Trial of, 286.
- Jubilee Banquet, 404.
- Judges, the, Company thanked by, 136.
- Juries, Exemption from, 287, 298, 299, 332, 384; certificate of, 298, 299; Committee on, 370.
- Keene, John, Engineer, Death of, 121.
- Kennett, Brackley, Lord Mayor, applied to for fees due, 67; correspondence with, touching ground, 70; declines escort, 65; expelled, 66; Treasurer, 73.
- Kennett, Major Thomas, 65; expelled and re-admitted, 62.
- Kent, Duchess of, visits City, 315.
- Kent, Duke of, at a review, 214; at an inspection, 216; funeral of, 274.
- Kennington Common, Chartist meeting on, 341; Reform meeting on, 272.
- Kensal Green, 333.
- Kensington Palace, a committee attend at, 267; Military Committee at, 268, 270, 277, 286.
- Kenyon, Lord, a trial before, 176, 177.
- Kenyon, Sam., Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Kidston, Sergeant, 169.
- King Street, 197, 280, 296.
- King William Street, 411.
- King's Arms, the, a conference at, 151.
- King's Bench, Court of, Action against Company in, 176-178, 185, 188-190; exemption from jury of, 287, 298.
- King's Bench Prison, Attack on, 67.
- Kingsland, Footpads at, 90.
- Kinman & Co., cannon founders, 85; cannon recast by, 238.
- Kirby, Sergeant R. S., appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, 260; index of, 283, 309; vote of plate to, 285 vote of thanks to, 283.
- Kite, Sir Robert, Lord Mayor, declines service of Company, 16.

- Knapsacks**, Cost of, 388; description of, 241; members to find, 241; of privates, 392; of sergeants, 391; ordered, 388; to be had from Quartermaster, 392.
- Lace**, 391; distinction of rank in, 292; gold, 279, 316, 390; gold vellum, 281; not worn by Veterans, 392; of Sergeants, 293, 317; silver, 279, 316, 338, 390, 391; silver vellum, 75, 135, 202, 225; straw vellum, 137; to be had from Quartermaster, 392; vellum, 234, 255, 301; vellum black silk, 281.
- Ladbroke**, Sir Robert, 10, 12, 13; Colonel of Blue Regiment, 9; elected General, 8; elected President, 9, 13; refuses to call a General Court, 20-22; remonstrance with, 21; re-elected President, 22.
- Lambe**, Captain Aaron, trustee of Ground, 55-57.
- Lancers**, 9th, 297, 412.
- Lancers**, 12th, 318, 319.
- Lane**, William, honorary member of Court, 245, 261; death of, 261.
- Laurie**, Lieut.-Colonel Robert P., 422, 426, 427.
- Lauriston**, General, 227.
- Law**, Mr., Counsel for Company, 176, 177.
- Lawrence**, Thomas, refused admission, 203.
- Laws**, Index to, 507; old Code of, repealed, 30—*see* Orders.
- Lawson**, Captain of Artillery, 253, 269.
- Layard**, Brigadier-General, Inspection by, 244.
- "Lead, an elegant,"** Extra allowance for, 26.
- Leader**, asked if he will serve, 32; expulsion for not acting as, 62; fine for not acting as, 20; leave of absence granted by, 33; length of service of, 31; mode of electing, 31; notices to, 20, 65; refusals to act as, 20, 62; selects arms, 33; when to lead, 31.
- Leaders**, Number of, 31.
- Leading Staves**, Silver on, sold, 10.
- Leads**, Days for, 20; expense of, 62; Ground closed for, 9—*see* Command and Exercises.
- Leads**, private, Ammunition for, 9; appointed, 26, 63; Ground opened for, 9, 25; inefficient members at, 61; taken in rotation, 9; discontinued, 507.
- Leads**, public, Ammunition for, 9; appointed, 26, 63; inefficient members at, 61; discontinued, 507.
- Ledgingham**, Warwick, 103.
- Legacies to Company**, 35.
- Leggings**, 256, 405.
- Leicester**, Earl of, 217.
- Leicester House**, Archers at, 102.
- Leigh**, General, at an inspection, 216.
- Le Mesurier**, Archdeacon, a cup given by, 228.
- Le Mesurier**, Colonel Paul, 149, 151, 223, 230, 236; presentation of plate to, 228; reports on defence of City, 207, 208; reports on a review, 211; Vice-President, 115, 122, 128; death and funeral of, 247.
- Le Mesurier**, Mrs., Gift and speech by, 138; vote of thanks to, 138.
- Levant**, the, Mark called, 115.
- Levéé**, the Chiefs at a, 89; Field-Officers at a, 99; for Volunteer Officers, 403.
- Levéés**, Trousers for, 390.
- Lever**, Sir Ashton, 102, 104.
- Lewes**, Sir Watkin, 104, 151, 207; Colonel, 80, 82, 115, 122; Lord Mayor, 80, 82, 84, 85; Vice-President, 73.
- Lewes**, Sir Watkin, Mark called, 113.
- Lewis**, William, exempted from juries, 287, 298, 299.
- Ley**, J., Deputy Clerk of House of Commons, 229.
- Library**, recommended, 387; ordered to be formed, 338; gift of books to, 415; rules for, 415.
- Library Committee**, established, 421; duties of, 421; abolished, 421.
- Licensed Victuallers' Asylum**, 415.
- Lieutenancy**, Commission of, issued, 9.
- Lieutenancy**, Court of, 9, 28, 70, 120, 224, 236, 306; annual payments by, 18-20, 23, 27, 42, 43, 66, 67, 80, 96, 97, 129, 424; answerable for damage to Ground, 144, 161; communi-

- cations with, respecting enlargement of Armoury, 401, 402; communications with, respecting use of Ground by Militia, 373, 377, 381, 383, 394, 400, 411; complain of new drilled, 238; complaints against Company to, 17, 66, 424; control of Militia by, 146, 172, 182; dispute with, relating to use of Ground by Militia — *see* Artillery Ground; enquire into expulsions, 62, 66; memorial to, for exemption from Militia, 131, 132 and *note*; negotiations with, respecting surrender of Ground and new lease, 377-384; petitions of Militia Officers to, 20, 26, 27; proceedings of, regarding Militia acting with Company, 27, 66; proceedings of, regarding Militia Officers in other corps, 13, 15, 16, 42, 65; proceedings of, respecting use of Ground by Volunteers, 399, 406, 419; propose to build an Armoury, 423; salute to, 127; vote by, for Armoury, 143, 172, 174, 423.
- Lieutenant, Captain-, 38, 79; gorget for, 76.
- Lieutenants, asked if they will serve, 32; badges for, 390; classed, 508; epaulets of, 137; extra, appointed, 238; fines for absence, 85, 90, 95; for Divisions, 88; gorgets for, 76; length of service, 31; mode of electing, 31, 79, 96; names of (1878), 435; number of, 31, 76; number at musters, 93; numbered, 508; numbers of, abolished, 508; swords for, 137.
- Lieutenants, 2nd, Names of (1878), 435; title first used, 432.
- Ligonier, Lord, Letter of, 3.
- Limbers, 404.
- Lincoln, Charles, honorary member of Court, 245.
- London, City of, Address of Livery to George III., 120. Arms of, 358. Assessment upon, 172. Disturbances in and near — *see* Riots. Divided into districts, 78, 88, 96, 124. Elections in, guards for Bank at, 86, 100, 102; members vote in uniform, 17. Fenian outrages in, 417. Fires in, 231. Freemen of, Chiefs to be, 30, 31; entrance fees of, 32; members to be, 54, 59; members not obliged to be, 61, 62; members of Court to be, 61, 62, 73; not to be privileged, 87; voting by members not, 73, 81, General disarmament in, 71. Measures for defence of, 71, 76-78, 203, 204, 207-209, 215; inspection of defending force, 215-217; its stations, 208, 215, 216; its strength, 208, 217; alarm posts of Company, 208, 217, 240; orders for communication, 240. Military forces about, reviewed, 252. Proclamation of Peace in, 229. Protection of, 259. Records of, inspected, 153. Right of troops to march through, 22. Royal visits to, 7, 18, 19, 120, 204, 205, 213-217, 219, 233, 245, 247-249, 251, 260, 261, 292, 294, 295, 304, 314, 315, 335, 336, 370, 385, 388, 393, 395, 400, 410, 412, 413, 415-420, 428, 431, 509; allowance to Company on, 7, 19; position of Company in processions, 120, 204, 205, 261. Services of Company in, 132. Special constables for, 204.
- London, City of, Auxiliary Forces of, Volunteers as successors of, 425.
- London, City of, Corporation of, 128; cups presented by, 25; engaged in dispute about Ground — *see* Artillery Ground; improvements in Finsbury by, 46, 47; leases of Finsbury to — *see* Finsbury; leases of Ground by — *see* Artillery Ground; privileges of, 350; procession of to the Tower, 24; refreshments supplied by, 316, 341; surrenders to — *see* Artillery Ground; votes by, to Company, 7, 19, 51-53, 57, 58, 82, 84, 85, 92, 172, 179, 258, 507; vote of thanks to, 316; Company thanked by — *see* Artillery Company.
- London, City of, Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 370.
- London, City of, Militia — *see* Militia.
- London, City of, Trained Bands — *see* Trained Bands.
- London Artillery Brigade, 426.
- London, Bishop of, 103, 321.
- London Bridge, 410; foundation stone laid, 284; opened, 295.
- London Coffee House, 105, 136.
- London Fields, Hackney, inspection at 244.
- London Hospital, 415, 431.
- London Military Associations — *see* Military Associations.
- London Rifle Brigade — *see* Rifle Brigade.



- London Tavern, 217.  
 London Volunteers—*see* Volunteers.  
 London Wall, Fire in, 350; patrol for, 217.  
 Longes, Peter, Clerk, 47, 49, 51, 66, 70, 89, 91; trustee of Ground, 56, 171, 172, 180, 181.  
 Lord's Cricket Ground, Archery in, 102.  
 Lords, House of, Vote of thanks by, 230, 231.  
 Lowe, Mr., Surrender of house of, 49, 56.  
 Lowten, Thomas, 104; Sergeant of Archers, 105.  
 Lowther, Lord, Chief Commissioner of Works, 103.  
 Loyal North Britons, 240, 267.  
 Loyal United Military Association, 97.  
 Loyd-Lindsay, Lieut.-Colonel, 421, 422, 427, 429.  
 Lubbock, Sir John, endeavours to obtain admission for Volunteers to Ground, 420, 421, 426-430.  
 Lucas, Captain, Letter from, 239.  
 Lucas, Commodore, Vote of thanks to, 237.  
 Ludlow, Major-General, 216.  
 Lunardi, Vincent, Secretary to Neapolitan Ambassador, admitted, 112; balloon ascent of, 103-113; gift by, 108.  
 Lushington, Alderman, 151.  
 Lusk, Sir Andrew, 431.  
 Lutyens, N. L., elected Lieutenant, 240.  
 Luxmore, Surgeon Thomas, Vote to, 241.  
 Lyceum, the, 99.
- Macdonald, John, Adjutant-General, 320.  
 MacEvoy, Mrs. J. M., Lease to, 124.  
 McMahon, Colonel, Letters from, 246, 248.  
 McMahon, Colonel John, Letter from, 238.  
 McMurdo, Colonel, 404.  
 Macquarie, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, his opinion of Company, 238.  
 Magazine built, 342.  
 Magnay, Sir William, Bart., admitted, 337; appointed Major, 337.
- Major, the, 83, 104, 115, 122, 132, 210, 362, 363, 435; a second, appointed, 243; a member, 80; annual subscription of, 393; appointed by Crown, 331, 332, 337; badge of, 390; commission demanded, 354; elected, 80, 243, 244; gold sash of, 315; member of Court, 433; on Military Committee, 270; refusal to serve as, 243; resigns, 243, 336; title first used, 80.  
 Maltby, C. F., appointed Surveyor, 320.  
 Maltby, Mr., Negotiations with, about marks, 116.  
 Man, Lieut.-Colonel H. Garnet, 422, 426.  
 Manchester, Fenian outrages at, 417.  
 Manners, Col. Lord Robert, 69.  
 Manning, Lieut.-Colonel W., Letters from, 235, 236.  
 Mansfield, Lord, 71.  
 Mansion House, 12, 71, 205; a guard for, 77; Company dine at, 9, 284; repair of, 16; royal visits to, 248, 368, 395, 417, 509; salute fired at, 119.  
 Marches, on the Sovereign's Accession, 90; on his birthday, 138; to Lord Mayor, 54; unauthorised firing at, 34.  
 Marches, General, days for, fixed, 8—*see* Balmes.  
 Marches, Public or Grand, command on, 8; entertainment on days of, 10; file money on, 10, 20; inefficient members at, 61; Militia Officers at, 13, 15, 19, 43; Militia Sergeants at, 13, 15, 27, 42; only one in the year, 18; ordered, 8; uniform for, 10, 64.  
 Marches, Route, 428.  
 Marching, the, praised, 225.  
 Marines, Royal, 318.  
 Marks, Decay of, 126; description of, 125, 126; engraving of, 54; inspected, 122, 274; maps of, 126, 127; marches to, 90, 112, 115, 116, 123, 125; names of, 112, 113, 126, 127; numbered, 118; obstructions before, 90, 112, 115-118, 122, 123, 125; painted, 118, 125; passages to, 117, 118; remains of, 125; removed, 53, 122; restored, 125; situations of, 112, 113; wooden, 126, 127.  
 Marshal, Election of, 32; to serve a year, 32; of Archers, 106.  
 Marshal, the City, 81, 197, 208.

Marylebone Fields, Seditious meeting at, 198.

Marylebone, Royal Independent Blue Volunteers, 97.

Marylebone Volunteers, 120.

Massachusetts, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of, 432.

Matross Division, 169; breastplates and buttons of, 212; complimented by Commander-in-chief, 211; drills for, 136; equipment of Sergeants, 129; extra officers for, 240; formed, 87; members join Rifles, 240; muskets of, 137, 234; subscribes for lawsuit, 224; subscribes to Ward Fund, 206; swords of, 137—see Artillery Division.

Matrosses, 85.

May, Sir Erskine, 421.

Maybury, Company at, 402, 415.

Maynard, Colonel Hon. Charles, 396.

Maynard, Lord, 396.

Mayne, Sir Richard, 375.

Mayor, Lord, 22, 71, 85, 113, 120, 139, 160, 198, 217, 229, 230, 264, 321, 353, 354, 404, 419, 420, 432, 509; a member, 200; annual visit to, 10, 26; approval of officers by, 350; Company dine with, 284; Company thanked by, 24, 25, 114, 131, 136, 201, 203, 223, 264, 284, 303, 331; complaints by, 17, 18, 66, 424; compliment by, 211; controls Trained Bands, 182; deputation to, 322; election of, 28, 29; expedition of, on river, 237; expelled, 66; file money paid by, 10; honorary member of Court, 37, 128, 135, 434; letters from, 70, 130, 230, 237, 238, 266, 340; letters to, 25, 70, 87; occasions of attending, 6, 7, 54, 60; officers dine with, 203; privileges of, 350; proclamation of peace by, 229; requests services, 96, 114, 130, 136, 139, 196, 203, 205, 222, 236, 245, 260, 272, 284, 294, 303, 331; right of, to move arms, 18; salutes to, 127, 205; sent to Tower, 24; subpoena served upon, 189; to admit Trained Bands to Ground, 172, 173, 180; to have access to Ground, 164; visits Greenwich, 305; vote of thanks to, 18; wishes to know strength, 212.

Mayor, Lord, Escort for, to St. Paul's, 6, 7, 9, 54; entertainment after, 2, 9; allowance in place of entertain-

ment after, 16, 65; declined, 16, 60; not found, 16; the last, 507.

Mayor, Lord, elect, Fees to be paid by, 1, 2, 38, 67; privately sworn, 2.

Mayor's, Lord, Court, Exemption from jury of, 287.

Mayor's, Lord, Day, Escort by other corps on, 65, 66, 424. Escort for Ministers on, 197. Escort by Company on, allowance for, 2, 7, 38, 54, 65; declined, 16, 42, 53, 65, 424; not found, 2, 12, 66; occasions of not finding, 2, 38; provided, 7, 9, 17, 18, 54, 60, 196, 197; the last, 507. Guard at Guildhall, 29, 57, 60, 87; allowance for, 57, 87. Guard at Westminster, 16, 18, 54. Keeping roads on, 7. Misbehaviour at ball, 61. Officers begin duty on, 61. Officers not at banquet, 7. Refreshments on, 2, 197. Riot on, 29.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Charlotte of, 5.

Medal, Permission to wear a, refused, 284.

Medical attendance, Free, 370.

"Meetings, General," 106.

"Meetings, General, Special," 106.

Melbourne, Lord, Home Secretary, Company called out by, 300; correspondence with, 296, 297, 300.

Melly, Mr., 427.

Mercers' Hall, 416.

Merchant Taylors' Hall, 214, 219, 247.

Merewether, Mr., 331, 336.

Mess Club, formed, 508; day for dinners of, 508; revived, 398.

Messenger, Duties of, 95, 268, 272, 303, 371; elected, 8, 268, 404; elected by ballot, 8; fees of, 37, 72, 95, 244, 317, 371; for Militia, 162; house of, 121, 219, 224, 263, 371; office abolished, 432; perquisites of, 95; rank of, 28; salary of, 95, 261, 263, 281, 371; staff for, 272; Sutler not to be, 404; time for electing, 218; title first used, 7, 432; to be appointed, 404; uniform of, 404, 405.

Meyrick, John, 224; Captain and Sergeant of Archers, 105.

Middlesex, Lord Lieutenant of, 16.

Middlesex Militia, Use of Ground by, 9, 59.

Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, the 32nd,

- propose to join Company, 408; the 33rd, range hired from, 407.
- Mildmay, E. St. John, Letter from, 428.
- Mildred, Lydia, Lease to, 123.
- Military Association, Loyal United, 97.
- Military Association, of the Tower Ward, 69.
- Military Associations, raised in City, 71, 203, 204, 209—*see* Ward Associations.
- Military Committee, 81, 135, 246, 252; Address prepared by, 301; conference of, with Court, 330; date of election, 507; meetings at Kensington Palace, 268; Officers on, 270, 343, 376; proposed revision of articles by, 329; recommendations and reports of, 79, 137, 249, 251, 270, 277, 286, 293, 300, 301, 303, 316, 317, 326, 331, 379, 388, 389, 391-393, 400, 402, 405, 508; a recommendation of, reconsidered, 393; right to abolish and make suggestions to, 327; to recommend Veterans, 316; established, 60, 420; abolished, 420; transference of powers of, 420.
- Military duties not compulsory, 367.
- Military Exercise, Society for, of Fishmongers' Hall, 507.
- Military Foot Association, London, 106, 108; arms and stores of, 59; colours for, 82; in Gordon riots, 68, 71, 73; incorporation of, with Company, 59, 72, 82, 507; old title of, 507; refuse to disarm, 71; use Armoury, 64, 65; use Ground, 59, 64, 65, 69, 73.
- Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill, 421.
- Military offences, Court to try, 343; right to try, 344.
- Militia, Company not, 189; exemption from, 254, 372 and *note*; instituted, 424; on foreign service, 256; review of, 252.
- "Militia Bill, the London, Observations on the opposition to," 171.
- Militia Bills, 136, 256.
- Militia, London, 207. A new entrance to Ground for, 338. A public-house for, 224. Acts concerning, 145-155, 157, 168, 169, 171-175, 182-188, 192, 277, 378, 380-384, 424, 425. Admitted to Ground, 219. Annual training of, 145, 156-158, 161, 162, 182, 193, 411. Appointments to commands in, 182. Arms called in from, 70, 71. Arms and stores of, in Ground and House, 144, 156, 157, 159, 161, 162. As representatives of Trained Bands, 142, 143, 145-148, 153, 168, 169, 172, 173, 176, 177, 183, 185-187, 424, 430. Assessment on City for, 172. Bounty for, 146, 182. Captains, members of Court, 30. Colonels, nominated as Chiefs, 38, 81; to lead, 20. Commander in, to resign his commission, 28. Commissions obtained in, 388. Conditions for forfeiting use of Ground, 162. Control of, 146, 172, 182, 401. Daily use of Ground by, 381. Damage to Ground by, 144, 161, 162. Days for use of Ground and House by, 143, 144, 152, 156-158, 161, 162, 183, 187, 193, 424. Demand admission to Ground, 166, 168, 169, 183, 185. Drill of, a nuisance in Ground, 159, 164, 187. Drill of non-commissioned officers in Ground, 400. Drill of recruits in Ground, 411. Drummers of, entrance money and quarterage of, 23; not to use Ground, 144, 161, 162; discharged from Company, 129; exclusively for Militia, 127; vote by Lieutenantcy for, 23, 97, 129. East Regiment, 146, 166, 168-170, 216. Escort Lord Mayor, 424. Exemption from, 182. Expenses incurred through, 144, 162. Field day of, 123. Fines for deficiency in strength, 146. Gates for, 161, 162, 193, 338, 373, 375, 377. Grant by Lieutenantcy for, expenditure of, 19, 20, 23, 27, 43, 67, 80, 96, 97; arrears of, paid, 42, 43, 80; suspended, 18, 19, 23; declined, 129; rescinded, 66. Ground too small for, 158. Head-quarters of, 166, 219, 378; a church on site of, 313, 314; bounds of Ground next, 401; Company offer to take lease of, 306; completed, 394; elevation of, 381; not to be overlooked, 402; proposed surrender of, 306; sale of, 338. Holding of commissions in, 135, 136. In invasions and insurrections, 182, 183. Keys of ground refused, 424. Length of service, 146, 182, 187. Loans to, 29, 123, 127. Members officers in, not to use House, 373. Officers of, absent from a march, 26; Adjutants to be, 29; arms of, 508; "deserters," 26; dine with Company, 121; drill for, 23; expelled,

- 62, 66, 424; grievance of, 20, 26, 27; not to march with other corps, 13, 15, 16; orders to be members rescinded, 66; payment to, 19, 43, 66, 80; rank of, to hold certain posts, 28; right of, to belong to other corps, 13, 15, 16; rules for admission, 87; sashes of, 418; to attend marches, 13, 15; to see Sergeants are not members, 27; to wear own uniform, 10; use of, entrance hall by, 373, 375, 377. Field Officers of, as members of Court, 30, 37, 60. Staff Officers of, 27, 66. On duty at Newgate, 71. Part of Ground to be used by, 162. Part of House to be used by, 144, 157, 162. Place of parade, 170, 283. Premises for, in Ground, 194. Proposed new Ground for, 165. Proposed perpetual use of Ground for, 380. Raised, 424; by ballot, 146. Reorganised, 142. Royal warrant to, 160. Sergeants of, arms and powder for, 19, 20, 27, 43, 67, 508; complaint against, 20, 26, 27; dismissal of, 27, 42; entrance fees of, 23; expenses incurred for, 67; file money for, 20; good soldiers, 20; guard of, 87; instruction and drill of, 19, 20, 23, 27, 43; misbehaviour of, 42; not to be members, 27; not to march with other corps, 13, 15, 16, 42; notice to, 65; payment for, 19, 20, 23, 27, 43, 66, 67, 80; payment to, 27, 42, 43; piquet guards of, 90, 97; quarterage of, 19, 23, 27, 28; refused permission to do duty with Company, 69; to attend marches, 10, 13, 15; to do duty with Company, 27; to exercise in Ground, 27; to obtain permission to do duty with Company, 66; to wear own uniform, 10. Strength of, 145, 146, 182. Subject to Mutiny Act, 182, 187. Two regiments raised, 143, 145, 146, 182. Use of Ground and House by, 9, 10, 14, 129, 277, 373, 377, 381, 383, 394, 400, 411, 424—see Artillery Ground. West Regiment of, 146, 166, 168-170, 212.
- Mille, James, appointel Sergeant-Major, 356, 357.
- Minute Books, 298; an Index to, 283, 285; no Index to, 219.
- Minute Guns, 106, 247; at royal funerals, 269, 272, 274, 285, 289, 310, 333, 408; number fired, 272, 274, 333, 408; time occupied in firing, 274, 289, 310.
- Minutes, Signing of, 509.
- Mitford, John, Legal opinion of, taken, 139.
- Montgolfier, a balloon called a, 99.
- Montgolfier, Joseph, 99.
- Montgolfier, Stephen, 99.
- Moore, Quartermaster William, Vote to, 241.
- Moorfields, a wall in, 90, 91; proposed square in, 47; thieves in, 90; troops stationed in, 12.
- Moorhouse, W. J., 224; Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Morel, Monsieur, 100.
- Morrell, Mr., Surrender of house of, 49, 56.
- Morrison and Clark, printers, 37 note.
- Morrison, Colonel, Captain and Adjutant, 422.
- Morrison, Mr., Arms cleaned by, 262.
- Moser, Mr. Justice, requests services, 251.
- Motto of the Company, 259; on articles of dress, 202, 234, 255, 270.
- Moyle, Edward, Prebendary of Finsbury, 41.
- Museum recommended, 387.
- Music gallery erected, 118.
- Musicians, Pay of, 130.
- Musketeers, Entrance money and quarterage of, 32; to bring their own equipment, 33.
- Musketry, Assistant-Instructor of, appointed, 431; rank of, 431.
- Musketry, Instructor of, 435; certificates from, 414; the first, 394; title inserted in Orders, 395.
- Musketry, School of, at Hythe, 394.
- Muskets, 30, 137, 303; a pattern one, 74; bore of, 234, 255, 271; cost of, 137; cost of cleaning, 262; found by members, 33; length of barrel, 74, 75, 234, 255, 271, 282; length of stock, 74; mode of loading, 374; number of, 322, 331; proof of, 33; returned into store, 264; to be browned, 262; weight of, 74. Flint, number of, 410; flints bought for, 91; superseded, 326. Percussion, cost of, 331; number of, 410; number provided, 331; ordered, 326.
- Muster-roll, a name struck off, for a day, 26.

- Musters, Address to members respecting, 295, 296; average attendance at, 93; days for, 295, 316; ill attended, 246, 301, 304, 306, 325, 357; measures to increase attendance at, 301, 302, 305; once a week, 93; penalty for not attending, 326; right to call, 161; uniform at, 256, 293, 295, 370; use of word discontinued, 250.  
 "Mutiny," 26.  
 Mutiny Bill, 348; Militia subject to, 182, 187; Trained Bands not subject to, 187.  
 Nash, Sir Nathaniel, elected Lieut.-General, 8.  
 Navy Office, Commissioners of, 96.  
 Nayler, Sir George, Colours supplied by, 279.  
 Neale, Captain Sir H., 239.  
 Negligence, Hurts caused by, 34.  
 Nelson, Admiral Lord, Funeral of, 247; monument to, 320.  
 New North Road, Rovers in, 126.  
 New River Head, a guard for, 208, 217.  
 New Zealand, Purchase of land in, 408, 409.  
 Newgate, Attack on, 67; Militia on duty at, 71.  
 Newington, Fields for exercise at, 85; march through, 82, 84.  
 Newman, Mr., 411.  
 Newnham, Alderman Nathaniel, 122; appointed Lieut.-Colonel, 80.  
 Newnham, Colonel of Militia, 170, 195, 207.  
 Nicholson, Margaret, attempts to stab George III., 114.  
 Nightingale, Sergeant, B. J. T., Prize won by, 253.  
 Nile, the, Battle of, 212.  
 Noakes, Mr., Negotiations with for a range, 396.  
 Nore, the, Mutiny at, 203.  
 Normanby, Marquis of, 322.  
 Norris, S., exempted from a jury, 287.  
 North, Edward, Clerk, 3; elected Armourer, 8; dismissed from his post, 18.  
 North London Junction Railway, 337.  
 North, Lord, 71.  
 Northcote, Sir Stafford, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 429.  
 North-East Division, members join Rifles, 240; subscribes for lawsuit, 224.  
 Northumberland, Duke of, maltreated, 67.  
 Northumberland, Earl of, Warrant of, 16.  
 North-West Division, members join Rifles, 240; subscribes for lawsuit, 224.  
 Notices, Payment for delivering, 281.  
 Nottingham, Military Society formed at, 253; rifle shooting at, 253.  
 Oates, Lieut.-Colonel, Vote to, as leader, 26.  
 Oates, Major-General James, 23.  
 Office, Abolition of fines on taking, 62; eligibility for, 102, 133, 135; holding, a second time, 39; members not to take, 40; private honorary members exempt from, 37; vacant, filled up by Court, 39.  
 Officers, a circular reflecting on, 242; absence of, 81, 100, 102; accountments of, 76, 81, 121, 286; advantage of old system of electing, 344; alterations in appointments, 218; always elected by Company, 344; annual subscription of, 393, 394; approval of, by Aldermen, 350; arms of, 63, 81, 121, 202, 264, 286, 390; command other corps, 76; dine with Prince of Wales, 217; elected by virtue of royal warrant, 245, 250; election of, 8, 30, 102, 201, 218; eligibility as, 102, 326; eligibility of, as Assistants, 343, 344; examination for, 345; exempt from juries, 299; form of commissions, 250; length of service, 79, 345; names of (1878), 433, 435; not at Lord Mayor's Banquet, 7; not properly dressed or accounted, 81; not to do duty with other corps, 10, 17; not to hold commissions in other corps, 129, 135, 136, 218, 219; number of, 233; pressure of work upon, 241; proposed changes in election, 345, 348; ranking of, 508; retention of rank on retiring, 376; return of names of, 245; time for electing, 88, 218; titles to be given to,

- 34; to be appointed by Crown, 343; to be selected from members, 396; to have commissions, 250; to produce commissions, 245, 354, 358; uniform of—*see* Uniform and different articles of dress; vacancies not to be filled up, 285; vote by City to, 19; withdrawal of right to elect, 343-345, 348, 352, 353, 355, 362. Appointment by Crown, first gazetted, 355; a mark of royal favour, 345, 346, 348; notified to Court, 356.
- Officers' Club, formed, 508.
- Officers, Commissioned, Grenadiers to be, 10; honorary life members becoming, 37; refusal of, to bear arms, 40.
- Officers, Division, Arms of, 120; advantage of early election of, 133; examination of, 369; in shooting matches, 252; list of, 88; mode of electing, 79, 128; time for electing, 133, 135.
- Officers, Field, 81, 345, 352; address presented by, 99, 198; at a levee, 99; articles in hands of, 121; badges of, 390, 391; confirmation of election by Crown, 330; epaulets of, 137; *ex officio* Assistants, 133; fines for absence, 85, 90, 95, 102; first gazetted, 508; regulations given to, 81; in shooting matches, 252; list of, 390; on Courts Martial, 343; on Military Committee, 343; one expelled, 74; proposed surrender of right to elect, 330; subscribe for lawsuit, 224; subscribe to War Fund, 206; to be appointed by Crown, 331; to summon Courts, 39; whether they ought to be members, 330.
- Officers for the year, commence duties, 61; day for electing, 8, 38, 218; elected, 8; list of, 38, 218.
- Officers, Governing, Lists of, 30, 37, 128, 135, 433.
- Officers, Non-commissioned, Arms of, 264, 286; belts for, 264; eligibility as, 326; eligibility of, as Assistants, 343, 344; in shooting matches, 252; not admitted, 37; retention of rank by, on retiring, 376.
- Officers, Paid, Attendance of, 38; drunkenness in, 35.
- Officers, Subaltern, Annual subscription of, 393; classed, 508; file money for, 10; refusing to lead and find entertainment, 41; to sup with Company, 10.
- Oglethorp, General, 104.
- Old Bailey, Jury at, 287, 298, 299, 332; Militia head-quarters in, 166; trials at, 136.
- Oliver, Alderman, confined in Tower, 24; proposed address to, 24; cup for, 25.
- Onslow, Lord, Warrant of, 15.
- Opera House, New National, 431.
- Orange Regiment, 13, 66.
- Order Board, Regimental, 356.
- Orders, Disobeying, 41, 42.
- Orders, Rules and, 10, 11, 17, 20, 23, 28, 29, 42, 54, 59-61, 63-65, 67, 72, 73, 81, 86-88, 95, 101, 102, 112, 122, 124, 127, 129, 133, 135, 159, 218, 235, 243, 244, 250, 261-265, 270, 294, 295, 305, 316, 317, 326, 329-331, 337, 342-344, 352, 354, 376, 385, 388, 394, 395, 399, 401, 405, 407, 410, 417, 418, 420, 421, 432, 508, 509. A declaration not to vote for repeal of, 72. A General Court to revise, 326. Alteration in, reconsidered, 351. An infringement of, 254. An unconstitutional alteration in, 337. Breach of, expulsion for, 62, 66; fine for, 60; reduction to the ranks for, 241. Committee to collate, 368. Committee to revise, 261, 316. Court of Assistants to make, 42. Government find fault with, 342, 343. Notice of alterations in, 263. Number of members to make alterations in, 263. Of 1658 and 1659, dates of making and confirming, 30; recital of, 30-36; revised, 37 *note*; repealed, 30. Of 1774, dates of making and confirming, 37 *note*; recital of, 37-42; printers of, 37 *note*. Of 1854, a revised copy of, 376; confirmed, 376. Of Archers, 105, 106. Preamble of, 245, 295. Printed, 140, 234, 270, 368. Prospective alterations in, 364 *note*. Revised copy of, sent by Captain-General, 330. Right to revise, 327. Suspension of an article, 273, 355. To be had from Secretary, 201.
- Orders, Regimental, 369, 374, 393-395, 399, 414, 417-419, 431.
- Orders, Standing, 246; published, 400.
- Ordnance, Board of, 81, 212, 247, 318; orders disbandment, 260.
- Ornaments, Gold, 279.
- Osbourne, Mr., Drill Sergeant, 23.
- Outhouses, Repair of, 51, 179.

- Pantaloon, 202, 279, 281; cost of, 202, of Light Infantry, 138; of Yagers, 508; not worn in Army, 284.
- Parade, the Gravel, Width of, 400.
- Parade State, signed by Captain-General, 217.
- Parades, Days for, 303; fine for leaving one, 342; for inspection in new uniforms, 202, 235; ill-attended, 425; on alternate Sundays, 235; on Sovereign's birthday, 199, 203, 289, 432; payment to Militia Sergeants for, 27, 43; reports of, submitted to the King, 283, 289; special, 168, 169, 226, 237, 279, 284, 393, 431.
- Park, Range at, hired, 407; first used, 407; lease of, taken, 415, rent of, 407, 415, 416; to be used two days a week, 415.
- Parker, Captain John, 354; letter from, 353.
- Parliament, Houses of, Petitions to, 12.
- Parliament Street, 280, 297, 320.
- Parochial Offices, Exemption from, 268.
- Partisans, sold, 92.
- Passing into line, 339, 374, 375, 414.
- Patent, Letters, to Company, printed, 54.
- Patriotic Fund, Royal, 379.
- Patrols, 78, 90, 206, 217.
- Paulet, Lord Frederick, 398, 404, 406.
- Pauly, S. F., Aërial machine of, 262.
- Payne, Admiral, Letter from, 232.
- Paymaster, appointed, 241; rank of, 241.
- Peabody, George, Statue to, 418.
- Pearse, Brice, admitted, 337; appointed, Lieut.-Colonel, 337.
- Peckham, March through, 212.
- Peel, General, Secretary for War, Circular of, 395.
- Peel, Mr., Home Secretary, 283.
- Peel, Sir Robert, Home Secretary, 292, 294, 314.
- Pelham, Lord, Letter from, 232.
- Pensions, 53, 123, 276, 371.
- Pepys, Richard, 320; accident to, 86; acts as Architect, 122; annuity to, 112, 123; appointed Surveyor, 112; Court endeavour to provide a situation for, 87, 123; obtains an appointment, 123; vote to, 122, 123.
- Perring, Sir J., & Co., Bankers, 284, 385.
- Phoenix Fire Office, Military training of men of, 209.
- Physician, appointed, 198, 241; title of, discontinued, 421; uniform of, 391.
- Physicians, College of, a guard at, 77.
- Pickering, Sergeant-Major Thomas, exempted from a jury, 299.
- Pikemen, Entrance money of, 32; equipment of, 33; non-freemen to be, 32; quarterage of, 32.
- Pikes, Cost of cleaning, 262; for Sergeants, 213; found by members, 33; sold, 92; use of, discontinued, 508.
- "Pillars," Description of, 126; use of, discontinued, 127.
- Pingston, Captain R., 77.
- Pioneers, engaged for a review, 239; obstructions pulled down by, 115; position of, on a march, 120; uniform of, 120, 239. Captain of, 86; elected, 9; elected by Court of Assistants, 39; elected by General Court, 61; equipment of, 30.
- Pipon, Colonel, Inspection by, 409, 410.
- Piquet Guard, Command of, 81; of Militia Sergeants, 90, 97; of Ward Association, 85; payment for, 90, 97.
- Pitt, Right Hon. George, 104.
- Pitt, Right Hon. Mr., 151, 152, 198; visits City, 197.
- Pitt, Samuel, Lease to, 116; encroachments by, on exercise fields, 115-117, 274 note; annual fine paid by, 116, 117, 274 note.
- Plate, given to Company, 228; presentations of—see Artillery Company.
- Plates, bought, 29.
- Plates, for belts, 75, 76, 391.
- Plomer, Alderman William, Treasurer, 73, 122.
- Plumbe, Samuel, Vice-President, 73.
- Plumstead, Ball practice at, 282; range at, 407.
- Plumes, 282; of Artillery, 286; of Battalion, 286; of Grenadiers, 286; of Horse Artillery, 402; of Light Cavalry, 416; of Light Infantry, 286; of Yagers, 286.
- Police, Use of Ground by, 340, 375, 376.
- Police Committee, of Aldermen, 316.

- Pond, Mr., 76.
- Poor-box, Balances of subscriptions  
   paid to, 206, 219; distribution of  
   contents, 35; donation by strangers  
   to, 350; fines paid to, 10, 26, 34,  
   39-42, 342, 377; kept in Court  
   House, 34; payment to, on admission,  
   37, 72, 214, 317; payment to, on  
   renewal of lease, 53.
- Poor-box Fund, Amount of, 240.
- Porter, Captain Christopher C., 168-  
 170.
- Portland, Duke of, Home Secretary,  
 150; deputation to, 149; letters  
 from, 130, 136, 139-141, 197, 201,  
 223; memorial to, 148, 149; requests  
 services, 139, 196, 198; services  
 offered to, 200; visits City, 197.
- Portsmouth, Review at, 417.
- Potter, George, 299.
- Pouch Belts of Horse Artillery, 402.
- Pouches, 235, 255, 271; cost of, 238;  
 for Captain of Pioneers, 30; number  
 of, 121; number of rounds in, 138,  
 235, 255, 271; of Horse Artillery,  
 402; of Light Infantry, 138; of  
 Matross Division, 137; ordered, 400;  
 sold, 92; tin tubes in, 138.
- Poultry Compter, a guard at, 77.
- Powder, for Militia Sergeants and  
 Drummers, 19, 23, 27; paid for by  
 quarterage, 80.
- Powell, William, tailor, 225.
- Pownall, Hugh, Memorial of, 118.
- Pradmore, Mr., 63.
- Preacher—*see* Chaplain.
- Prebendaries, Long leases by, 45.
- Precedence, at the presentation of an  
 address, 3.
- President, 3, 12, 115, 119, 122, 232,  
 241, 291, 307, 366, 421, 433; absent  
 from a General Court, 22, 23; elected,  
 8, 9, 13, 22, 28, 73; mode of electing,  
 30, 31; neglects to present an Ad-  
 dress to the King, 3-5; nomination of,  
 38, 81; qualifications of, 30; refusal  
 of, to call a General Court, 20-22,  
 39; refusal to serve as, 38; remon-  
 strance to, 21; salutes to, abolished,  
 86; to fix date of General Court, 38;  
 to serve a year, 31.
- President, Deputy.—*see* President,  
 Vice.
- President, Vice., 4, 12, 115, 122, 128,  
 307, 366, 421, 433; absent from  
 General Court, 22, 23; elected, 8, 13,  
 22, 28, 73, 215; freeman of City, 31;  
 mode of electing, 31; nomination of,  
 38, 81; refusal to act as, 31, 38;  
 refusal of, to call a General Court, 39;  
 salute to, 86; to fix date of General  
 Court, 38; to serve a year, 31.
- Preston, Captain T. W., 77.
- Price, Lewis, Memorial of, 118.
- Printers, Vote of Parliament concern-  
 ing, 25.
- Prisons, Guards for, 86, 87.
- Privates, Absence of, 81, 85, 90, 95,  
 100, 102; misbehaviour of, 81; not  
 properly dressed and accounted, 81;  
 number of, at musters, 93; uniform  
 of—*see* Uniform.
- Privileges—*see* Artillery Company.
- Privy Gardens, Company at, 279, 280,  
 296.
- Prizes, Shooting for—*see* Shooting.
- Procession, the marshalling of a, 3.
- Proclamation of the Sovereign, a salute  
 on, 275.
- Procter, Sir William Beauchamp, 59.
- Proctor, Sir William Beauchamp, elected  
 Major-General, 8.
- Protestant Association, the, 67.
- Proof-Master, at Woolwich, 81.
- Prussia, Crown Prince of, Guard of  
 honour for, 388, 393; marriage of,  
 393.
- Prussia, Crown Princess of, 393.
- Prussia, King of, visits City, 260.
- Publican, a, rejected, 597.
- Pugh, Surgeon R., Vote of plate to,  
 321.
- Purfleet, Ball firing at, 306.
- Quarrels, 34, 35, 41, 42, 287.
- Quarterage, 30; amount of, 37, 62, 72;  
 exemption from, 36; in arrears, 36,  
 40; of honorary members by pur-  
 chase, 37; of Militia drummers, 23;  
 of Militia Field Officers, 37; of  
 Militia Sergeants, 19, 23, 28; of  
 musketeers, 32; of pikemen, 32—*see*  
 Subscription.
- Quartermaster, 82, 83, 95, 435; ammu-  
 nition supplied by, 254; articles in  
 hands of, 121; articles to be ob-  
 tained from, 392; assistance for, 94;



- first appointed, 88; stores given over to, 121; uniform of, 391; vote to, 241.
- Quartermaster, Assistant-, 399.
- Quartermaster-Sergeant—*see* Sergeant.
- Queen's Bench, Court of, Exemption from the jury at, 332—*see* King's Bench.
- Queen's Household, Sashes of military members of, 399.
- Racketrow, Benjamin, Clerk, 11, 20, 22, 25; elected, 8; vote to, 14; death of, 28.
- Railways, across the Ground, 337.
- Rainsford, Colonel, 12.
- Ranges—*see* Rifle practice.
- Rapiers, 33.
- Rawlinson, Sir Thomas, elected Vice-President, 13, 22; gift by, 10.
- Reading, March to, 428.
- Read, Mrs., to sell beer, 14.
- Recorder, the, of London, 65, 178, 287, 299, 354; honorary member of Court, 376, 377, 434.
- Records, the, a strong room for, 285; inspected, 418.
- Recruits, at a review, 210, 211; drill of, 60, 81, 310; gratuities paid by, 375; inspected in uniform, 508; mode of attaching, 370, 379.
- Red Regiment of Trained Bands, 10, 13.
- Reed, Mr., Riding master, 412.
- Reform, Meeting to discuss, 272.
- Refreshments, at ball-fring—*see* Ball-fring; for the Court, 11; only for members, 263.
- Regent's Park, 425; archery ground in, 103.
- Regulations given to Field Officers, 81—*see* Rules and Orders.
- Reigate, Artillery goes to, 420.
- Remembrancer, the City, 354.
- Rents, collected by Clerk, 94; commission paid on, 94, 371; gross amount of, 262, 425.
- Reserve, Army of, raised, 235.
- Resignation, 213, 249, 276, 301, 336, 385; change of uniform, a cause for, 294, 430; rank retained after, 386; re-admission after, 273; rule for, 73; withdrawn, 386.
- Returning Officer assaulted, 30.
- Reviews, 150, 208-211; command at, 210; evolutions performed at, 210, 211; formation at, 246; Pioneers engaged, 230; recruits at, 210, 211; troops to keep ground, 210—*see* Volunteers.
- Revolution of 1688, a pillar commemorating, 119.
- Richards, Mr., 384.
- Richardson, Captain-Lieut. J., 77.
- Richmond, Duke of, 71.
- Riding-master, 412.
- Rifle Association, National, instituted, 398; first meeting, 404; President of, 398; right to compete for prizes given by, 428.
- Rifle Brigade, 318.
- Rifle Brigade, London, Formation of, 396; colours presented to, 406; headquarters of, 422; use of Ground by, 397-399, 406, 428—*see* Artillery Ground.
- Rifle Company, established, 239; hours for ball practice, 375; mode of making up, 240; number of officers, 240; officers elected, 240, 241; strength of, 377; strength limited, 239; styled Yagers, 243 and *note*—*see* Yagers.
- Rifle Match, established, 432. First prize at, only to be taken once, 433; value of, 432; winners of, 433. Total value of prizes, 433. Yagers at one, 253.
- Rifle practice, Ranges for, at Crystal Palace, 398; at Hornsey Wood, 398, 407; at Park, 407, 415; at Plumstead, 407; at Tottenham Mills, 396; days for use of, 396, 398, 415; hired, 398, 407; lease of, taken, 415; length of, 396, 398; recommended, 397; rent of, 396, 398, 407, 415, 416.
- Rifle Volunteers, Formation of, sanctioned, 395.
- Rifles, Cost of, 331; lent by Government, 410; number of, 322, 331, 394, 397, 410; of Light Infantry, 376; of Yagers, 271, 273; ordered, 381; payment for use of, 316; slings for, 355. Enfield, grant of, by Government, 394; 397; alleged to be lent only, 397. Short, of Sergeants, number of, 400, 410; ordered, 400.

- Rifles, Royal National, refused use of Ground, 404.
- Riots, 12, 17, 67, 71—*see* Artillery Company, support of civil power by.
- River Fencibles, a trial of, 239; convey Company on river, 237, 239; object of, 237; Volunteers conveyed by, 242; vote of thanks to, 237.
- Rix, Mr., Town Clerk, 184, 223.
- Roads, Commissioners of, Mark removed by, 122, 123.
- Roberts, Curtis, & Co, Bankers, 385.
- Robert, M., 99.
- Robertson, Major, 207.
- Robinson, John, elected Sergeant, 240.
- Robinson, Mrs., Gift of colours by, 415.
- Rockingham, Marquis of, 46.
- Rogue's March played, 248.
- Rokeby, Major-General Lord, 398, 404.
- Roll of members, signed by Prince Albert, 335.
- Rolls Chapel, the Charter found at, 287.
- Roman Catholic chapels, demolished, 67.
- Roman Catholics, not admitted, 32; petition concerning, 67.
- Romilly, Sir John, Solicitor-General, Opinion of, taken, 363, 364, 509.
- Rooke, John, Lieutenant of Archers, 105.
- Rose, John William, Recorder of London, Legal opinion of, taken, 173-175.
- Rosemary Branch, the, 117, 125.
- Rotation Office, held in Armoury, 68.
- Rothschild, Baron Lionel de, 341.
- "Round Compass," Shooting called, 126.
- Rovers, Marks called, 126; lately destroyed, 126; number of, 127; positions of, 127; still existing, 126.
- "Roving," Shooting called, 126.
- Rules, about drills and attendance, 507; for admission—*see* Admission; for ball practice, 374, 375; for field-days, 95, 96; for playing cricket, 339, 340; for shooting for prizes, 252, 254—*see* Orders.
- Runny-Mede, Commemorative pillar at, 119.
- Russell, Lord John, Home Secretary, Letters from, 314, 315, 317; letters to, 314, 317.
- Russia, Czar of, visits City, 260, 428.
- Russia, War with, 388.
- Rutt, Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant, 3.
- Rutty, Thomas, Warrant to, 15.
- Ryder, Hon. R., Home Secretary, requests services, 251.
- Saffery, John, 103.
- Sailors, Tumults by, 96.
- Sailors' Home, Wells Street, 415.
- St. Andrew's, Holborn, Ward Association, 77.
- St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Use of Ground for, 369.
- St. George's Fields, 67; parades at, 82, 90, 170; riots in, 139, 140.
- St. George's Volunteers, 207.
- St. James's Hall, 403.
- St. James's Palace, 318.
- St. James's Park, 318.
- St. James's Volunteers, 284.
- St. Luke's, Parish of, Lease by Trustees of, 116; the Ground in, 190; letter of thanks from vestry, 223.
- St. Magnus Church, 77.
- St. Margaret's Churchyard, 297, 318, 320.
- St. Pancras, Seditious meeting at, 203.
- St. Paul's Cathedral, Company attend at, 108, 119, 200, 206, 212, 232, 248; Company stationed in Churchyard, 229; lead for, 45; royal visits to, 120, 204, 205, 214, 219, 233, 245, 247, 249, 251, 261, 304; visits of Lord Mayor to, 2, 7, 9, 16, 54, 60, 507.
- St. Paul's Church, Bunhill Row, Agreement respecting windows of, 313, 314; approach to, over Ground, 340, 395, 396; architect of, 314; consecrated, 321; contribution to cost of erecting, 314; plans for, 313; railings for, 314, 321.
- St. Paul's District Volunteers, 213.
- St. Paul's Head Tavern, Dinners at, 97, 121.
- Salutes, accident at one, 86; dinner at firing, 385; dispensed with, 410; at the Tower Gate, 24; to Colonel, 82; to Lord Mayor, 205; to President and Vice-President, 86. Royal, 90, 261, 275, 289, 507; at reviews, 211,

- 214, 253; occasions of firing, 432; on Prince of Wales's birthday, 9, 12, 85, 97, 115, 125; three fired, 413; to celebrate Revolution of 1688, 119.
- Sandford, F. R., Letter from, 409, 410.
- Sandown, Detachment sent to, 404.
- Sardinia, King of, Guard of honour for, 385.
- Sashes, Crimson and gold, 391; crimson and silver, 418; number of, 121; of Officers, 81, 87, 293, 315, 390, 391, 899, 418, 419; of Sergeants, 87, 391, 892; of Veterans, 392; silk, 79, 81, 121, 391, 392; silver, 419; suspension of, 390; to be had from Quartermaster, 392. Gold, right to wear, granted, 315, 899; right to wear, not recorded, 315; to be worn, 315; discontinued, 399.
- Sass, H. W., 400.
- Saville House, 102.
- Savoy, the, 244.
- Scabbards, 390, 392, 402.
- Scaling walls, a machine for, 108.
- Scarlet, Mark called, 126.
- Scimitars, 202.
- Scott, Colonel, 207.
- Scott, D., Chairman of East India Company, 199.
- Scott, John, Legal opinion of, 139.
- Sea Fencibles, thanked for services, 229, 231.
- Seaford, Detachments go to, 394, 397, 410, 414, 415, 432.
- Seaman, Dutton, Comptroller, 13, 14, 50, 53-56.
- Seamen's Children, Schools for, 419.
- Seamen's Orphan Asylum, 406, 416.
- Secondaries' Office, Exemption from service in, 332.
- Secretary, 201, 259, 263; a clerk to assist, 398; duty of, 264, 388; elected, 277; fees of, 244, 317, 371; money to be retained by, 248; pension to, 276; post held temporarily, 416; report on candidates for post, 405; report on duties of, 277, 405; residence of, 201, 259; resigns, 276; salary of, 371; Special General Court called by, 355; time for electing, 218; title of, 134, 135; value of house of, 371—*see* Clerk.
- Secretary, Assistant-, appointed, 241, 245, 277; duration of office, 371; salary of, 245; vote to, 241, 277.
- Secretaries of State, 138.
- Sentinels, 80.
- Sergeant, the Common, 54, 63.
- Sergeant-Major, appointed by Captain-General, 356, 357; drills by, 365; duties of, 27, 40, 94, 371, 374; election of, 8, 80, 277; gratuities to, 358, 375; has no commission, 357; notification of appointment to Court, 356, 357; pay of, 94, 118, 358, 365, 371, 399; perquisites of, 358; rules for attendance of, 358; uniform of—*see* Uniform.
- Sergeant-Major, Cottage of, Cost of, 402 *note*; erected, 356, 402 *note*; right to occupy, 356, 357, 368.
- Sergeant, Quartermaster-, appointed, 260; rank of, 260; Sergeant-Major to act as, 371.
- Sergeants, Absence of, 90, 95; age of, 54; an extra one, 238; arms of, 303, 400; chevrons of, 317, 391; competency of, 54; complain of their epaulets, 317; drill for, 60; drills by, 209; election of, 32, 96; file money to, 10; for Divisions, 88; for Flank Companies, 209; hair of, 64; height of, 12, 54; not to march in other corps, 17; number of, 32, 96, 233; number at musters, 93; one expelled, 13; one fined for assault, 377; one reduced to the ranks, 241; seniority of, 508; subscription of, 394; to serve a year, 32; uniform of—*see* Uniform.
- Sergeants, Drill—*see* Drill Sergeants.
- Sermons, Vote for, 13.
- Sermons, Annual, 36, 432.
- Servants, Abolition of fees to, 371; alteration in appointment of, 218; day for electing, 32, 38; elected, 8; first fee by Crown to, 7; list of, 8, 38, 94, 95, 370, 371; misbehaviour of, 40; mode of electing, 8, 40; reports on duties and pay of, 94, 95, 370, 371, 387, 404.
- Settlers Act, Naval and Military, 409.
- Sewers, Commissioners of, Rate demanded by, 74.
- Shaftesbury, Earl of, Lord Chamberlain, 120.
- Sham Fight, a, 82-84.
- Sharples, James, 104.

- Shaw, E M., Use of Ground refused to, 406.
- Shaw, Sir James, Bart., President, 291, 298, 311, 313.
- Shelburne, Lord, 89.
- Shells at a sham fight, 83.
- Sheriffs of London, 12, 57, 76, 78, 217, 321; among the governing officers, 135; apply for services, 69, 86, 97; General Court after election of, 38; honorary members of Court, 37, 434; letter of thanks from, 136; not exercising members, 101; to be Lieut.-Generals, 38; thank the Court, 77.
- Sheriffs' Court, Exemption from jury of, 287, 299, 332.
- Sherwin, Charles, 104.
- Sherwin, J. K., 104; Lieutenant and Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Shirts, 137, 255, 270; cost of Drummers', 262.
- Shoe Lane, Riot in, 130, 131.
- Shoes, Cost of Drummers' 262; high, 282, 508.
- Shooting, for a wager, 34; medals for, 372; names for, 126; the last in Finsbury Fields, 274 *note*.
- Shooting Committee, First meeting of, 509.
- Shooting Gallery in Ground, recommended, 371; ordered, 372; completed, 374; authority to erect, 371; compensation for interfering with, 384; cost of, 372; dimensions of, 371, 372; fine for, on renewing lease, 384; permission to use, 375; proposed surrender of, 402; removal of wall of, 400; rules for use of, 374, 375—*see* Ball practice.
- Shooting Matches, Ammunition for, 254; at Hampstead, 253, 254, 256; challenge cup for, 408; discontinued, 256; division of Company at, 252, 256; length of range, 254; number of members at, 253, 256; number of shots allowed at, 256; Officers at, 252; one postponed, 256; place of members firing, 256; return of eligible members, 252, 254, 256; styled General Meetings, 106; targets for, 254; the winners at, 254; ties at, 254; with rifles—*see* Rifle Matches.
- Shooting Matches, Prizes at, a fund for, 232; eligibility to compete for, 232, 252; mode of determining number, 252; names of winners, 253, 254; number limited, 252; presentation of, 253, 254, 416; silver cups for, 253, 254; value of, 252.
- Shoreditch Regiment, 240.
- Shoulder Straps, 401.
- Sidmouth, Lord, Home Secretary, 265, 296; deputation to, 273; letters from, 257, 260, 264-266, 272, 278, 278-280; orders disbandment, 260.
- Silks, Importation of, 12.
- Simpson, Captain J., 77.
- Simpson, Robert, exempted from a jury, 299.
- Skey, W., appointed Surgeon, 396.
- Slings for rifles, 355; silver on, sold, 10.
- Smith, Captain Henry, 83.
- Smith, Colonel, 207.
- Smith, Dr. H., 104.
- Smith, General, 112.
- Smith, Lieutenant, Alleged disturbance by, 359, 361, 866.
- Smith, Major, Mark called, 113.
- Smith, Major Henry, 71, 115.
- Smith, Martin, 428.
- Smith, Mr., City Solicitor, 55.
- Smithfield, Disturbances in, 268, 272, 273.
- Smoking, 375, 508.
- Snaresbrook, Guards of honour at, 406 416.
- Snell, Adjutant, neglects summons of Court, 365.
- Snell, Major, 345 *note*.
- Snow, Captain, Harbour Master of London, 237.
- Solicitor-General, the, a case for, 139.
- Solicitors of the Company, 338, 370, 371, 384, 388, 411, 421.
- Somerset, Lord Edward, 280, 296.
- Southampton, Lord, 98.
- South-East Division, 169, 224, 240.
- Southwark Bridge, Defence of, 341.
- Southwark Cavalry, 221.
- Southwark Grenadiers, Complaint against, 15; warrant to, 15.
- South-West Division, 169, 224, 240.
- Spa Fields, Tumultuous meeting at, 264, 266, 271.
- Spain, Naval defeat of, 204.

- Sparrow, Sergeant Joseph, exempted from a jury, 298.
- Spectacles not to be worn, 326.
- Spendlowe, John, Prebendary of Finsbury, 44.
- Spitalfields, Troops stationed at, 22.
- Spitalfields Church, Company at, 247.
- Spontoons, sold, 92; of Militia, 508.
- Spurs, of Horse Artillery, 402; of officers, 391.
- Stables of the Company, 140.
- Staff, the, in shooting matches, 252; subscribes for law-suit, 224; subscribes to War Fund, 206.
- Staines, Sir William, Lord Mayor, 226.
- "Stakes," 126, 127.
- Stamford Hill, March through, 85.
- Stamps, Commissioners of, 139.
- State Paper Office, 309.
- "Stele," of an arrow, 103.
- Stephenson, Sir William, Lord Mayor, 12.
- Stewards, asked if they will serve, 32, 36; censured, 63; mode of electing, 36; number of, 31, 36; old, to be Assistants, 31; payments to, 36, 37.
- Stewards' Feast, censured, 63; Colts' Feast called, 28; day for, 26; provided by new members of Court, 62.
- Stockings, 64, 75, 137.
- Stocks, 75, 137, 234; cost of, 76; of Officers, 390; of privates, 392; of Sergeants, 391.
- Stone, William, 78.
- Stones—see Marks.
- Store-room, the, 59, 127.
- Stores, Care of, 121; given by Government, 404; receipt of, 94; responsibility for, 60, 95; sold, 10, 91.
- Stores, Ordnance, Care of, 94.
- Stormont, Lord, Secretary of State, 76.
- Streatley, Encampment at, 428; Field Battery goes to, 417.
- Stuart, Mr., Q.C., Opinion of, 321.
- Stuarts, the, 119.
- Subscription, Annual, 80, 128, 232, 244, 261, 262, 264, 295, 301, 305, 394; according to rank, 393, 394; gross amount of, 262; less after first year, 263; of Archers, 105, 106; of Cadets, 88, 218; percentage paid on, 94, 371; reduced on admission late in year, 399—see Quarterage.
- Summonses to members, 95.
- Sun Insurance Office, 350.
- Suppers, Members to attend, 10, 28; on Prince of Wales's birthday, 12, 28; viands provided, 12.
- Surgeon, 68; a second, 295; appointed by Crown, 396; dispute about appointment of, 396; elected, 8, 395; one of the Servants, 8; resigns, 395; vote to, 241.
- Surgeon, Assistant-, appointed, 200, 241; appointment abolished, 295.
- Surgeon-Major, 435; title of, 421.
- Surgeons, Veterinary, 435; first appointed, 417.
- Surgeons, Instrument case of, 391; names of, 435; uniform of, 391.
- Surgeons' Hall, Assembly at, 136; purchase of, for Militia, 166.
- Surrey, Lord Lieutenant of, Warrant of, 15.
- Surrey Volunteer Cavalry, 208.
- Surrey Yeomanry, 221.
- Surveyor, 398; appointed, 112, 320; mentioned in Orders, 410; mode of electing, 388; salary of, 112; vote to, 122.
- Surveyor, City, 47, 53, 58, 87.
- Surveyors of Arms, Duty of, 32, 33; number of, 32; refusal to act as, 32; office abolished, 507.
- Sussex, Augustus Frederick, Duke of, 299, 302, 363, 408; admission of, 267, 268; nomination paper of, 267; addresses to, 307, 308, 324, 328; appointed Captain-General, 313, 333; at Nelson's funeral, 247; censures Court, 323, 324; deputations to, 266, 267, 308; dines with Company, 313; elected Colonel, 266-268; annually re-elected Colonel, 332; appointed Colonel by Crown, 296, 300, 313, 332; confirmed as Colonel by Crown, 312; engaged in dispute about military control, 322-332; gift of papers by, 309, 310; illness of, 331; inspection by, 313; letters from, 267, 269, 272, 292, 293, 296-298, 309, 314, 315, 317, 322, 327, 328, 330, 332; letters to, 266, 269, 292, 314, 329, 331; member of Loyal North Britons, 267; offers to command, 295; operation on his eyes, 306-308; takes part in

- business, 268-270, 272, 273, 277, 286, 290, 292, 293, 295-298, 300, 301, 303, 304, 308, 312-315, 317, 508; visits St. Paul's, 245, 247; visits the City, 315; vote of thanks to, 309, 313, 324; wears an officer's coat, 293; death of, 332; resolution on his death, 332, 333; funeral of, 333; proposed monument to, 333.
- Sutler, Messenger called, 371; Messenger not to be, 404; to be appointed, 404.
- Sutling Committee, appointed, 416.
- Sutling Room, Hour for closing, 263; notices posted in, 363, 377.
- Swearing, 34, 41, 42.
- Sword belts, of Horse Artillery, 402; of Officers, 295, 390, 391; of Physician and Surgeons, 391; of Veterans, 392.
- Sword exercise, Instruction in, 326.
- Sword knots, of Horse Artillery, 402; of Officers, 390; of Veterans, 392.
- Swords, Cost of cleaning, 262; dimensions of, 137, 390; of Band, 405; of Battalion Officers, 120, 137; of Captain of Artillery, 87; of Grenadier Officers, 137; of Horse Artillery, 402; of Infantry Officers, 137; of Matross Division, 137; of Non-Commissioned Officers, 286; of Officers, 286, 390; of Sergeants, 129; of Veterans, 392; one given to Company, 228; to be worn, 33, 36; weight of, 390; black, 3.
- Swords, Dress, 393, 431.
- Sydenham, Ball firing at, 82, 90, 108; sham fight at, 82-84.
- Sydney, James, 130.
- Sydney, Lord, Home Secretary, 113, 120.
- Tables, Playing at, 35.
- Targets, Cost of, 283; distance of, 82, 254; for ball practice, 82, 372; iron, bought, 249; number of, 82; of regulars, 254; size of, 254.
- "Targets," of Archers' Division, 106; of Toxophilite Society, 102.
- Tatham, Lieutenant W. H., offers to write history of Company, 376.
- Taxes, Disturbances respecting, 264.
- Taylor, Sir Herbert, Letter from, 292, 293.
- Teck, Prince of, at annual ball, 419; at an inspection, 417.
- Teck, Princess Claudine of, at annual ball, 419.
- Temple Bar, 197, 204, 205, 213, 219, 245, 247, 248, 261, 393, 420.
- Temple Bar Volunteers, 213.
- Tents, lent to Militia, 123; lent to Volunteers, 212.
- Thames, Boats for defence of, 239; expedition on, 237.
- Thames Embankment, 431.
- Thanksgiving days, Public, 2, 6, 108, 119, 120, 204, 212, 232, 260, 420.
- Thatcham, Field Battery goes to, 419.
- Theft, Punishment for, 248.
- Thelwall, Trial of, 136.
- Thesiger, Sir Frederick, Legal opinion of, taken, 364 and *note*.
- Thompson, Alderman, M.P., President, 366; Vice-President, 307.
- Thompson, T., 207.
- Times*, the, Reference to Company in, 380, 403, 409, 411, 414-416.
- Tindall, Lord Chief Justice, 299.
- Tomlins, History of Islington by, 125.
- Tooke, Horne, Trial of, 136.
- Topham, John, Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Torrens, H., Adjutant-General, 280.
- Tottenham, Range near—*see* Park.
- Tottenham Mills, Range at, 396.
- Tower, the, 134, 251, 319; a guard from, 265; arms sent to, 12, 18, 260; drills by Master-Gunner of, 136; minute guns at, 269, 272, 274; orders from, 274; procession to, 24; robberies in neighbourhood of, 199; use of Ground by soldiers at, 3, 118, 199, 385.
- Tower Hamlets Militia, 207.
- Tower Hamlets Trained Bands, 7.
- Tower Hamlets Volunteers, apply for use of Ground, 137; review of, 239.
- Tower Hill, Great, Memorial from inhabitants of, 199.
- Tower Ward, Military Association of, 69, 77.
- Tower Wharf, 237.
- Town Clerk, the, 352, 354; letter from, 156, 350, 406.

- Townshend, Alderman, James, elected Lord Mayor, 28, 29.
- Toxophilite Society, Royal, admitted to Company, 104; ancient arrows of, 103, 104; apply for use of Ground, 104; called Royal, 102; connection of, with Company dissolved, 105; formed, 102; head-quarters of, 102; history of, 103 *note*; income of, 102; list of members, 104; patron of, 102; practice grounds of, 102, 103; Stewards of, 103; strength of, 103; "targets" of, 102; use of Ground by, 113.
- Trades Unions, 304; meeting of, 303.
- Tradesmen, Mode of electing, 8.
- Trained Bands, abolished, 424; Act relating to, 172, 182; duration of musters of, 182; number of musters, 182.
- Trained Bands, London, 7; Captains of, fees to Stewards paid by, 3, 6; Captains of, four Assistants to be, 80; composition of, 182, 187; conditions of service of, 424; control of, 182; drill ground for, 423; extent of right of, to use Ground, 158; levied from muster to muster, 182; Militia as representatives of, 142, 143, 145-148, 153, 168, 169, 172, 173, 176, 177, 183, 185-187, 424, 430 — *see* Dispute about Artillery Ground; not abolished, 424; not subject to Mutiny Act, 187; occasions of musters, 182; proposed Armoury for, 423; right of, to use Ground, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 158, 164, 167, 171-174, 176, 180, 181, 423; right of, to use Ground still in force, 425; seldom use Ground, 149, 182; use of Armoury by, 172, 174, 187; Volunteers as successors of, 191, 421, 422, 423 *note*, 425.
- Training, First departure from London for, 394.
- Training Act of 1806, 248.
- Training Days, General, appointed, 33; attendance of officers on, 33; bearing of arms on, 33; hours of attendance on, 33; positions on, 34.
- Treasurer, 4, 73, 122, 307, 396, 433; a Militia Colonel, 38, 81; absent from a General Court, 22, 23; account of arms for, 32; audit of his accounts, 31, 32, 36; elected, 8, 13, 22, 28, 73; fines paid to, 31-33, 36; mode of electing, 31; of Archers' Division, 106; refusal to act as, 31, 32, 38; refusal of, to call a General Court, 39; security for, 31; the last, to be an Assistant, 31; to be a freeman, 31; to fix date of General Court, 38; to serve a year, 31.
- Treasury, Commissioners of the, Payment to, 207.
- Trousers, 270, 281; cloth for, supplied gratis, 284; cost of, 278; for parades, 284; found by members, 241, 373; of Artillery, 256, 373; of Battalion, 256; of Horse Artillery, 402; of Messenger, 404; of Officers, 256, 373, 390; of privates, 392; of Sergeants, 391; of Veterans, 392; of Yagers, 271, 278, 281, 508; seams and stripes down sides of, 271, 281, 342, 373, 390, 392, 402, 404, 508; supplied gratis, 284 — *see* Breeches and Pantaloon.
- Trumpet, 93.
- Truscott, Alderman Sir F. W., attends the Court, 422, 426 *note*.
- Trustees of Ground, Action against, 176; Consols sold by, 385; disposal of property by, 387; list of, 55.
- Tunics, 388; grenades for, 392; of Horse Artillery, 402; of Infantry, 417; of Messenger, 405 — *see* Coats.
- Turkey, Sultan of, at a review, 417; visits the City, 417.
- Turner, Captain Barnard, 71; made Honorary Member, 73.
- Turner, Major Barnard, 80, 97; death and funeral of, 106, 107; fund for family of, 108; tombstone of, erected by Company, 107; inscription on tombstone, 107.
- Turner, Sir Barnard, Mark called, 113.
- Turner, William Park, appointed Assistant Surgeon, 241.
- Twistleton, Colonel, 71.
- Tyrwhitt, Thomas, Private Secretary to Prince of Wales, Letters from, 150, 205.
- Uniform, 74, 75, 135, 137, 138, 201, 241, 254, 255; articles found by members, 373; at ball practice, 374; at elections, 17; blue, 370, 429, 430; caution concerning, 57; cost of, 76, 80, 114, 225, 262, 278; distinction of rank in, 392; expense of altering, 301, 316; for drills, 74,

- 130, 370, 395; for grand marches, 10, 64; for musters, 256, 293, 295, 370; found by Company, 278; found by members, 62, 73, 259; gold ornaments for, 279; identity of, for all branches, 202, 429; inspection of recruits in, 508; mourning, 3, 269; new, for coronations, 278, 293; occasions of wearing, 106; of Adjutant, 42, 391; of Archers, 104, 106; of Artillery or Matross Division, 129, 202, 234, 255, 256, 270, 271, 279, 281, 282, 370; of Band, 224, 292, 316, 405; of Battalion, 256, 270, 279; of Captains of Artillery, 87, 253; of Commandants, 41; of Commanders, 42; of Drum-Major, 95; of Drummers and Fifers, 79, 80, 95, 114, 224, 262; of Gatekeepers, 80; of Grenadiers, 75, 79; of Horse Artillery, 402; of Infantry, 417, 429, 430; of Light Infantry, 75, 79, 80, 138; of Messenger, 404, 405; of Officers, 256, 293, 295, 389, 391; of Physician, 391; of Pioneers, 120, 239; of privates, 391, 392; of Quartermaster, 391; of Sergeant-Major, 53, 94; of Sergeants, 391; of Sergeants of Artillery, 87, 129; of Staff, 391; of Surgeons, 391; of Veterans, 392, 393; of Yagers, 271, 278, 279, 281, 282, 294; old, not to be worn, 395; on general fast days, 200, 206; orders respecting, printed, 234; permission to wear, after resignations, 337, 386; provision of, 293; resignations through changes in, 294, 430; right of Veterans to wear, 301; rule for making changes in, 246; scarlet, 292, 294, 370; silver ornaments for, 293; submitted to the King, 292, 293; to be like that of Grenadier Guards, 293, 316, 370; undress, 134, 370, 374; wearing, off duty, 81; wearing, at annual dinner, 36, 358, 360, 366; worn at levées, 89, 293; worn by Captain-General, 217, 415, 416—*see also under each article of dress.*
- Uniform Committee,** 429, 430.
- Union Bank,** 385.
- Vandercom, Mr.,** solicitor, 176, 178.
- Vauxhall, Archery at,** 102.
- Vellum Book, the,** 149, 150, 268, 292, 335.
- Veteran Company, Captain and Sergeant of,** elected, 246; distinguishing marks of officers, 392; established, 244; included in returns, 301; lace and embroidery not worn by, 392; numbers limited, 245; retention of rank by Officers retiring to, 316, 326, 376; retirements to, 433 *note*; right of, to wear uniform, 301; swords of, 392; the first member, 245; to "fall in," 301; uniform of, 392; voting by, 326.
- Veterinary Surgeon—see Surgeon.**
- Vickers, Lieut.-Colonel, C. Bainbridge,** 422, 423, 426.
- Victoria, Princess, Marriage of,** 393.
- Victoria, Queen, Addresses to,** 420, 432; appoints Captain-General, 313, 335, 413, 414; appoints Field Officers, 331, 332; confirms prefix of "Honourable," 401; birthday celebrated, 377, 385, 415; guards of honour for, 314, 315, 335, 336, 370, 377, 380, 418, 431; levée held by, 403; opens Wimbledon meeting, 404; orders discontinuance of salutes, 410; petitions to, 311-313, 344, 345, 348; review held by, 403, 404; warrants of, 311, 313, 331, 335, 343, 414.
- Victoria, Queen, Coronation of, Application to attend,** 317; services at, accepted, 317; list of troops at, 318; General Order respecting, 318-320; station of Company at, 318, 320; Company noticed by the Queen, 320; knighthood offered to the commander, 320.
- Vintners, Admission of,** 507.
- Volunteer Act, of 1804,** 243, 244, 248, 398; extract from, 372 *note*.
- Volunteer Act of 1863, Company not affected by,** 413.
- Volunteer Artillery Association, National, formed,** 398.
- Volunteer Cavalry, London,** 139.
- Volunteers, Blank firing by,** 425; certificates of efficiency, 372 *note*; dinner of officers, 403; disbanded, 260; exemption of, from Militia, 372 *note*; formation of, sanctioned, 395; length of drill, 425; levée for officers, 403; numbers limited, 249; officers' ball, 403; ought to elect their officers, 133; Paymasters for, 241; reports on discipline of, 246; returns of effective members, 372 *note*; thanked by Parliament 229-231.



Volunteers, Reviews of, 403, 404, 415, 417, 431; numbers at, 403, 404, 405, 417, 420, 431. Easter Monday, 411, 412, 414-420, 432. Wimbledon, 406, 410, 414-418.

Volunteers, Light Infantry, 78.

Volunteers, London, 417; as successors of Auxiliaries, 425; as successors of Trained Bands—*see* Trained Bands; average weekly musters of, 425; called out to support Civil power, 251; Commander-in-Chief of, 213; complimented at a review, 214; dinners given by, 217; evils of not having drill-grounds, 425; list of regiments, 425; list of regiments to use Ground, 421; number of, 425; Officers summoned to Commander-in-Chief, 213; part of regular military force, 208; Parliamentary Committee on drill-grounds for, 420; special parade of, 229; thanked for services, 227, 229, 231, 251; to be exercised in large bodies, 239; to have rights of Trained Bands, 421; use of Ground by, 142, 191, 192, 194, 236—*see* Artillery Ground. 1st Engineers, 422, 426; 1st Rifles, 422; 2nd Rifles, 422, 423, 426; 3rd Rifles, 422, 426.

Volunteers, London, Inspection of, 215, 216, 212, 243; number at, 217; place of honour for Company at, 213.

Volunteers, London, Review of, 214, 215, 219-221, 225, 226, 239, 246, 252, 253, 260; keeping ground at, 221; number at, 214, 221, 225; position of Company at, 253; spectators at, 214.

Volunteers, London Light Horse, 131, 140, 207, 216, 221, 242, 279, 280; standards of, 134; use of Ground by, 134, 138.

Volunteers, Loyal London, apply for use of Ground, 213; colours given to, 242; formed, 213; inspected, 242, 243; ground kept for, 242; 11th Regiment, 240.

Volunteers, Royal Independent Blue, 106, 107.

Vote, Right to, 40, 65, 72, 73, 81, 102, 133, 218, 265, 326, 372.

Voting by proxy, 133, 135, 218.

Waggons, lent to Militia, 123.

Waistcoats, 64, 75, 76, 106, 130, 137; cost of, 114, 225.

Wakefield, F., elected Lieutenant, 240.

Wales, Prince of, Crest of, on articles of dress, 74, 75, 106, 114, 202, 212, 234, 241, 255, 270, 271; on colours, 24, 278.

Wales, Prince of, Motto of, on colours, 24; on plates, 75.

Wales, Prince of, Prize of, value of, 432; list of winners of, 433; only to be taken once, 433.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, Address to, 420, 431; admission of, 413, 414; form of nomination of, 413; resolution of Court on admission of, 414; appointed Captain-General and Colonel, 413, 414; appointment a special mark of favour, 413; at annual ball, 419; approves of change in sash, 418; birthday of, 432; guards of honour for, 413, 415-420, 428, 431; illness of, 420; inspection by, 415, 418; prize for shooting given by, 432, 433; proposes changes in uniform, 429, 430; return of, from India, 431; takes the command, 415-417; wears the uniform, 415, 416; Volunteers reviewed by, 431.

Wales, George, Prince of, Captain-General, 3, 6, 11, 291, 312.

Wales, George A. F., Prince of, 112, 138, 226, 232, 247; "absent on duty," 239; address to, 85, 98, 99; application to, for arms, 64; at a review, 214; at dinners given by Volunteers, 217; birth of, 9; birthday of, celebrated, 12, 28, 85, 90, 97, 115, 125, 237, 260; birthday of, field day on, 95; Captain-General, 12, 85, 98, 128, 131, 139, 149, 200, 250, 257, 258, 276, 291, 312, 332; command by, 215-217, 221, 246, 291, 312; deputation to, 149, 150; dinner given by, 217; guard of honour for, 204, 205, 213, 214, 219, 233, 248, 260; inspection by, 238, 239; lays foundation stone of houses, 122; letters to and from, 150, 154, 155, 204, 205, 238, 246, 248, 266, 267; memorial to, 147-150, 424; offer of services notified to, 257; patron of Toxophilite Society, 102; private visit of, to Ground, 108, 109; reason for absence of, at an inspection, 246; review by, 150, 252, 260; services of Company communicated to, 266; signs the Vellum Book, 150.

- Wales, Alexandra, Princess of, at an inspection, 418; at annual ball, 419; examines records, 418; guards of honour for, 410, 413, 416; inscribes her name in Warrant Book, 418; presentation of colours by, 415.
- Walkers, Ward & Co., Messrs., Encroachments by, 115-117.
- Wall, the East, Erections against and openings through, 48, 51, 52; height of, 48, 52.
- Wall, the North, Agreement concerning rebuilding of, 321; cost of rebuilding, 7, 8, 321; fall of, 7; height of, 402; ownership of, 7; proposal to rebuild and raise, 130.
- Wall, the South, Buildings on, 64; cost of, 64; height of, 64; petition to build, 63, 64.
- Walls, the, belong to Company, 58; grant by City for repair of, 51, 52, 179; legal opinion against new, 321; proposal to rebuild, 321; repaired by Company, 58.
- Walmisley, Lieut.-Colonel John B., 426.
- Walpole, Journal of, 67.
- Walton-on-the-Naze, Detachment sent to, 404, 406.
- Walworth, March through, 82, 84, 212.
- War Office, the, 122, 397; letters and circulars from, 235, 241, 249, 395, 400, 420.
- War, Secretary for, Company put under control of, 401.
- Ward—*see* Walkers.
- Ward Associations, 85, 106, 107; commanded by Company's Officers, 76; formed in a Battalion with Company, 76-78; inspected, 216; list of, 77; musters of, in Gordon Riots, 76-78; use of Ground by, 76, 77, 191, 192; votes of thanks to, 78, 79.
- Warehousemen and Clerks' School, 413.
- Waring, Thomas, 102, 104, 224; Lieutenant and Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Warrant Book, the Royal, signatures in, 418.
- Warrants, Royal, alluded to, 61, 131, 149, 245, 250, 258, 276, 291, 300, 312, 332, 333, 344, 345, 318, 349, 351-355, 357, 358, 363, 366-368, 396, 401, 508; annual, 344; applications for, 10, 11, 13, 279, 291, 311-313; granted, 13, 279, 292, 313, 331, 335, 343, 414 and *note*; new one not applied for, 276; printed 54; question raised about accepting one, 354; read on parade, 313; reason of granting that of 1612, 386.
- Watchmen, appointed, 245, 264; pay of, 371.
- Water Works, the, a guard for, 77.
- Waterlow, Sir Sydney, 431.
- Watermen and Lightermen Company, the Rulers of, Vote of thanks to, 237.
- Wathan, Jonathan, elected Surgeon, 8.
- Watson, Alderman, 2, 3, 8.
- Watts, Rev. John, 104.
- Weavers, Disturbances by, 12, 17, 18; seditious meeting of, 198.
- "Weavers, Engine," 17.
- "Weavers, Narrow," 17.
- "Weavers, Single-handed," 17.
- Welch Ball, Mark called, 127.
- Welch Hall, Mark called, 112, 127.
- Wellington, Duke of, Death of, 373; funeral of, 373, 374; monument to, 374; statue of, 320.
- West London Militia, 146, 166, 168-170, 195, 212.
- Westbourne Street, Archery Ground in, 103.
- Westminster, Disturbances at, 12, 140.
- Westminster Abbey, 297, 317-319.
- Westminster Hall, Mark called, 125.
- Westminster Hall, Trial at, 177.
- Westminster Militia, 262.
- Westminster Volunteers, the Royal, 207.
- Whatmore, Edmund, Machine of, 108.
- Wheatley, Sir Henry, Letter from, 297.
- Wheeler, C. J., Sergeant of Archers, 105.
- Whig Club, the, Letter from, 119.
- White, Captain W., 77.
- White Conduit Fields, Meeting of workmen at, 300.
- White Lead Mills, 115, 116, 125.
- White Regiment, 26.
- White, William, Mark called, 112.
- White, William, Secretary, 128, 148, 163, 167, 192, 201, 204, 205; resigns, 276; pension to, 276.
- White, William H., 291, 313, 359, 365; appointed Assistant Secretary, 241, 245, 277; elected Secretary, 277;

- elected Sergeant-Major, 277; length of service, 388; prize won by, 254; retires, 388; vote of money to, 241, 277; vote of thanks to, 388.
- Whitechapel, Rescue of prisoners at, 17.
- Whitecross Street, Company on duty in, 180, 131; guards for Debtors' Prison in, 272.
- "Whitehall," Mark called, 126.
- Whitten, Mr. 7.
- Whitworth, James, 104.
- Wigs, 3.
- Wilde, Colonel, 335.
- Wilkes, John, Cup presented to, 25; declines escort, 42; elected Alderman, 22; elected General, 22; Lord Mayor, 28, 42; riots connected with, 18, 29.
- William, Prince, of Gloucester, at a review, 221.
- William III., Captain-General, 6, 291, 312; restores privileges, 119, 291, 312.
- William IV., Address to, 290-292; alterations in uniform by, 292, 293, 301, 370; Captain-General, 291-293, 296, 300, 312, 332; confirms appointment of Colonel, 236, 312, 332; coronation medals of, 297, 298; coronation of, 293, 296-298, 317; death of, 310, 311; funeral of, 310; grants that gold sashes may be worn, 315, 399; opens London Bridge, 295; proposes to visit City, 292-294, 314; signs the Vellum Book, 292; strength of Company at coronation of, 297; troops at coronation of, 297; visits Greenwich, 305; warrant of, 292, 300, 312, 332.
- Williams, Captain, 207.
- Willoughby, Captain J., 77, 78.
- Wilson, Christopher, Prebendary of Halliwell and Finsbury, 45-47, 49, 55; Bishop of Bristol, 119.
- Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel, 170.
- Wilson, Mr., 157.
- Wimbledon, Eligibility of Company for competing at, 428; encampment at, 420; first team sent to, 509; guard of honour at, 417; National Rifle Association's first meeting at, 404; reviews at, 252, 253, 406, 410, 414-418.
- Windsor, Encampment at, 428; review at, 417.
- Wine, at the Guildhall, 2; corkage on, 371; for dinners, 271, 377, 385; for Messenger, 95; of Archers, 123.
- Wings, 234, 255, 281, 292; for Artillery, 270, 279, 281; for Battalion, 270, 279; for Grenadiers, 75; for Light Infantry, 75; for Officers, 202; for Privates, 301, 316; for Sergeants, 293, 316; for Yager Officers, 271.
- Wolff, Charles G., 104.
- Wolseley, Major-General Sir Garnet, 429.
- Wood Street Compter, a guard at, 77.
- Woods, Sir William, Colours found by, 316.
- Woodthorpe, Mr., 231, 236, 303.
- Woolwich, 375, 409; ball practice at, 254; expedition to, 237; field-pieces sent to, 247; Yagers visit, 282.
- Woolwich Arsenal, Artillery Practice at, 282.
- Worship Street, Patrol for, 217; stables in, 140.
- Worship Street, Magistrates at, 266, 273; letter of thanks from 223; request services, 222, 251.
- Wortley, J., Stuart, Recorder, honorary member of Court, 377.
- Wright, Charles, 104.
- Wartemburg, Prince of, Marriage of, 203.
- Yager Company, at a coronation, 280; ball practice of, 282; bayonets for, 273; colours borne by, 279; Committee of, appointed, 508; complimented by Court, 233; list of officers, 244; number of members to shoot for prizes, 252; payment for rifles by, 316; plumes for, 286; resignations in, 294; rifles for, 271; Rifle Company styled, 243 and *note*; targets for, 249; uniform of—*see* Uniform; abolished, 376—*see* Rifle Company.
- Yelloly, John, appointed Physician, 198, 241.
- Yeomanry, exempted from parochial offices, 268; increase of, 273; reviews of, 253, 260; thanked for services, 229, 231.
- Yeomanry Bill, Company not included in it, 268.
- Yeomanry, Berks, 279, 280.

- Yeomanry, Bucks, 279, 280.  
 Yeomanry, Surrey, 279, 280.  
 York, Archbishop of, maltreated, 67.  
 York, Edward Augustus, Duke of,  
 Death of, 16.  
 York, Frederick, Duke of, Commander-  
 in-Chief, 247; at a Volunteer dinner,  
 217; at inspections and reviews, 209.  
 211, 214, 216, 221, 242; escort for,  
 249; General Orders of, 214, 215,  
 221, 222, 226; takes measures for  
 defence of London, 207-209; visits  
 City, 205; funeral of, 285.  
 Yorke, C., Letter from, 285.  
 Yorke, Colonel, 269.  
 Zambeccari, Chevalier, 99.  
 Zoological Society, 103.

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THE  
 ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
 OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

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- Accoutrements bought, 441.  
 "Adams," Cannon called, 444.  
 Adjutant-General, the, 442, 457.  
 Admission, Qualifications for, 442, 448,  
 450.  
 Age of members, 448, 450.  
 Agricultural Society, United States,  
 450.  
 Albert, Prince, Correspondence of, with  
 Colonel Wilder, 451-457; elected a  
 special honorary member, 436 and  
*note*, 454-456, 458, 463; toasts to, at  
 annual dinner, 453-455, 458.  
 Allen, George H., 458.  
 Ammunition supplied by the State,  
 443.  
 Amoskeag Veterans, 458, 459.  
 Anniversary, a small muster at, 441;  
 day for celebrating, 458; expenses  
 of, 441; held in Exchange Coffee  
 House, 440; invitation cards for,  
 440; mode of wearing hair on, 441;  
 punch bowl used at, 440 — *see*  
 Dinner.  
 "Appeal to Heaven," the motto on the  
 colours, 453.  
 Arms, a stand of, bought, 441; number  
 of, 441; proposed grant of, 443.  
 Artillery, not possessed by Americans  
 in Revolution, 444.  
 Artillery Company, Ancient and Honour-  
 able, of Massachusetts, a Company of  
 officers, 449; a school for officers  
 448, 450; annual proceedings of, first  
 published, 451; antiquity of, 438;  
 biographical sketches of members,  
 438; called out in an insurrection,  
 446; Committee on privileges, 444;  
 days for assembling, 458; during the  
 war of 1814, 442; early members,  
 not officers, 450; financial condition  
 of, 441, 443, 444; gifts to, 440, 441;  
 grants of land to, 446, 447; honours  
 annually conferred upon, 447; incor-  
 porated, 451, 457; inertness of mem-  
 bers, 447, 448; list of members, 438,  
 445, 450; number of private mem-  
 bers, limited, 450; objects to be  
 aimed at by, 447; old title of, 447,  
 457; original members, 438, 457;  
 other corps not to assemble on train-  
 ing days, 446, 457; politics in, 441;  
 right of, to assemble in any town, 446;  
 small numbers of, accounted for, 448;

- status of original members, 446; the most useful members of, 442; vote of money by, 451.
- Artillery Company, Honourable, of London, 460, 462; history of, 451-453, 455; honorary members of, 436 *note*; list of members, 452, 453, 455; proposal to celebrate anniversary with, 462; rules of, 452, 453, 455; toasts to. at annual dinner, 453-455, 457, 462.
- Artillery Volunteers, Reference to, in Militia Law, 439, 440.
- Assistants, the, 439.
- Athenæum*, the, 450.
- "Auld Lang Syne," 463.
- Badges of membership, 450.
- Badges of office, bought, 441; exchange of, 440.
- Ball, given, 460.
- Ballot-box, Gift of a, 462.
- Banks, Nathaniel P., 457.
- Banquet—*see* Dinner.
- Bayonets, ordered, 439.
- Bendall, Edward, a member, 438; raises a sunken ship, 438.
- Bendall's Dock, 438.
- Bigelow, Colonel John P., 451.
- Boots, 445.
- Boston, British troops close, 444; donations from citizens of, 441; invasion of, threatened, 442; Mayor of, 462; 463.
- Boston Common, Company ordered off, 439.
- Boston Musical Festival, 459.
- Bowdoin, Governor, 446.
- Bradford, Alden, 443, 445.
- Bridgewater, an early planter of, 440.
- Brinley, Major Francis, 455.
- Bumpstead, Major, 445.
- Bunker Hill, Centennial Anniversary of, 459.
- Bunker Hill Monument, 444, 451.
- Buttons, 440, 441.
- Cannon—*see* Field-pieces.
- Cavalry Volunteers, Reference to, in Militia Law, 439, 440.
- Centennial Anniversary, at Lexington, 459; of Bunker Hill, 459.
- Chaplain—*see* Preacher.
- Charter, the, 445; 446-448, 451, 457; reported upon, 442.
- Cheverus, Bishop, 439.
- Chickering, Colonel, Commander, 455.
- Clarendon, Lord, 452, 453, 455, 456.
- Clerk, the, 440; elected, 458; office of, burnt, 450.
- Coats, 440; badges on, 450.
- Cockades, 440.
- Collier, Rev. R. Laird, Sermon by, 462.
- Colours, described, 458; illustrations of, 458 *note*; old, 458.
- Commander, the, 445, 451, 453-455, 462, 463; elected, 450, 459; meetings called by, 458; not to have a commission, 442; office of, burnt, 450; Preacher nominated by, 438; presentation to, 442.
- Commander-in-Chief, the, 442, 443, 457.
- Commissions, Necessity of members holding, 442.
- "Commonwealth," the word on buttons, 440.
- Concert given, 460.
- Concord, Company visit, 459; training at, 457.
- Congress, an order of, 444.
- Continental uniform, adopted, 450.
- Court Street, Fire in, 450.
- Dallas, Mr., 452, 453, 455, 456.
- Dedham, Training at, 457.
- Dinner, given at the Boston Festival, 459; on a field day, 460.
- Dinner, Anniversary, 440; account of proceedings at, 451, 453-457, 462, 463; returning thanks at, 439; speeches at, published, 451; the blessing at, 439.
- Diving-bell, an early, 438.
- Drill, Uniformity of, 448.
- Drills, Days for, 458; called by special vote, 458.
- Drums, Beating of, forbidden, 439.
- Duncan, Nathaniel, 457.
- Duxbury, Company visit, 459.

Election Day, Sermons on, 438.  
 Entrance-fee, increased, 441; reduced, 450.  
 Equipments, Inventory and value of, 444.  
 Exchange Coffee House, Annual dinner at, 440.  
 "Exercises at the Church," 462.  
 Exercises, Improvements in, to be shown by Company, 447.

Facings, 440.

Fall field days—*see* Field days.

Faneuil Hall, 445, 450, 451, 462, 463; a dock on the site of, 438; Headquarters at, 438; repaired and enlarged, 440.

Fay, Samuel P. P., 445.

Field days, called by special vote, 458; command by Lieutenants on, 439; days for holding, 458; Company ordered to retire on one, 439; uniform on, 441, 445, 458.

Field days, Fall, held, 458-460; with other corps, 458.

Field-pieces, calibre of, 443; care of, 443; inscriptions on, 444; lent by the State, 443; one of them splits, 444; place for keeping, 443; used in the Revolution, 444.

Finance, Committee of, 443.

Fines, abolished, 450.

Firelocks, Bayonets for, 439.

Firing, forbidden, 439.

First Regiment, 441.

Fitzroy, Lieut.-Colonel, 452, 455.

Fludyer, Lieut.-Colonel, 459.

Gaiters, 441, 445.

Gleason, Captain, 445.

"God Save the Queen," 453, 455, 462.

Godfrey Daniel, 459.

Gore, Samuel, 444.

Governor, the, 439.

Grant, President, 459.

Great Britain, War with, 442.

Grenadier Guards' Band, at a banquet, 459.

Grey, Major-General, 456.

"Hail Columbia," 453.

Hair, Mode of wearing, 441; protest against the mode of wearing, 439.

Hair-powder, 441.

Halberds, 439.

"Hancock," Cannon called, 444.

Hartford, Field day at, 460; Putnam Phalanx of, 459.

Harvard College, 440, 451; antiquity of, 438; President of, 439.

Hats, 440.

Head-quarters, 438.

Heath, Lieut. W., 439.

Herring-bones, 449, 450.

Highmore's History, 452, 453.

Hingham, Training at, 457.

History of the Company, 437 *note*, 451 and *note*; Whitman's, 437; plan of Whitman's, 437, 438; a Committee to publish one, 437.

Honorary members, Special, 436 and *note*, 454-456, 462-464.

Howe, Captain William, 442.

Hunnewell, Hon. Jonathan, 440.

Indian Hill Farm, Company visit, 459.

Infantry, Uniform of, 450.

Infantry Volunteers, Reference to, in Militia Law, 439, 440.

Inglis, Bishop, 439.

Keayne, Robert, 457.

Knollys, Francis, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, Letter from, 464.

Laboratory, Boston, 443.

Lexington, Centennial Anniversary of, 459.

Lieutenant, 440.

Lieutenant, 2nd, elected, 458, 459.

Lieutenants, to command, 439.

Lincoln, General B., 439.

Lynn, Meeting-house at, 439.

Manchester, New Hampshire, Field day at, 459; Amoskeag Veterans of, 459.

Mark Twain, Speech of, 460-462.

- Mary Rose*, the, 438.  
 Massachusetts, Bishop of, 439.  
 Massachusetts, Governor of, 463.  
 Massachusetts, Governor and Council of, 444, 445.  
 Massachusetts, Secretary of, 451.  
 Massachusetts, State of, Arms of, 440, 458; cannon of, in Revolution, 444; grants of land by, 447; petition to the Legislature of, 443; salute by, 451.  
 Medford Light Infantry, 451.  
 Military Committee of Council, 443.  
 Military Company of Massachusetts, 447, 457.  
 Militia, Inducements to, to become members, 448.  
 Militia Law, Clause in, to define rights, 445; of 1792, 439; petitions for amending, 448.  
 Militia, Massachusetts, Reason for superiority of, 447.  
 Militia Officers, a large number admitted, 441; age of, 450; command by, 449; Company chiefly composed of, 441, 449; disputes with, 445; election of, 447; membership claimed by one, 445; necessity of drilling, 448; ought not to find a distinct uniform, 449; regulation of affairs by, 449; selected from Company, 450; to wear their own uniform, 449; uniform to conform with that of, 441, 449.  
 Napier, Lord, Letter from, 454.  
 Newburyport, Field days at, 458, 459.  
 Newburyport Veteran Artillery, 458, 459.  
 New England, History of, 438; re-union of ancient corps of, 459; wearing of wigs in, 439.  
 New England Historic - Genealogical Society, 450.  
 Nova Scotia, Bishop of, 439.  
 Officers, Account of resignation and investiture of, 451; accoutrements and badges for, 441; list of, 450; number of, 449; only, to wear insignia of rank in other corps, 449; right to elect, 446, 447; uniform of, 445.  
 Parades, Special, 458, 459.  
 Paymaster, Assistant, elected, 458.  
 Plumes, 440, 445.  
 Plymouth Colony, 459.  
 Pomological Society, American, 450.  
 Preachers, on election days, Blessing asked by, 439; waited upon by the officers, 439; copies of the sermon for, 439; list of, 450.  
 Prescott, Captain Ephraim, 440.  
 Providence, Military re-union at, 459; First Light Infantry Association of, 459.  
 Punch bowl given to Company, 440.  
 Putnam Phalanx, 459, 460.  
 Quartermaster-General, the, 443.  
 Records, examined, 446; not kept posted up, 442; transcript of, burnt, 450.  
 Reed, General, 457.  
 Regulations—see Rules.  
 Revere House, Banquet at, 459.  
 Revolution, the, 444; surviving members of, 444.  
 Rocky Point, Dinner at, 459.  
 Rules, Alterations in, 449, 450; confirmed, 445.  
 St. Matthew's Church, Boston, 440.  
 Salem, Training at, 457.  
 Sedgwick, Robert, 457.  
 Sermons, Annual, 462; ancient custom of preaching, 438; copies of, for the preacher, 439; nomination of the preacher of, 438, 439; printed, 439; published, 451.  
 Sergeant, elected, 459.  
 Sergeants, Halberds for, 439.  
 Shoes, 441.  
 Shoulder-straps, 440.  
 Small-clothes, 441.  
 Spencer, William, 457.  
 Standish, Captain Myles, Monument to, 459.  
 Stevenson, Captain John L., 459, 462; speech of, 463; correspondence of, with the Prince of Wales, 463, 464.  
 Stocks, 441.

- Stone, Ebenezer W., Adjutant-General, 457.
- Subscription, Annual, a bar to admissions, 448.
- Sumner, William H., 443.
- Sword, a, presented by Company, 442.
- Taxes, remitted, 447.
- Trained Bands, not many in existence, 450; officers of, selected from Company, 450.
- Tyler, General John S., 454, 455.
- Uniform, altered, 441, 449, 450; beneficial effect of changing, 441; Company the only corps with one, 449; cost of, a bar to admissions, 448; described, 440, 441; different from that of Militia, 441; first worn, 449; loss of identity through change in, 448; number of changes in, 448; on Field-days, 441, 445, 458; report of Committee on members wearing uniforms of their own regiments, 446-450; the Continental, 450; to conform with that of Militia, 441, 449; two, found by members, 441.
- United States Army, Officers for, selected from Company, 450.
- Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, elected a special honorary member, 436 and note, 462-464; correspondence with 463, 464.
- Waistcoats, 441.
- Waltham, Company visit, 459.
- Washington, Portrait of, 450.
- Welles, Arnold, 442.
- Welles, Brigadier-General, a sword for, 442.
- Wells, Captain, 442.
- Wells, Captain G., 444.
- Welsh, Hon. John, Correspondence with, 404.
- Weymouth, Training at, 457.
- Whitman, Hon. Benjamin, 440.
- Whitman, John, 440.
- Whitman, Zachariah G., 450; History by, 437, 438; sketch of his career, 440.
- Wigs, Prevalence of, 439.
- Wilder, Colonel Marshal P., 450; correspondence of, with Prince Albert, 451-457; speeches of, 453, 451, 457, 458, 462.
- Winalow, General J., 445.
- Winthrop, General, Commander, 450.
- Winthrop, John, Governor of Massachusetts, 451.
- Worcester, Company visit, 459.
- "Yankee Doodle," 453, 455.



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